1b 1956 ALABAMA

Dutch Refugee Family Leaves Montgomery After Finding Farm Life Too Strenuous

Advertiser

The Pieter H. Toussaint family of four, refugees from Holland who have struggled to find a new home in Montgomery since Aug. 15, left Saturday—still very much displaced persons.

They boarded a train at 5:30 p.m. yesterday, headed for the Dutch colony of Holland, Mich., according to statements by the Dutchman and by Marion Boyette, chairman of the Governor's Committee on Refugee Relief.

H. Jack Jones, sponsor for the family, who had agreed to provide a home and work in return for the Dutch government's paying the passage over and to Alabama, said the Dutch ambassador in Washington had refused to pay passage away from this state.

HAS OWN WAY

But Friday Pieter Toussaint had a itemized account of coach and Pullman fares to the Michigan town, including a list of several stops on the way. And yesterday Boyette said he and Audie Vance, an employe of the Industrial Relations Department, were seeing them off to Michigan. The Toussaints, he said, were paying their own way.

Mont. 11-5-56

"I am sick from much thought here," Pieter said, the lines in his ruddy face deeply engraved.

It is not Alabama which has so disappointed them. "Be a restaurant worker or a mechanic in Montgomery, yes. A farmer, no."

He agreed that owning a farm in Alabama would be good, but working for the other man not so good.

Montgomery Ala.

Pieter described his work as taking over what had formerly been the occupation of three people: a Negro man and his wife, and Jones' son, young Jack.

Three large chicken houses, one with 1,900 laying hens, the second with 2,300 pullets, and the third housing 2,300 baby chicks, were placed entirely in his care, the Dutchman said. In addition to caring for the chickens, he also had to sort, grade, and package eggs for marketing. Egg production amounted to approximately 1,000 per day, he said.

P. 8

$80 A MONTH PAY

There were other jobs around the chicken farm that were Pieter's responsibility, such as mowing the lawn. For this work he was paid approximately 35 cents an hour, or $80 a month.

After seven weeks of such labor, during which time he said his family was not well-fed, Pieter decided: "Here is no work for me. Life I have here vary bad."

According to Jones, Pieter was eager at first to learn everything there was to do, then he picked all the soft jobs."

The soft jobs Jones described as feeding the chickens, gathering eggs, and staying in the air-conditioned egg house.

"He never did one bit of labor," Jones said. By labor Jones said he meant such jobs as digging holes for fence posts, fixing a garden, and mowing the lawn. When asked to do these things, he said the Netherlander replied, " That black man's work."

Jones said the work Toussaint had done before Oct. 1 was now being done solely by young Jack's wife. He also said he had had a Negro man helping his son before Toussaint arrived.

Before coming to the United States, the Toussaints had been in contact with other refugees from their home land over the country. They knew the approximate salary of Dutchmen in California, Colorado, and Michigan. One California friend had an income of $400 to $425 per month, which enabled him to save almost half his earnings.

This, Toussaint said, is what he wants. To work and save toward someday owning his own farm.

Jones said the family had agreed to come for a home and a salary of $75 per month, and he had paid $80. Besides the money and the house he had built for them, he had equipped the kitchen with a new stove, a used refrigerator, new hot water heater, and other things not a part of the bargain.

He said he had told Toussaint if he would do the work he needed done, he wouldd pay him $250 a month.

But they couldn't, or didn't come to an agreement, and on Oct. 1, the arrangement ended. Toussaint wrote the Dutch ambassador in Washington, and on Oct. 27 received a reply confirming a job opening in Holland, Mich.

Boyette said he believes the move justified. After Pieter's job officially ended on Oct. 1, Boyette arranged for the family to get in to town for groceries at least once a week. He arranged for the four to remain in the four-room concrete block house Jones had built for them until arrangements were completed for moving.

Boyette and Vance, and many neighbors of the Toussaints around the Jones farm, "have all been good friends," Toussaint said "The neighbors have given much food and understanding," he explained.

But now they are gone.

Gus Leerentveld, a Montgomerian who came over from Holland at age 16, and who acted as interpreter in the early days of the family's arrival, said, "I could see hardship on both sides."

"Mr. Jones had different ideas about work, and the Dutchman had settled ideas about life in America and is too old to change," Leerentveld explained.

Alabama is expecting 30 more immigrants from Holland before the Refugee Relief Program ends on Dec. 31, Boyette said. "They are good people. We want them to be happy here."

Cotton Allotments For Macon County Being Established

News
Tuskegee Ala.
Thurs. 11-22-56

Cotton acreage allotments for the 1957 crop are now being established for all the eligible farms in Macon County, announced J. H. Lamar, chairman of the County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee. Each cotton farmer will be notified by mail of the acreage allotment for his farm before the Dec. 11 marketing quota referendum.

Mr. Lamar explains that the total 1957 allotment of 1,028,617 acres available for distribution within the state is apportioned among counties and county allotments among farms according to provisions of the law and regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Most of the county allotment must, under the law, be divided among farms on which cotton was grown in 1954, 1955, or 1956. In addition, a small reserve is set aside for "new" cotton farms, for adjusting allotments for "old" cotton farms, and for hardship cases. In distributing the acreage reserve, the county committee considers the type and productivity of the soil, the labor and equipment available for cotton production, past cotton production, and other factors.

Applications for allotments for "new" cotton farms must be filed with the County ASC Committee before next Feb. 15.

Pike County Farmers Get Cotton Acreage Allotments

Advertiser Sun. 12-9-56
Montgomery Ala.

BRUNDIDGE, Ala., Dec. 8 (Special)—Cotton acreage allotments were mailed the early part of this week to farmers in Pike County, according to J. E. Dean of the Agricultural Conservation Stabilization Office.

P. 11-a

Information for peanut farmers will go out later in the week as soon as work on the papers can be completed, Dean said.

Upland cotton growers and peanut farmers will vote Tuesday to decide the question of quotas for these two crops—marketing quotas for the 1957 cotton crop; peanut farmers will decide on quotas for the next three crop years.

The ASC office informs, despite a slightly larger state cotton allotment for next year, many Alabama farmers will get smaller acreage allotments than they had in 1956.

Explaining this statement recently, James H. Jones, chairman of the state ASC committee, said that the acreage cut for some farmers stems from recent amendments to the cotton allotment law.

He said that the minimum allotment provision recently enacted by Congress provides that any farmer who has planted more than four acres of cotton during any one of the past three years cannot be allotted less than four acres in 1957.

Furthermore, the allotment for any farmer who planted less than four acres during each of the past three years cannot be reduced below the highest acreage planted during any one out of the past three years.

VOTING PLACES

Voting places for cotton and peanut farmers are as follows:

Beats: 1 — Activities Building, Troy; 2—Harmony Schoolhouse; 3—Cliff Childs Store; 4—Ebenezer Schoolhouse; 5—Harold Fleming Store; 6—Lodge Hall, Banks; 7—M. A. Whiting's Store, Tennille; 7—Brundidge City Hall; 8—F. A. Wilson's Store; 9—Henderson Clubhouse; 10—City Hall, Goshen; 10—Mill's Store; 11—J. A. Young's Store; 12—S. E. Green's Store; 12—King's Store; 13—Cliff White's Store; 14—Ara Thompson's Store; 15—G. W. Youngblood's Store; 16—Little Oak Store; 17—King's Store; 18—Jeff Sorrells' Store.

Macon Cotton Growers Will Vote On Marketing Quotas

Tuskegee News Thurs. 12-6-56
Tuskegee, Ala.

Macon County cotton growers will vote in the cotton marketing quota referedum to be held throughout the nation's cotton-growing area next Tuesday to determine whether quota penalties will apply and also the level of price support for 1957-crop cotton. J. H. Lamar, chairman of the Macon County Agricultural Stabalization and Conservation Committee, has called on all cotton growers in the county to cast their ballots in the referendum.

Polling places for the referendum will be at the following places:

Beat 1, Courthouse, Tuskegee; Beat 2, Youngblood's Store; Beat 3, Sistrunk's Store; Beat 4, Spratling's store; Beat 5, Eich's store, Ft. Davis; Beat 6, Copeland's store; Beat 7, Englehardt & Thompson store; Beat 8, Franklin Clubhouse; Beat 9, Box 1, Town Hall, Notasulga; Box 2, Hunt's store; Beat 10, B. O. Duke's store.

The marketing quota program will be in operation for next year's crop, the chairman explained, if at least two-thirds of the votes cast in the referendum are in favor of the program. In that case, price support will be available for the 1957 crop of upland cotton at a level between 75 and 90 percent of parity, and quota penalties will apply on any "excess" cotton. If more than one-third of the votes are against quotas, there would be no quotoa penalties but the price support level to eligible growers would drop to 50 per cent of parity.

Chairman Lamar said that even though quotas are disapproved, acreage allotments will remain in effect as a means of determining eligibility for price support.

All farmers who engaged in the production of upland cotton in 1956 will be eligible to vote in the referendum.

Farmers Aided By Ownership Loans

News
Thurs. 12-27-56
Tuskegee, Ala.

Annual gross cash income grew from $2,169 to $4,457 in five years for a group of Alabama farm families who obtained Farmers Home Administration farm ownership loans in 1950 to buy, enlarge, or improve their farms, the agency's state director, James T. Lunsford, reported this week.

The average net worth for these 166 farm families advanced from $3,616 before they got their farm ownership loans to approximately $5,790 at the end of their fifth year of operations under that loan program.

Before the loans were made, the average family in the group was operating 97 acres but was operating 103 in 1955. The combined value of equipment and productive livestock owned by the average family in the group was $2080 before the loan was made, and was approximately $3,016 in 1955.

Figures showing these advances, together with five-year progress along other lines, comes from a survey of 1955 borrowers who obtained loans in 1950. A similar survey is made each year. The 1956 figures will be available in 1957 showing five-year progress made by those who got their loans in 1951.

Mr. Lunsford reported that real estate loans amounting to over one million dollars have been made since last July 1 to Alabama farm families.

Miss Thompson Leaving Post As Home Agent Here

News
Tuskegee, Ala.
Thurs. 11-15-56

Miss Mary Thompson, home demonstratoin agent in Macon County for the past 11 years, has resigned her position and will relinquish her duties effective Dec. 1. She has been in ill health for a number of years and is retiring from the Extension Service after 21 years of service.

Succeeding her here as home demonstration agent will be Miss Eunice Prater, who has service as assistant agent for the past two years.

A graduate of Alabama Polytechnic Institute in home economics, Miss Thompson came here from Andalusia, Covington County, 11 years ago.

During her service here home demonstration work and girls 4-H Club activities have been greatly expanded in the county.

Miss Prater, the new home agent, comes here from Chambers County as tempirary assistant pending improvement in Miss Thompson's health. This county normally does not have an assistant home agent.

Macon Cotton Yield Shows '56 Decrease

Montgomery Adv.
Dec 23

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 29—Except for cotton, which dropped from an average of 420 pounds per acre in 1955 to 300 pounds in 1956, crop yields in Macon County averaged about the same this year as in 1956. News 12-30-56

Top money maker for the county was cotton, which netted a total income of $1,785,250, according to a report from County Agent J. M. Bolling.

The county planted 17,108 acres.

Macon's 35,000 acres of corn, which averaged 28 bushels per acre, accounted for an estimated $1,000,000, while beef cattle topped the million mark by $50,000.

Miscellaneous crops accounted for $473,325.

Weather and insects were listed as the greatest factors in reducing the cotton yield.

The outlook for 1957 includes production of more livestock and feed crops, an increase in size of farms and greater use of machinery and fertilizers.

Agent Bolling predicts a smaller number of farmers and less acres will be planted in general row crops.

"We feel now that our cotton allotment will be underplanted as a result of the Soil Bank program," he said.

FHA LOAN AIDS

Family Works Together To Buy Tallapoosa Farm

By W. L. ROYSTON

CAMP HILL, Ala., Feb. 1 — Jim Veasley of Camp Hill, Rt. 1, said, "I had farmed all of my life as a tenant farmer until I borrowed money from the Farm and Home Administration during the years of 1941-46 to operate my farm."

"In 1947," said Veasley, "I made up my mind to stop farming or buy one that I could call my own. This would give me the opportunity to better my conditions and give me the feelings of ownership. After talking things over with my wife, children and county agent, we decided to see if we could buy a farm through the Bankhead-Jones Act. I filled the application to buy the farm and it was approved in the early fall of 1947."

The Farm and Home Administration bought a 160-acre farm for Veasley that consisted of one seven-room two-story, one old house, one barn and one small poultry house that cost $4,000. At this time he was the owner of two heads of work stock.

With his wife, four girls and eight boys he started out farming, during the spring of 1947 with nothing but a desire to own a farm. His whole family was willing to work. He made big crops each year and lived at home because he grew the most of the food and feed. Then a boost from the sale of a little timber was able to help clear a 40-yeard debt in less than seven years.

Veasley paid for his farm not because he worked harder than he worked when he was a tenant farmer. He paid for it because he was willing to follow recommendations for farming in this area and he had a well outlined farm plan of which he followed.

Last year he harvested 10 bales of cotton from 12 acres and over 400 bushels of corn from 20 acres.

Some of the Veasley's children have finished high school at Camp Hill and he has a girl in the School of Nursing, a sophomore at Tuskegee Institute.

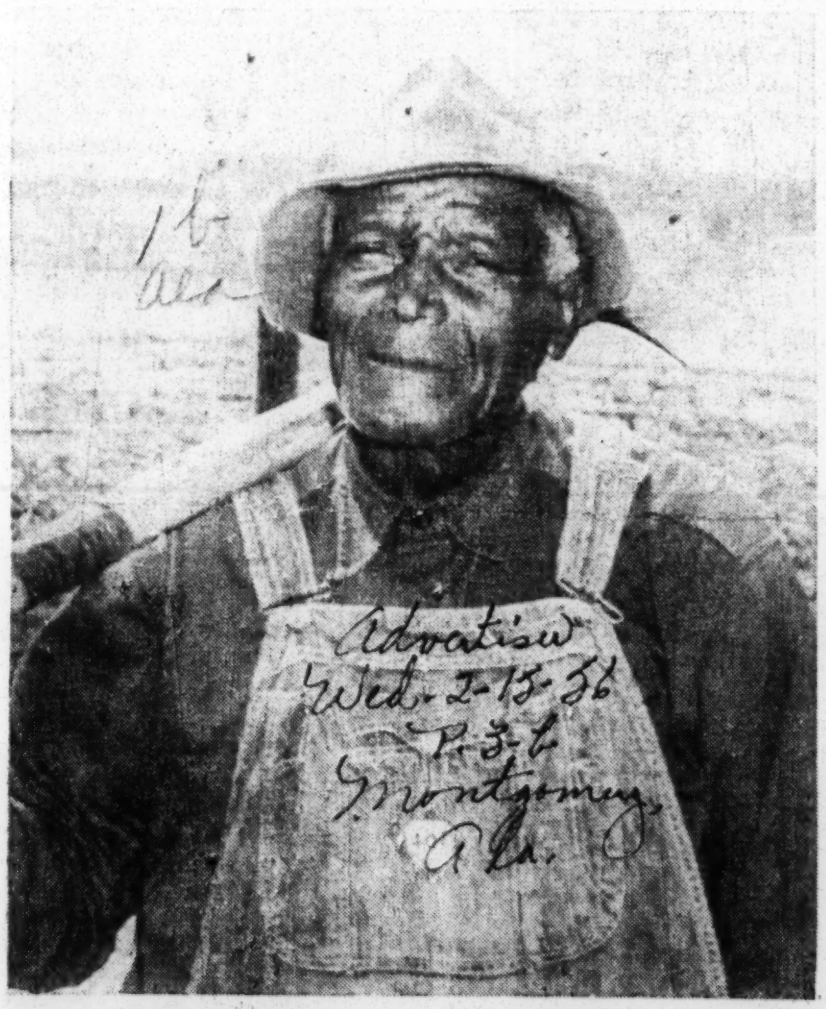
Veasley's progress here in Tallapoosa County is an example of what can be done, and too Veasley has given his children the opportunity to go to school.

Veasley did what our late Booker T. Washington when he said, "We prosper in proportion as we learn to put brain and skill into the common occupations."

THE PASSING THRONG

By Stuart X. Stephenson

WALLSBORO, Ala., Feb. 14—There are philosophers in the world and geniuses of industry who are still wondering how to measure success. Just what is success and how does one achieve it? Here in this small Elmore County community is a successful man, 78 years of age, respected by white and black and owner of 92 1-2 acres on which he has toiled for more than half a century.



Here is James Austin, who walked up from his woodchopping chores half a mile away, to give us his interesting story—a story of success, one that commands respect. It is the kind of story on which this nation was built.

First we'd like to relate that James Austin's credit at the First National Bank in Wetumpka promped President John Law

Kiwanians Honor Negro Farmer In Monroeville

MONROEVILLE, Ala., Feb. 18 (Special) — Ed Andrews, 59-year-old Perdue Hill farmer, received an award from the Monroeville Kiwanis Club as outstanding Monroe County Negro farmer at the annual colored farmers' conference held at Perdue Hill last week.

Andrews owns 126 acres of land, 76 acres of which are under cultivation. He was commended specifically for his "high utilization of natural resources and excelling in farm management."

The award was presented jointly with the Conecuh River Conservation District. Andrews will go to Huntsville in June to compete for state and regional honors.

Present for the presentation were: Dayton Russell, Kiwanis Club president; H. A. Bean, Farmers Home Administration Representative; Jerry Green, Negro Assistant Extension Agent and W. C. Odom, Negro Extension Agent.

12 Farmers Earn Awards At Ala. A&M

NORMAL, Ala.—Twelve Negro farmers were presented certificates and prizes by a representative of the Alabama Association of Soil Conservation supervisors for outstanding work in soil conservation in the state of Alabama at the annual meeting of soil conservationists held at the Alabama A. and M. College.

The first prize of $75 cash and certificate was awarded to Eugene Bettis of Gosport, and receiver of second prize of $25 cash and certificate was Elisha Dukes of Evergreen.

■

OTHER WINNERS in the conservation program, all receiving certificates of merit, were Ike Morrison, director of the department of agriculture of the college. Austin of Thomaston. Philip Furness of Coy, J. W. Greenwood of Clayton, Sam Neely of Centreville, Nick Fitchard of Huntsville, L. G. Orr of Danville, Tillman Hardy Jr. of Titus, Isaac Long of Aliceville, Charlie McGuire of Troy, and Benjamin L. Reynolds of Childersburg.

The awards program climaxed a day of discussion and farm tours conducted by Dr. R. D.

and members of the board of directors to suggest the story on this hard-working, happy Negro farmer.

The First National Bank was chartered in 1905 and James Austin made the first loan. His line of credit had been established several years before that time when cotton merchants Morris and Adolph Hohenberg operated a banking system all their own.. James Austin started his banking "career" in 1898 with these young business men from Germany.

Right To Be Proud

JAMES AUSTIN is looking into the setting sun in the photo above. His sharp eyes, unreddened by strong drink, reveal sadness, sincerity and a lot of what some people term "savvy."

He has prided himself on his standing in the community, his relationship with the bank, the development of his acreage, plus 13 children and "a tolerable amount" of farm equipment.

What has Jim Austin done with his life and has he been successful? Here are his answers:

"Yas suh I'll never fergit them Hohenberg brothers, and after them came their sons, Elkin and Irving. I remembers them all and Mr. John Law is now the oldest man in the bank and I love him, too. (Note: None ever refused any loan Jim Austin requested.)

"I had to make a loan every year to make a crop—sometimes in October and sometimes in February I get the money. All these years since 1898 I got the loans, I just don't know how much.

"There was lean years, no crops and low prices, but my white friends helped me. Ise paid it all every year. (Note: Bank officials reported Austin has been the first farmer to pay up his loan each year since the bank was chartered.)

"You see in this farming business you never know what you's gonna do till you done done it."

James Austin twisted the handle of an axe on his shoulder and recalled how he made his first loan of $900 to add to all he had in the world to buy 70 acres and a log cabin "before the first young 'un come along."

He has added 22 1-2 acres, a frame house — all of which he owns.

Heritage To Be Left

JAMES AUSTIN SAYS he has been happy all his life, a good Baptist, a member of the Mt. Canaan school board—he "qualified the school house." He wouldn't trade his two white mules and two No. 10 plows for half a dozen tractors.

His biggest cash income is from cotton. On 28 acres in 1953 he raised 18 bales, averaging almost a bale an acre the following year and from 18 acres last year he obtained 22 bales. He raises corn, cane, peas and hogs. "Naw suh they won't be no more chillun, but I'm a hopin some of them will be a-coming home now." His youngest son has been stationed in Alaska for four years.

James Austin was asked about any changes if he had to live over his life. "Naw suh, I wouldn't change nuthin. Ise worked hard and seen hard times and never has I looked for no trouble. The folks that looks for trouble can always find it."

James Austin has the respect of the people in the Wallsboro community. He won that respect by honest sweat. He wouldn't change it.

When the sun goes down on Jim Austin he will leave a heritage and a pretty good estate. Alabama and the Southland hopes the heritage of the Jim Austins will live forever.

Alabama Farmers Lead In Increase In Farm Income

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Southern farmers enjoyed a cash income last year which was 123 million dollars more than their 1954 income with an increase of 17 per cent.

The Progressive Farmer, which conducted the survey, said the picture is not so bright in other sections of the nation, however.

In other regions, the farm income last year dropped $953,823,000.

Orville C. Demaree, market research director of the magazine, said the South's farm income rise was due to "modern mechanized farming, plus the efficiency and diversification that have contributed to the revolution in Southern agriculture".

Next to Alabama in the South's rise was South Carolina and Florida, where the increase was 10 per cent, Mississippi and Arkansas were right behind with a 9 percent rise, with Georgia's increase at 7 per cent.

Monroe Farmers Must Sign By Oct. 15 To Be Eligible For Soil Bank Plan

MONROEVILLE, Ala., Oct. 9 (Special)—The closing date for Monroe county farmers to sign up in the Conservation Reserve Program for 1956, is Oct. 15, announced Harris P. Carter, chairman of the Monroe County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee.

Any farm land regularly used in the production of crops including tame hay may be included in the soil bank's Conservation reserve. Land which is not eligible under the program includes noncrop land, land that is designated for the acreage reserve and land owned by the Federal Government, Mr. Carter said.

When the approved practice is carried out on land designated for the conservation reserve, Monroe county farmers will receive a payment varying by practices but which may represent up to 80 per cent of the cost of establishing the practice. They will also receive an annual payment, including the first year, based on a rate for the county. The state average of these county rates is $8.00 per acre.

To qualify for payment, the farmer must reduce the prior 2-year average acreage for crops harvested on his farm by the number of acres he places in the conservation reserve. The contract is for 3 years or 10 years. Three - year contracts apply only to land on which adequate protection cover exists and no cost-sharing practices are required.

Where the contract includes the year 1956, no crops may have been harvested or the acreage may not have been harvested or the acreage may not have been grazed during the entire 1956 calendar year. All steps must be taken to establish the conservation practices during 1956. The acreage of soil bank base crops on the farm in 1956 must not exceed the permitted acreage, Carter pointed out.

The chairman lists three important other things (1) producers must be in compliance with all acreage allotments (2) tenants and sharecroppers have full rights to share benefits and (3) a farmer's historical acreage for allotment purposes will be protected.

Wins Tuskegee Merit Award

Gray Family Grosses $66,869 Farm Income

HILLSBORO, Ala.—The Nealy Gray family won the coveted Tuskegee Institute Merit Farm Family Award for having a gross income from their from of $66,869 during 1955.

The Grays produced and sold 338 bales of cotton from 276 acres. Their receipts were as follows: Cotton, $61,519; corn sold, $3,000; hogs, $1,295; beef cattle, $800, and hay, $225.

Mr. Gray, 46, and his wife have a daughter, 16, and twin sons, 18, all of whom are high school seniors and ardent 4-H Club members.

The Tuskegee Merit Farm Family For '55

The Nealy Gray Family

The Nealy Gray family farm is located, Route 2, Hillsboro, Lawrence county, Alabama, 10 miles west of Decatur of Alabama highway 20. The family consists of Mr and Mrs Nealy Gray and three children--a daughter 16 and twin sons 18. All three children are seniors in high school.

As a farmer, Mr Gray, who is 46 years old, came up through the ranks--as a hired hand, a sharecropper, a renter, and at present he is part-owner. He owns an 80-acre farm and leases 600 acres.

Most of Mr Gray's land is devoted to row crops--cotton and corn. Cotton is the main cash crop. In 1955, he planted 176 acres of cotton and produced 338 bales. From 200 acres of hybrid corn he harvested 10,000 bushels.

Other important enterprises on the farm are hogs and beef cattle. He has 10 registered Duroc sows, 1 purebred Hereford bull and 7 purebred cows and heifers. Mr Gray is expanding his livestock program as pastures and feed crops are developed and expanded.

He has 10 acres of sericea, 11 acres of sudan, and 10 acres of common lespedeza for summer grazing. His hay crops consist of 5 acres of alfalfa and 10 acres of soybeans.

The entire family is enthusiastic about growing vegetables and other products for home use. They raised and preserved enough food to meet most of the family's needs in 1955.

The Grays' farm is completely mechanized. Two large tractors fully equipped furnished the farm power. Other farm machinery include a corn picker, power hay bailer, culti-packer, fertilizer spreader, mower, and side-delivery rake. All machinery is cleaned, oiled, and sheltered when not in use.

Total sales of crops sold or kept for feed and livestock from the Grays' farm in 1955 amounted to $66,869. Receipts were as follows: Cotton, $$61,519; Corn sold, $3,000; hogs, $1,295; beef cattle $800 and hay, $255.

About a year ago the Gray family moved into their new home. The building is a modern type 6-room structure with asbestos siding. Mrs Gray and the rest of the family enjoy many of the modern conveniences--an electric kitchen and other appliances, running water, a home freezer, and television.

Mr Gray credits much of his success to the use of Experiment Station recommendations and hard work. He follows recommended practices in selecting varieties, fertilizing, planting, cultivating, insect control, and harvesting.

Both, Mr and Mrs Gray, participate in extension activities and are community leaders in the Lawrence County extension program. Both are outstanding citizens and have an excellent reputation throughout the county. The entire family attends church regularly.

All of the Gray children are active 4-H Club members. Each year they carry 4-H projects and they have made outstanding records of achievement.

North Alabama Faces Crisis With Unequal Cotton Quota

Top Cash Crop For 16 Counties Slashed 10 Per Cent Below 1955 Allotments While Levels In West Climb Higher Or Remain Stable

(Second of Three Articles)

By WILLIAM BOOZER
Staff Writer

DECATUR, Ala., March 27.—The squeeze is on in an area that once grew 65 per cent of the cotton in Alabama.

Cotton remains the principal cash crop in the 16 counties of North Alabama, but it promises slim earnings for 1956.

The plight faced by Alabama farmers is prompted by cuts in cotton allotments of up to 50 per cent under pre-allotment years, and 10 per cent below 1955 levels. Western states, meanwhile, have received increases in quotas or maintained previous levels.

The 1956 cotton allotment for the nation has been placed at 17,391,304 acres. This compares with 25,244,000 acres for 1953, the last free-planting year. The goal of 10 million ton a year, bales of cotset by the Department of Agriculture, is six million less than produced in 1953.

Mr. Lee

Farm leaders in Alabama's Colbert and Lawrence Counties point out that while the 1956 allotment is four per cent lower than the 1955 acreage nationwide, cotton farmers in those two counties, by being cut 10 per cent under last year, are receiving cuts of two and a half times as much as the national average.

'Unfair,' Is Typical Cry

"Unfair," is a cry being echoed throughtout North Alabama. "Gross inequity," "ruinous trend," and "discrimination" are typical verbal reactions to what is termed "confiscation of Alabama's cotton acreage."

Henry Stanley, 25-year-old Negro who sharecrops 40 acres eight miles Northeast of Leighton in Colbert County, is unconcerned at the moment with parity, soil bank and cost-prices.

He admittedly knows little about economics and Congressional concern or unconcern of farming.

But he knows how to raise cotton. And he knows that his 1956 cotton allotment of 9.7 acres is 16.3 acres under the 26 acres he raised in 1953.

Henry is supporting his wife, three children, mother, six young sisters, two young brothers and three nieces and nephews. None has been on a welfare roll, he said. He is working at Union Aluminum Co. in Sheffield for $50 a week, but has no assurance of how long the job will hold out.

His Cash Is Spent

Last year, after paying debts incurred from crops and making payments on a tractor, he had $200. That's gone and he's negotiating for a loan of $600 to make his 1956 crop.

Mack Stevenson, Negro sharecropper in Lawrence County, has never been on public welfare in his 71 years.

Mack farmed 125 acres of cotton in 1953. He raised 50 acres last year and this year will farm 45 acres of cotton.

Once a month, he goes to Town Creek for commodity surplus foods for himself, his wife and eight children.

W. J. Lee Jr., Lawrence County planter and member of the Alabama Legislature, said before controls he planted between 450 and 500 acres of cotton and had 25 tenant families on his land. His 1956 allotment is 217 acres and he has 17 tenants.

Further evidence that large operators are being hurt as well as small farmers is given by Royce Sims, 32, farmer and ginner who owns 600 acres and rents another 1,400 in Morgan County six miles west of Decatur.

Drops To 340 Acres

Mr. Sims raised 600 acres of cotton in 1953, 450 in 1954 and 396 in 1955. His 1956 allotment is 340 acres.

Five of Mr. Sims' 15 tenant families have "turned themselves away" from his farmland since November. Heads of the displaced families are working at a nearby stone company or in saw mills.

Sam McClendon, Lawrence County farm agent, said there are 800 farmers in that county alloted less than five acres of cotton each this year. "At best, their gross income off their main cash crop will be $700," the county agent said.

Tomorrow: Commodity Surpluses.

State Soil Testing Past 10,000 Mark

Special To The News

AUBURN, Ala. — Soil testing in Alabama passed a heretofore unreached mark in mid-July. At that time, samples that had come in to the API soils lab so far this year totaled 10,000—some 700 more than were tested in all of 1955. Laboratory personnel had analyzed some 6500 samples for fertilizer recommendations at the same time last year.

"On the basis of this increase, it's pretty certain that we'll reach our predicted total of 13,000 samples tested in 1956," said Dr. Clarence M. Wilson, lab head. "The year's second heaviest run of samples, from fields where fall crops will be planted, have yet to be included." He explained that the Fall busy season usually starts about the middle of August.

First Bales Of 1956 Cotton Crop Come To Gin Here

For the fifth or sixth consecutive year, the distinction of ginning Macon County's first bale of cotton goes to Luzetta Battle, of Rt. 1, Notasulga.

But this year the distinction was not for one bale but for two bales, which were ginned at Lightfoot Brothers Gin last Friday.

They were not skimpy bales, either, but weighed 543 and 515 pounds.

And just to make the record more impressive, she brought in her third bale Saturday. This one weighed 495 pounds.

Boll Weevil Perils Walker Cotton Crop

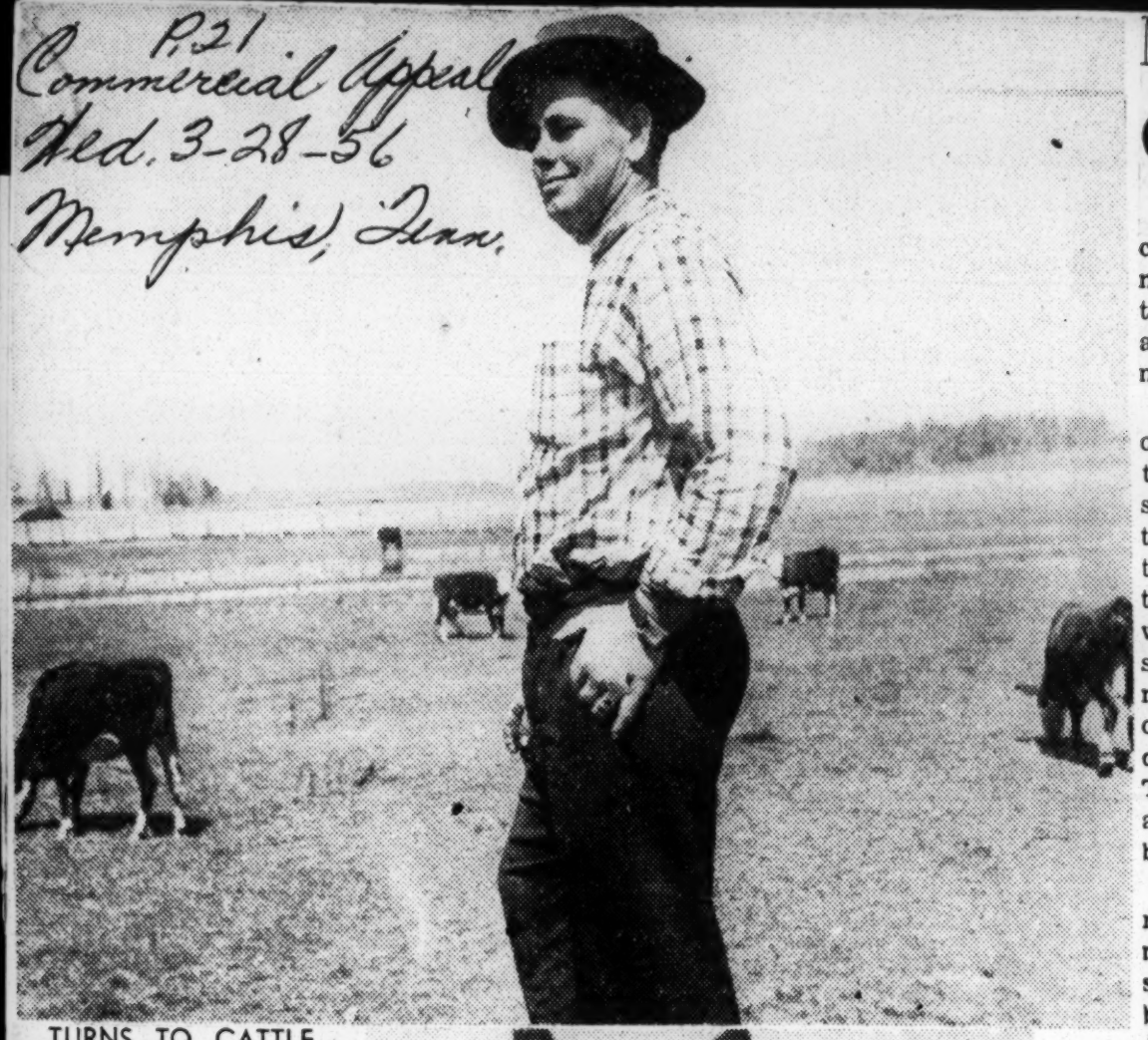
$1.2 Million Loss Predicted If Farmers Fail To Act

JASPER, Aug. 6 (U.P.)—Walker County Agent J. C. Bullington said here that cotton boll weevil infestation in Walker County has reached serious proportions.

Bullington said that unless something is done to combat the cotton insect infestation in county fields there would be a 1956 crop loss of some $1,250,000. There are some 7500 acres of cotton infested with the pest.

Infestation of 25 per cent is over the danger point, Bullington said, and some of the county's fields show infestation of more than 99 per cent. Farmers should start applying poison to their fields as soon as the danger point is reached.

P. 21
Commercial Appeal
Wed. 3-28-56
Memphis, Tenn.



TURNS TO CATTLE — With his cotton acreage allotment cut almost in half since 1953, Royce Sims of near Decatur, Ala., has "gone over to cattle, small grain and corn." A cotton gin which he co-owns ginned 3,000 bales last year, but "everything being equal this year," he said, "we'll gin 700 bales less."

The county agent said that the farmers must act very soon if they wish to save the 1956 crop which has looked good up to now.

DIRT FARMER—Mack Stevenson, sharecropper who lives near Town Creek, Ala., tells with pride of never being on public welfare. But faced this year with farming 80 acres less than he raised in 1953, he said, "I'm going to have to cry out for help."

Macon Farmers Reminded To Dispose Of Excess Cotton Allotment Acreage

News Thurs. 6-7-56
Tuskegee, Ala.

Macon County farmers who have cotton acreage in excess of allotments are reminded to dispose of the excess acreage within 20 days after the date of the county committee's notice of such acreage.

If it is not possible to dispose of the excess acreage within the time limit because of circumstances beyond the farmer's control, J. H. Lamar, chairman of the county committee, suggests that he immediately get in touch with the county ASC office. In such cases the county committee may allow an additional period of not more than 10 days for disposing of the excess acreage. The cost of re-checking any acreage disposed of must be paid by the producer.

If the planted cotton acreage is not adjusted to the farm allotment, the "excess" cotton will be subject to a penalty, which must be paid even though no cotton is marketed from the farm, Mr. Lamar further explained. The late of the penalty will be 50 per cent of cotton parity price as of June 15. Until the penalty is paid, the entire crop of cotton produced on the farm will be subject to a lien in favor of the United States.

Mr. Lamar emphasized that if a farmer remains overplanted after being notified, that producers on the farm will not be eligible to obtain government price support on cotton produced on the farm.

Cotton growers who believe that their cotton acreage measurement was incorrect may obtain a remeasurement by depositing with the ACS county office an amount equal to the cost of the measurement. The deposit will be refunded if it is found that the acreage planted to cotton is not in excess of the allotment.

Farm Income For County $3,296,910 In 1954, Report

News P. 2
Thurs. 6-14-56
Tuskegee, Ala.

The value of products sold in 1954 by operators of 1,947 farms in Macon County was $3,296,910, according to a preliminary report of the 1954 Census of Agriculture published by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

The value of all crops sold was $2,336,787 and included $2,298,953 for field crops, $7,713 for vegetables, $5,101 for fruits and nuts, and $25,020 for horticultural specialties.

The value of all livestock and livestock products sold was $859,086 and included $116,345 for dairy products, $145,728 for poultry and poultry products, and $597,013 for livestock and livestock products.

The value of forestry products sold from the county's farms was $101,037.

Cotton Picking Begins In South Alabama

Post-Herald Birmingham, Ala.
Tues. 8-7-56

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 8 (U.P.)—Dry weather in north and west central counties is causing considerable shedding of cotton squares and young bolls, but generally a good crop is being set, the Alabama Crop Reporting Service said today.

Early planted cotton in southern counties is almost mature with picking getting under way in several counties. Both Coffee and Escambia counties reported their first bale ginned this week.

Boll weevil control is becoming more effective as a result of continued poisoning and generally favorable weather.

Weevil damage is heavy in fields where no control has been used, the agency said.

Corn prospects vary considerably over the state, but are generally good. In southern counties a good crop is nearly mature and much is being hogged-off. In northern and west counties older corn is generally good, but young fields are suffering from dry weather.

Peanuts continue to look good. Leaf spot is widespread over the commercial counties but most farmers are applying control measures and damage appears light.

Hay crops are generally good in southern and central counties, but growth of these crops is being retarded due to dry weather in other areas.

Pecan prospects continue good. The harvest of Summer vegetables is still underway in central and northern counties and Fall vegetables are now being planted.

The condition of pastures varies considerably over the state with grazing becoming quite short in dry areas.

Livestock are generally in good condition.

Toward A Balanced Farm Economy

Advertiser p. 2-b
Sun. 11-18-56

ROGER FLEMING, secretary-treasurer of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has given what appears a concise, realistic appraisal of the "farm problem."

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation in Biloxi, Fleming reduced the problem to two "almost contradictory forces":

¶ The trend toward specialization in agriculture.

Montgomery, Ala.

¶ Proposals to allocate the right to produce on the basis of minimum allotments.

Specialization has opened new horizons to farmers, Fleming said, pointing the way to greater production efficiency, cutting of costs and higher net income. As a result of the trend, family farm operations have been expanded and strengthened.

But in conflict with this trend [Fleming continued] is the idea of politically distributing the right to produce on the basis of little pieces and patches. . . . One of the real issues . . . is going to be whether or not we are going to protect the right of farmers to produce efficiently.

★

MODERN agricultural methods will perforce mean a reduction in the number of farmers. That trend is already established. Fleming faced this cold fact with the observation that widespread use of minimum allotments simply encourages "a larger number of people to stay in agriculture than can make a good living there—thus sharply reducing the opportunity for all farmers."

This recognition by the Farm Bureau Federation has brought criticism that it is callous to the needs of the small farmer. Actually the small farmer, while he must be protected in this period of transition, is becoming increasingly obsolescent if he is unable to operate with modern, mechanized and highly specialized methods dictated by today's market and production costs.

Thus the minimum allotment plan tends to preserve the bits and pieces system which retards the progress of farm economy.

★

WHILE the Farm Bureau Federation has supported the basic principles of the Agricultural Acts of 1938, 1948, 1949, 1954 and 1956 (principally, this year, the "soil bank" plan which the Bureau helped spearhead), it has opposed legislation promising fixed high supports which prevent changes which are inevitable if farmers are to adapt to today's needs and today's market.

There is, Fleming noted, no substitute for markets. The election results indicated that more and more farmers are realizing this, that the Commodity Credit Corporation can never adequately replace markets. Currently, farm production exceeds market demand by about 4%. This overage, plus the surpluses already accumulated under fixed 90% price supports, is the heart of much of the farmer's distress. As Fleming sees it, there are only three possible answers:

¶ Cut production.

¶ Increase consumption.

¶ Or a combination of both.

The Farm Bureau, like most reasonable Americans, favors the third. The soil bank program, which enables farmers to reduce the agricultural plant and thus help balance farm production and demand, is part of the approach. It is too early to tell how successful this attempt will be—Congress acted too late for it to be much help this year—but the reasoning is fundamentally sound.

But infinitely more satisfying then reducing production is increasing demand, at home and abroad. It is toward this end that the Farm Bureau is addressing much of its efforts.

★

FOR AS FAR as the prophetic eye can see, there will be governmental control, in some measure, over agriculture. But if the farm problem is to be solved, a measure of old-fashioned enterprise is indicated. It has been proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the government can't do everything to help the farmer adjust to the realities of today's market.

And, despite some irresponsible efforts to convince the farmer that his only salvation is in Washington, it seems clear that this idea is getting through.

U.S. Credit, Farm Scheme Aid Ark. Family

Defender P. 6 Sat. 3-31-56

Gross $17,000, Buying 80 Acres

Chicago Ill.

WASHINGTON — Sound use of credit and improved farming practices are helping Mr. and Mrs. Otis Lathoms, of Earle, Ark., to get on their feet, says District Agent T. R. Betton of the Arkansas State Extension Service.

Until six years ago, the couple had been sharecropping all their lives in Mississippi and Arkansas. Today they are buying an 80-acre farm, have an attractive new home, a new barn and poultry, and a new tractor.

As recently as six years ago, the Lathomses lived in a broken-down house and managed their land so poorly that it yielded only about half a bale of cotton to the acre.

POOR HEADWAY

Their other resources included two old mules, a bony cow staked out in a patch of weeds and grass, and five sorry layers that roosted under the house.

Although the Lathomses were buying their farm, they weren't making much headway, says Mr. Betton, and were even beginning to be afraid that they were not going to be able to meet their notes.

Then one day Lathoms stopped by the office of Assistant County Agent Thomas F. Vaughns in Marion and asked for help. The agent set out to try to help him increase his cotton yield.

INCREASE COTTON YIELD

First he took soil samples from the farm and had them tested to find out what composition and quantity of fertilizer was best suited to the land. Also he recommended the variety of cottonseed which was proving most satisfactory in the county.

These steps helped increase the Lathomses lint cotton yield from less than 300 to more than 700 pounds per acre.

With their production looking up, Mr. and Mrs. Lathoms began to cast about two years ago for a loan to clear more of their land, buy a tractor, and build a barn, a poultry house, and a comfortable home.

After being turned down by two private lending firms, they went to the Farmers Home Administration which refinanced the mortgage on their farm and loaned them the money, plus some additional funds for operating their farm that year.

At first the family was a little afraid. To them the debt looked awful large. But their confidence was reinforced by a visit from Jesse Mason, county administrative aide of the Farmers Home who joined hands with Vaughns to advise them on farm problems.

GROSS $17,000

And their confidence was completely restored last fall when their gross returns totaled $17,000.

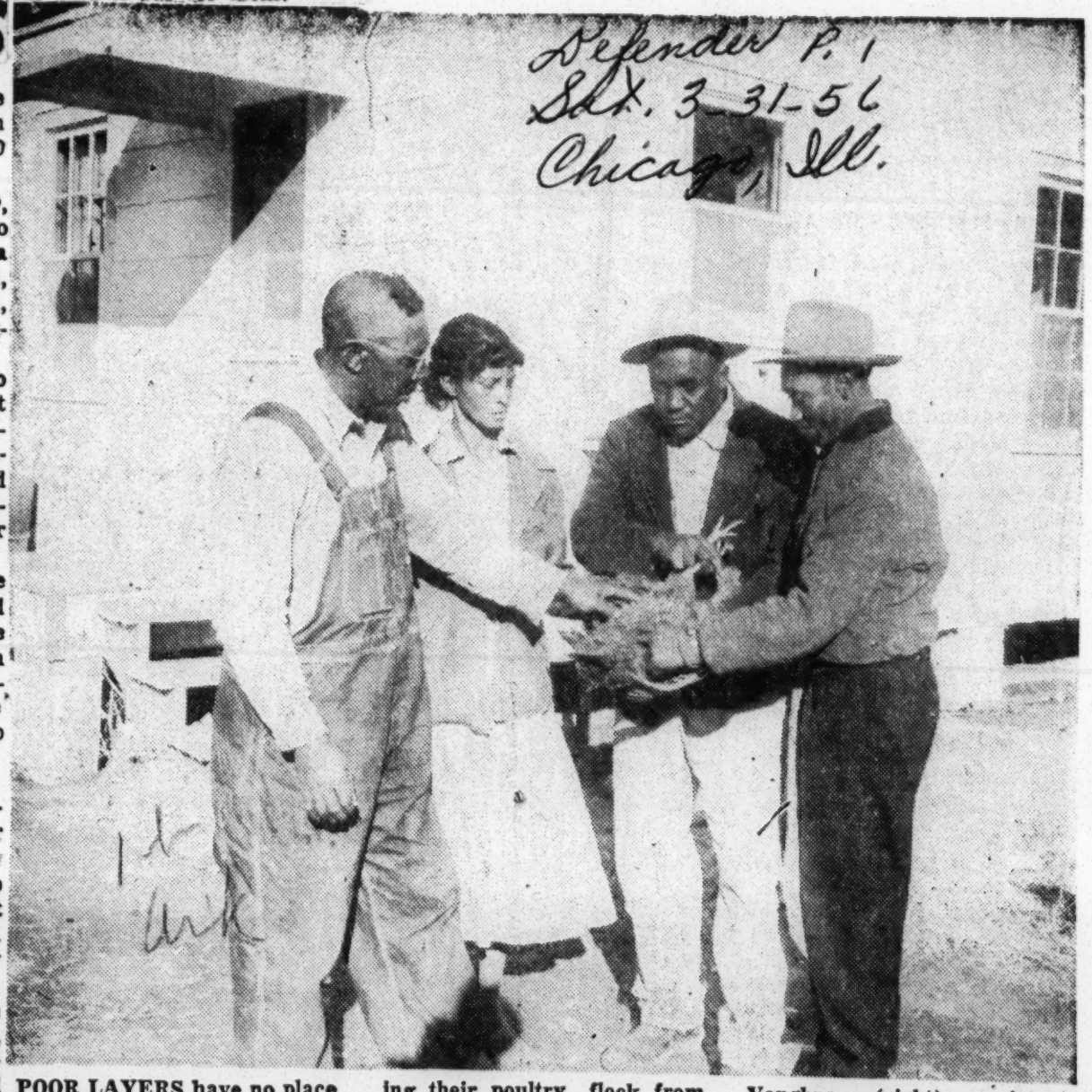
The first thing they did was to begin paying the government back. "If all goes well," says Mr. Lathoms, "we'll be able to pay out in five years."

Betton says he agrees because in addition to cotton and soybeans, the Lathomses now have a year-round garden, over 100 layers, and a dozen head of cattle and hogs grazing in improved pastures which Soil Conservationist Chester Durley helped them to develop.

But Mrs. Lathoms is proudest of her new home. She planned it, room by room, closets, kitchen cabinets, color scheme and all with the help of her home demonstration agent, Mrs. Levada P. Mason.

"We have our home and our farm to enjoy everyday," says Mrs. Lathoms, "and we are working hard to pay for them."

Defender P. 1 Sat. 3-31-56 Chicago, Ill.



POOR LAYERS have no place on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Otis Lathoms of Earle, Ark., except in their home freezer. The couple is shown (at left) getting some pointers on culling their poultry flock from Jesse Mason, (second from right) county administrative aid of the Farmers Home Administration; and Thomas F. Vanghns, (right) assistant county agent of Crittenden County, Ark. Note the Lathomses' new home in the background. USDA Photo

BIG WIGS OF FARM BUREAU—The executive committee for Negro activities of the Arkansas Farm Bureau federation formulating plans for 1956-57. Negro membership in Farm Bureau has better than doubled itself this year and the activities cover seven Trainee Scholarships for Agriculture and Home Economic students at AM&N college, Pine Bluff; scholarship for "Spirit of Cotton Makers Jubilee"; participation in awards program for 4-H clubs and NFA; participate in Rural Life conference and three Farm Bureau state leadership training meetings; Annual convention of Farm Bureau, are a few of the general activities planned. In foto, seated right to left are: Pickens Black, jr., Auvergne, John Gammon, jr., Marion; and U. S. Bonds, Madison: Standing in same order: W. M. Pierce, Little Rock; S. V. Clemmons, Casscoe and Willard Whittaker, Madison. Not shown in foto is another member of the executive committee, Wyatt Raleigh, Poplar Grove.

NEGRO P TO P RALLY WILL HEAR EDUCATOR

Dr. Parker Is On College Faculty At Pine Bluff

SESSION TO BE DEC. 14

Dr. S. J. Parker, professor of horticulture of Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College at Pine Bluff, Ark., and one of the South's leading Negro educators, will be principal speaker at The Commercial Appeal's 19th annual Plant To Prosper Negro Division Rally at Booker T. Washington High School Dec. 14 at 10 a.m.

The rally will bring to Memphis some 400 county winners in The Commercial Appeal's three-point farm program. Special guests will be Negro farm leaders, educators and newspaper editors of Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee.

To Present Prizes

A highlight of the all-day program will be the presentation of $1,910 in cash prizes to state and sweepstakes winners in the competition. Ernest Brazzle, Shelby County Negro extension agent, will be in charge.

The program will be climaxed with an old-fashioned barbecue dinner with all the trimmings.

Prof. Parker received a B.S. degree in agriculture from A.M. and N. College in 1939 after receiving his elementary schooling at Elaine, Ark., and completing his high school training at A.M. and N. College.

Taught Vocational Agriculture

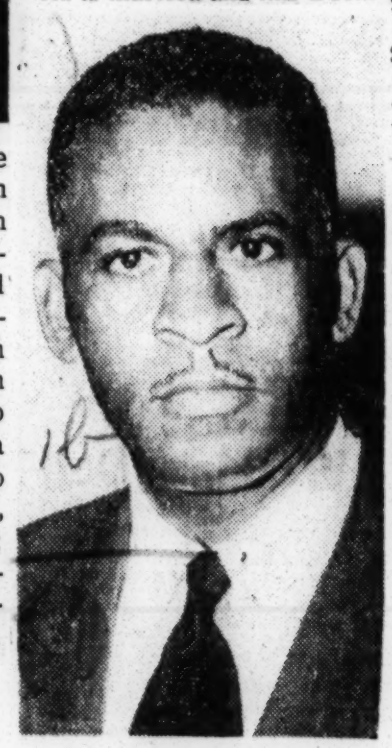
Born in Wabash, Phillips County, Ark., in 1911, he taught vocational agriculture for three years after being graduated from college before returning to A.M. and N. College to teach two years.

In 1945, he received an M.S. degree in vegetable crops at Cornell University. A year later Cornell awarded Prof. Parker a scholarship which enabled him to earn a Ph.D. degree in agricultural education in 1949.

Professor Parker is a member of Omega Psi Phi and Phi Delta Kappa fraternities and is a trustee in the AME Church. Recently he was elected a member of the executive commission on educational institutions of the AME Church.

Author of many articles on horticulture, his outstanding work is "Year-Around Gardening," published in 1951.

He is married and has a son.



Dr. S. J. Parker

Making Ends Meet No Headache For Small Farm Family in Ark.

PROCTOR, Ark. — "While many small farmers are having trouble making ends meet," says District Agent T. R. Betton of the Arkansas State Extension Service, "Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Newsome of Proctor, Ark., are making a good living on their 53-acre farm. However, in their county the number of Negro farmers has declined by 1,039 since 1950.

"The Newsomes are successful because of good management, sound credit, and diversified farming," Mr. Betton continues. "They raise so many cash crops," he adds, "they need an adding machine to total them up."

This year they have sold nearly $500 worth of okra, $457 worth of soybeans. $90 worth of broccoli $19 worth of strawberries, over $2,000 worth of cotton, $225 worth of eggs, $49 worth of milk and butter, and $151 worth of hogs.

Since cotton acreage allotments have been in effect, Mr. and Mrs. Newsome have been adding more and more small cash crops to their enterprises. This not only gives them something to sell year-round but it also keeps their home freezer chock-full.

In addition to saving on food, the Newsomes also save on feed for their livestock and poultry and on little things around the house. For example, Mrs. Newsome has re-upholstered her own furniture, instead of having it done, and she makes a number of the things to give away as Christmas presents.

Among the things she will give this Christmas are table lamps. Some of these are made of decorated jugs and bottles, and others of painted tin cans glued together. For some of the lamps, she has made shades as well.

Making electric lamps, as well as converting kerosene lamps to [illegible] are among the many home improvement projects undertaken by rural homemakers in home demonstration clubs throughout the country. The home agents get the women and 4-H girls started with these projects. Mrs. Levada P. Mason, Mrs. Newsome's home agent, estimates that 200 homemakers and club girls in Crittenden county have made lamps.

The Newsomes bought their farm seven years ago after several years of sharecropping and tenant farming with their parents. When they moved to their own farm, the land was somewhat rundown and the house was beyond repair.

With the help of their county agent, Thomas F. Vaughns, and their soil conservationist, Chester Durley, they improved their land and developed a sound cropping program.

As for the house, it needed to be replaced. After five years of trying to patch it up, they applied to the Farmers Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for a loan of $3,400 to build a home. The loan was approved.

Today the Newsomes have an attractive new home with hot and cold running water and a television set, and they are ahead of schedule with their repayments to the government.

"With our new home, I feel a lot better serving as president of the community home demonstration club," says Mrs. Newsome.

They hope soon to be able to buy more land, Mr. Betton points out, and have a full family-sized unit with more cattle and hogs on it, the kind of farm Mr. Newsome dreamed about as he served overseas during World War II. For the present, they are going to continue growing a wide variety of crops and using their tractor to do more and more custom work.

RAISE CASH CROP.— Broccoli is one of several cash crops raised by Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Newsome of Proctor, Ark. Mr. Newsome, right, and his county agent, Thomas F. Vaughns, are shown in the one-acre broccoli patch. The Newsomes gross about $4,000 a year off their 53-acre diversified farm. —USDA Photo

NEGRO P TO P LEADERS PICKED IN ARKANSAS

Crittenden Landowner, Jefferson Tenant Place First

IN SWEEPSTAKES DEC. 14

By WALTER DURHAM
Director, Plant To Prosper Bureau

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Dec. 1.—A Crittenden County landowner and a Jefferson County tenant will represent Arkansas in the Negro Division of The Commercial Appeal's 1956 Plant To Prosper Contest sweepstakes judging in Memphis Dec. 14.

Two other counties — Pulaski and Chicot — will be represented in the Home Improvement Division sweepstakes judging.

Announcement of Arkansas state winners in the farm contest was made here by T. R. Betton, Negro agricultural agent for the Arkansas Extension Service, at a banquet for county winners. The all-day program was held at Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College and was sponsored by the Arkansas Power & Light Co.

Landowner Winner Named

Winning first place in the Landowner Division was Luther Bailey of Route 1, Proctor, Crittenden County. He has a 365-acre cotton, soybean, livestock and dairy operation.

In the Tenant Division, first place honors went to Waldrof Dukes of Route 1, Sherrill, Jefferson County. He farms 206 acres, with cotton, soybeans and livestock as principal crops.

For home improvement, top places went to James Hill and family of Route 3, North Little Rock, Pulaski County, landowners, and V. L. Williams and family of Eudora, Chicot County, tenants.

The Negro Division Plant To Prosper landowner sweepstakes prize of $350 will be presented to the most outstanding family of Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri or Tennessee at the annual rally at Booker T. Washington High School in Memphis. The tenant sweepstakes award is $250, while the home improvement sweepstakes is $50.

IMPROVE HOMES — Selected to receive prizes for home improvement in the contest were James Hill and wife (left) of Route 3, North Little Rock, Pulaski County, landowners, and V. L. Williams and wife of Eudora, Chicot County, tenants. Each will get $25 at the annual Plant To Prosper Rally at Booker T. Washington High School Dec. 14.

Will Receive $50 Each

For placing first in their respective divisions, the Baily family and the Dukes family will receive $50 each, while the Hill family and the Williams family will get $25 each.

Second place in the Landowner Division went to Ryce Bell of Route 1, Forrest City, St. Francis County, while second place in the Tenant Division was taken by Monroe Woodard of Route 2, Heth, also in St. Francis County. Each will receive $37.50.

Willie Pridgeon of Moscow, Jefferson County, was named third place winner in the Landowner Division, with H. B. Lee of Route 1, Cotton Plant, Monroe County, being selected as third place tenant winner. Their prizes will be $32.50 each.

Selected for fourth place in the Landowner Division was Clarence Guydon of Holly Grove, Monroe County. Alvin Spearman of Route 1, Augusta, Woodruff County, won fourth place for tenants. Each will receive $25.

In selecting the Arkansas winners, the state judging committee, headed by Fannie Mae Boone, Negro state home demonstration agent, considered the record books of 39 local winners in 19 counties.

FINAL PLANS—The Executive committee of the Arkansas Farm Bureau federation, Negro Division, at a recent meeting, outlined the program for the Ninth Annual State Farm Bureau convention that will be held at Dunbar community center, 16th and Chester streets, November 26-27. The committee looks forward to some 5 or 600 Farm Bureau members and leaders from all over the state of Arkansas to attend this meeting. The program has many interesting features, and will perform a very usefull service to all who attend.

Speakers will include Eddie Wood, president; Louis Rozzoni, president of California Farm Bureau federation, and Dr. M. LaFayette Harris, president of Philander Smith college. The folloowing schools will furnish music: Horace Mann hi, AM&N college; and Arkansas Baptist college. Other features will be special reports, presentation of awards, demonstrations, and committee reports.

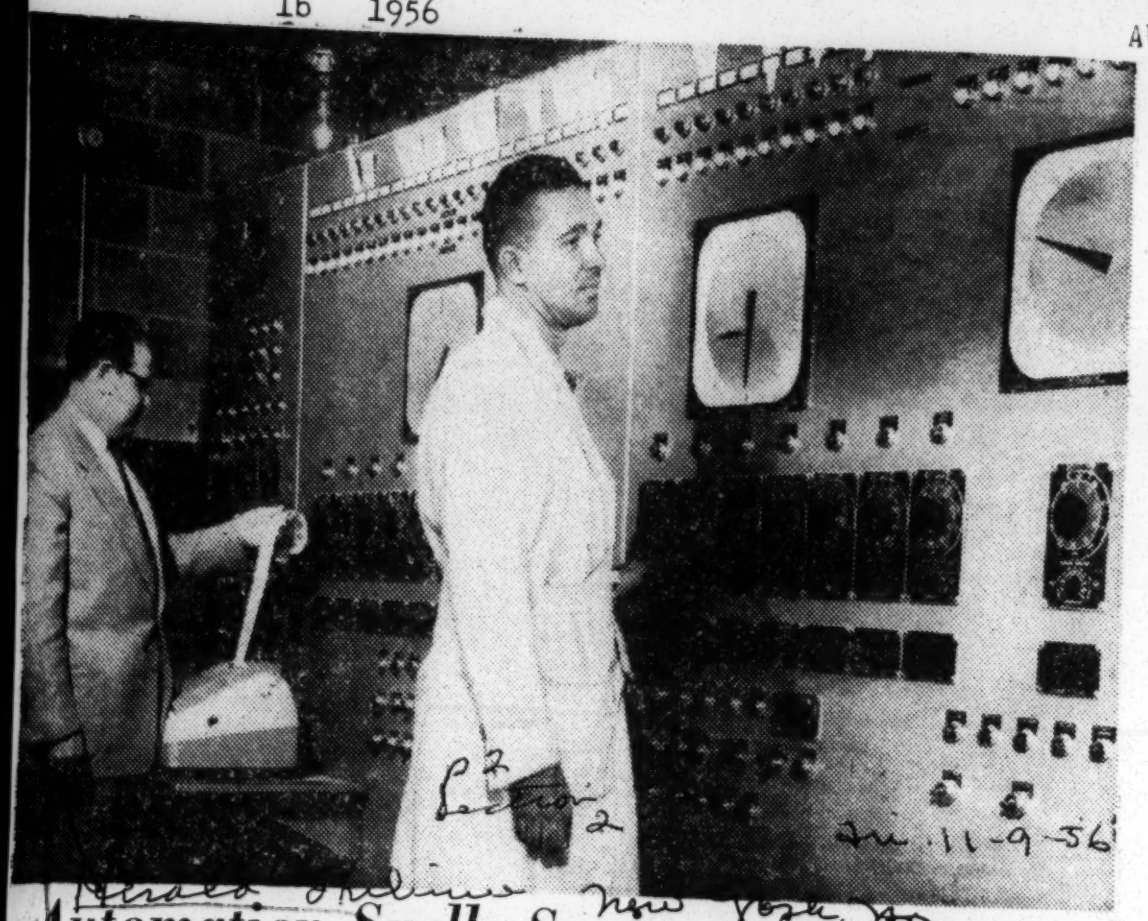
In foto: seated left to right: U. S. Bonds, Madison; John Gammon, jr.. Pickens Black, jr., Auvergne.

Standing left to right: Willard Whittaker, Forrest City; S. V. Clemmons, Casscoe; W. M. Pierce, fieldman, Negro activities, Little Rock.

ARKANSAS WINNERS — Waldorf Dukes (left) of Route 1, Sherrill, Jefferson County, was chosen as Arkansas first place tenant winner in the Negro Division of The Commercial Appeal's Plant To Prosper Contest. Named as top winners in the Landowner Division were Viola and Luther Bailey of Route 1, Proctor, Crittenden County, who have a 365-acre highly diversified farming operation.

1b 1956

AUTOMATION



Automation Spells Savings for Farmers

Automation in a feed plant opened by Nutrena Mills, Inc., in Peoria, Ill., will save farmers in the area almost $500,000 in lower feed costs, officials of the company said yesterday. In the photo above, Charles Sass, plant superintendent, right, is shown submitting a formula to the plant's master control panel. This panel "supervises" 225 relays, twenty-two remote control panels and 150 miles of wiring to regulate feed mixes, which the facility turns out at the rate of forty-five tons an hour. Vern C. Dean, Nutrena district manager, is shown checking a printed record of the formula, which the panel also "dictates" to a computer as each batch is completed.

COUNTY OF THE YEAR
$500 CLARENCE POE AWARD

Courier
Sat. 2-7-56
P3
Pittsburgh

FOR RURAL PROGRESS — This committee, which met in Greensboro, N. C., will visit five counties in January to determine the "County of the Year" which will receive the $500 Clarence Poe Award. Seated, left to right: J. R. Larkins, consultant, State Board of Welfare; Mrs. Ruth L. Woodson, supervisor, North Carolina elementary schools; Mrs. Lucy F. James, vocational home economics, and R. E. Jones, state agent. Standing: Dr. W. E. Reed, dean, A. and T. College school of agriculture, and C. E. Dean, A. and T. College.

1b 1956

EXTENSION SERVICE

ALABAMA
COLBERT, COOSA, JEFFERSON,
LAUDERDALE, MORGAN AND
RANDOLPH COUNTIES
TO BE DISCONTINUED June 30,
1957
(NEGRO AGENTS)

Negro Farm Agents To Lose Jobs

AUBURN, Ala. — Negro farm agents in six Alabama counties have been notified that they will not be needed after June 30, 1957, it has been disclosed.

P. O. Davis, head of the extension service in Colbert, Coosa, Jefferson, Lauderdale, Morgan and Randolph counties blamed the decreasing Negro farm population for the reason.

The official said that after June 30, next year, the minimum number of Negro farmers in an area with agents will be 450.

He stated that this is no attempt to put farm agents out of business completely. He said that other counties with more than 450 Negro farm families could request Negro extension programs.

Mrs. Lorena Starks Named Home Demonstration Agent

Daily World Thurs. 2-23-56
Atlanta, Ga.

ATHENS, Ga.Appointment of Mrs. Lorena Dean Starks as Negro home demonstration agent for Greene county was announced today by Miss Eddye Ross, state home demonstration leader, Agriculture Extension Service, University of Georgia College of Agriculture.

Mrs. Starks, who is the first Negro home demonstration agent to be employed in Greene county, began her duties at Greensboro on January 1. Miss Ross said that she will work with farm women in the solving of problems arising inoperation of a home and plan with them for any needed improvements in their homes and on home grounds. Also, Mrs. Straks will assist Negro women in communities throughout the country in organizing home demonstration clubs and with 4-H Club work for Negro girls.

The Negro home demonstration agent for Greene county is a native of Cartersville. She holds the B. S. degree in home economics from Florida A. & M. University and has done graduate study at Atlanta University. During 1948-51, Mrs. Starks was a school principal at Compton in Walton county. For the past four years she has taugrt home economics at Calhoun, Ga.

State Course Set For Home Agents

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 4-28-56

DUBLIN, Ga. — Negro home demonstration agents of 14 south central counties will attend state training meetings here, April 30-May 4, according to Mrs. Doris T. Owes, assistant state agent for Negro work, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Georgia College of Agriculture.

Mrs. Owes said that agents from Laurens, Decatur, Mitchell, Dougherty, Crisp, Wilcox, Bryan, Evans, Liberty, Emanuel, Jenkins, Ware, Effingham and Dodge counties will receive training in sewing and handicrafts during the period.

"Getting the Most Out of Your Sewing Machine" is the subject for the first workshop, to be held at the Singer Sewing Center here, April 30-May 2. Miss Avola Whitesell, extension clothing specialist of Athens, will conduct this training program.

HANDICRAFT WORK

Handicraft workshop for the same agents will be held May 3-4 at the Dublin 4-H Club Center, Mrs Owes said. In this workshop Miss Mildred Ledford, extension home industries specialist of Athens, will train the agents in basket making.

Mrs. Owes pointed out that similar workshops for agents in 24 other Georgia counties will be held next October.

She said that agents receiving training will be better qualified to teach homemakers and 4-H girls in the latest techniques in homemaking skills.

Extension Workers Training Program Now Completed

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas--According to Dr. J. L. Brown, Director of Extramural Services at Prairie View A and M College, plans for the Seventh Annual Training Program for Negro Extension Workers, June 11 to 30, have been completed. M. 5-4-56

Six training courses--Agricultural Communication Rural Health Problems, Farm Housing, Development of Extension Programs, Extension Clothing Methods and 4-H Club Organization and Procedure--will be conducted by outstanding instructors during the three week program.

Included in the impressive roster of instructors are: Sherman Briscoe, Information Specialist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Helen Robinson, Extension Health Specialist, Arkansas Extension Service, Little Rock; Stella Mitchell, Extension Economist Home Management, Agricultural Extension Service, Alabama Polytechnic Institute Auburn; Earl R. Bell, Assistant Specialist in Rural Extension Housing, Agricultural Extension Service Oklahoma A and M College, Stilwater; Martin G Bailey, District Agent, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Maryland, College Park; Alice Linn, Extension Clothing Specialist U S. Department of Agriculture; and Ashford O. Williams, Assistant State 4-H Club Agent for Work with Negroes, Louisiana Extension Service, Baton Rouge.

Approximately 75 extension workers from Southern and Southwestern states are expected to attend the Training Program to receive instruction in the most current practices related to their profession.

State to reshuffle Negro farm agents

News Sun, 9-30-56
Birmingham, Ala.

AUBURN, Ala., Sept. 29—Negro farm agents in six Alabama counties—including Jefferson—have been notified that Extension work among Negroes in their counties will be terminated after June 30, 1957. T. 34.4

State Extension service Director P. O. Davis has sent a memo to Negro county and Home Demonstration Agents recently notifying them that "after June 30, 1957, the minimum number of Negro farmers in a county with Negro county and home agents will be 450. This will terminate the work in these counties: Colbert, Coosa, Jefferson, Lauderdale, Morgan and Randolph."

Saturday, Director Davis said the move came about because of the rapidly-decreasing number of Negro farmers in counties, and because of financial problems.

Mr. Davis pointed out that the 450 minimum was a "census figure," meaning that actually the number of Negro farmers in such a county would be far under that figure.

AN AGENT OF one of the counties involved declared Saturday that as far as he knew, there wasn't "a single" Negro in his county farming as such exclusively."

Director Davis pointed out that Negroes have been leaving farms and getting jobs in industry in the counties involved.

Negro Extension agents work under a separate branch of the Alabama Extension Service. They serve under J. B. Hill, state Negro Extension agent, whose headquarters is in Tuskegee.

DIRECTOR DAVIS said he did not expect the move to put any of the Negro personnel out of work. He pointed out that there are a number of Alabama counties who have more than the 450 minimum number of Negro farmers, yet do not have Negro Extension work.

"Should these counties request Negro Extension programs," he said, "we could establish such immediately."

Davis also said that anticipated retirement of Negro Extension personnel in counties not involved by the cut-back would take care of some of the ir ed personnel.

THE JEFFERSON Coun, Negro agent is Percy White. The Negro home agent in Jefferson is Ruby Jacobs.

Davis said he regretted that financial conditions necessitated the move.

"We are trying to place the Negro personnel in relationship to the need for such services," he said. "We, of course, are limited in the amount of money we can spend for any one phase of Extension work. When a county drops below this minimum, we try to effect a more efficient placement of the personnel."

MISS COSBY GOES TO CRENSHAW — T. J. Foreman (left), Crenshaw County agent, is shown introducing Miss Georgia Cosby, right, newly appointed home agent, to Mrs. Bessie Salter, of Route 2, Luverne, Alabama. Miss Cosby received her bachelor of science degree in home economics from Tuskegee Institute last May. She is a native of Athens, Alabama.

1b 1956 EXTENSION SERVICE

Farm Agent, Who Reared And Educated 12 Children, Honored At 4-H Camp

Informis Houston, Tex Sat. 8-25-56
p. 14

WASHINGTON — A retired farm agent, who reared and educated his 12 children on a modest salary that averaged over the years only a little over $40 a week was honored Sunday along with three others during the closing session of the Ninth Regional 4-H Club Camp at Howard University.

This honoree is Louis H Martin of Princess Anne, Md., whose citation read: "for the practical demonstration he has given through his own family in the successful rearown and educating of youth."

Orphaned at the age of 10, he spent nine years in a Philadelphia orphanage. At 19, he entered Hampton Institute and worked his way through, graduating with honors in 1916. Then Mr Martin married and joined the Maryland Extension Service as a county agent on the Eastern Shore where he served "with diligence and patience and industry" for 38 years. At the same time, he and Mrs Martin reared 12 children Today, 11 of these hold a total of 14 college and graduate degrees. For this achievement, the family has been featured in Life magazine and Reader's Digest.

The other three honorees are Dr Lawrence A Davis, president of Arkansas A M & N College, Pine Bluff; M M Hubert, retired state leader of Negro extension work in Mississippi; and Mrs. Phyllis Stancil O'Kelly, superintendent of the Janie Porter Barrett School for Girls, Peakes, Va. All of their plaques read: "Citation for outstanding service to 4-H".

Another highlight of the closing session of the encampment was an address by Paul V Kepner, deputy administrator of the Federal Extension Service, who discussed "Extension's role in family and community living." Placing emphasis on the fact that Extension concerns itself with more than crops and livestock, sewing and canning, he declared, "It also concerns itself with the development of people."

Others who addressed the 160 delegates and Extension leaders during the seven day encampment were: E Frederick Morrow of the White House staff; Dr Don Pearlberg, assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture: W A Sutton, director of the Georgia Extension Service; Miss Nannie H Burroughs, president of the National Trade and Professional School for Girls, here: Miss Emmie Nelson, field representative of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work; Dr Lawrence A Davis, an honoree: Dr Flemmie P Kittrell, dean of home economics at Howard P H Stone, camp director; and Dr. Edward W Aiton, national director o. 4-H Club and YMW programs.

The theme which most of the speakers wove intothe fabric of the program wa s"training for service and better living." "Training and service," said Dr Aiton, "can help any group to solve its problems."

"Never mind the mountains," Miss Burroughs urged the delegates, "never mind the struggle in equipping yourselves for larger service."

Dr Davis told the boys and girls that the Negro problem is largely economic, "and it can be licked through the development of skills and abilities to learn more money and to render larger service." Also he pointed to the increase use of technology in agriculture. "Soon there will be no pace on the farm for the untrained" he decare.

Sightseeing tours, under the direction of Martin G Bailey, Maryand district agent, made up an impotrant feature of the camp. The rural youngsters visited the White House, the Capitol, Mount Vernon, the National Cathedral the Department of Agriculture's research center a Betsville, Md., and Arlington National Cemetary where they placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

States which were represented at encampment are: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. There are 353,000 colored 4-H'ers in these States.

Demonstration officers named

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Recently elected Home Demonstration project chairmen for 1956-57 were announced today by Mrs. Doris T. Owes, assistant state agent, Agricultural Extension Service.

Dail 5-12-56

They are:

Southeast—Mrs. Ossie M. Stevens, Effingham County, president; Mrs. Rose Lee Palmer, Chatham, vice president; Mrs. Minnie Geiger, Bryan, secretary; Mrs. Cummings, Liberty, assistant secretary; Mrs. Udelia Stewart Evans, treasurer; Mrs. Annie K. Walton, Chatham, reporter;

Mrs. Eva Mae Moultrie, Chatham, 4-H Club; Mrs. Elbertha Smokes, Bryan, child development; Mrs. Mary Wilson, Liberty, clothing; Mrs. Usula Stevens, Effingham, dairying; Mrs. Lizzie Movell, Effingham, food preservation; Mrs. Mary Stewart, Chatham, gardening;

Mrs. Mattie Ansfield, Chatham, health; Mrs. Bessie Berrian, Chatham, home improvement; Mrs. Winnie Nixon, Effingham, home industries; Mrs. Ollie Ball, Evans, nutrition; Mrs. Florine Shellman, Liberty, poultry; and Mrs. Daisy Andrews, Effingham, recreation.

* *

SOUTHWEST—Mrs. Marvella Hadley, Grady, president; Mrs. Lollie Tompkins, Mitchell, vice president; Mrs. Annie Belle Mann, Sumter, secretary; Mrs. Essie Scott, Lowndes, treasurer; Mrs. Tansy Barlow, Crisp, reporter;

Mrs. Ethel Washington and Mrs. Mary Wyche, Lowndes, home improvement; Mrs. Mary C. Abrams, Lowndes, home industries; Mrs. Martha A. Leach, Lowndes, gardening; Mrs. Mary Webb, Brooks, secretary; Mrs. Mary Hankins, Thomas, clothing.

Mrs. Janie Franklin, Grady, poultry; Mrs. Willie Mae Champion, Sumter, dairy; Mrs. Ivory Mae King, Sumter, health; Mrs. Susie M. Dunlap, Crisp, food preservation; Mrs. Ruth E. Merritt, Mitchell, nutrition; Mrs. Linnie Johnson, Mitchell, marketing; Mrs. Emma Stephen, Mitchell, 4-H Club.

* * *

SOUTH CENTRAL—Mrs. Roberta Bowman, Bibb, president; Mrs. Shirley Mae Johnson, Hancock, vice president; Mrs. Lafayette Baldwin, Emanuel, secretary; Mrs. Viola Stanley, Laurens, assistant secretary; Mrs. Josephine Harrell, Dodge, treasurer; Mrs. Lois Bannister, Houston, reporter;

Mrs. Wardie Adams, Jenkins, 4-H Club; Mrs. Vivian Dorsey, Columbia, program; Mrs. Roberta Blunt, Hancock, clothing; Mrs. Essie Gooch, Dodge, food preservation; Mrs. Mattie Smith, Dodge, food preparation; Mrs. Lydia Ann Anderson, Dodge, home improvement;

Mrs. Fannie Pughsley, Emanuel, home industries; Mrs. Tiny Washington, Hancock, gardening; Mrs. Lottie Walden, Laurens, poultry; Mrs. Lucile Bass, Dodge, dairy; Mrs. Flossie Edmond, Laurens, health and safety; Mrs. LaRue Coney, Laurens, secretary; and Mrs. Rosa Lee Wright, Jenkins, orcharding.

FARM BUREAU HONORS were accorded M. M. Hubert (left), retired supervisor of Negro county agents at a meeting of associate members in College Park auditorium, Jackson. Congratulating Hubert is Boswell Stevens, president of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation. A loving cup was presented to Hubert in recognition of his many years of service with Mississippi's Negro farmers.

Extension officials from 9 states meet

Afro-American Sat. 11-24-56 Baltimore Md.

GREENSBORO, N.C.—Extension service supervisors from nine southern states attending the annual area conference here at A. and T. College Thursday and Friday were told of the new importance of their work.

D. S. Weaver of Raleigh, director of the N. C. Extension Service, who keynoted the opening session, "The fact that extension workers have to deal with every problem in human life, from birth to death, reveals the true importance of our work."

He told the group that more "specialists" are not enough to accomplish the job, but that persons who have an awareness of human problems and the knowhow to help in their solution are required in the varied facets of extension work.

* * *

HE CHALLENGED the supervisors to a new kind of cooperation so that their subordinates may hear and truly understand the problems of others and urged a new system under which those in their charge who feel the need of additional training might get it.

He warned, in conclusion, that many today are "playing down" agriculture, but the biggest critics all admit that the world cannot get along without it.

Warmoth T. Gibbs, president of the college, welcomed the group to the city and campus in the opening session. Other persons appearing at the two-day conference included

* * *

O. C. CROY, assistant administrator, and C. A. Sheffield, field agent, both of the Federal Extension Service; R. W. Shoffner, assistant director, N. C. Extension Service, and Dr. H. Brooks James, professor of economics, N.C. State College, both of Raleigh.

Leading discussions were (state agents) Ross W. Newsome, Petersburg, Va.; E. N. Williams, Orangeburg, S. C.; A. S. Bacon, Fort Valley, Ga.; W. H. Williamson, Nashville, Tenn., and a district agent, S. E. Marshall, Petersburg, Va.

* * *

MRS. M. H. BROWN, assistant home agent for North Carolina, presented a scientific paper. Presiding at the sessions on Friday were R. E. Jones, state agent, A. and T. College extension service, and Mrs. Thelma T. Hewlett, district home agent, Petersburg, Va.

Those appearing at the Friday sessions included M. C. Rochester, extension economist Clemson College, R. M. Fulgham and P. H. Stone, both of the Federal Extension Service.

Nine States Represented At Supervisors Meeting

Daily World Tues. 11-20-56 Atlanta Ga.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Extension supervisors from nine-southern states, attending the annual area conference here at A. and T. College last Thursday, Friday, were told of the new importance of their work.

The speaker was D. S. Weaver, Raleigh, director of the North Carolina Extension Service, who keynoted the opening session yesterday morning.

"The fact that Extension workers have to deal with every problem in human life, from birth to death, our work", said the keynoter.

He told the group that more "Specialists" are not enough to accomplish the job, but that persons who have an awareness of human problems and the know-how to help in their solution, are required in the varied facets of Extension work.

He challenged the supervisors to a new kind of cooperation so that their subordinates may hear and truly understand the problems of others and urge a new system under which those in their charge who feel the need of additional training might get it.

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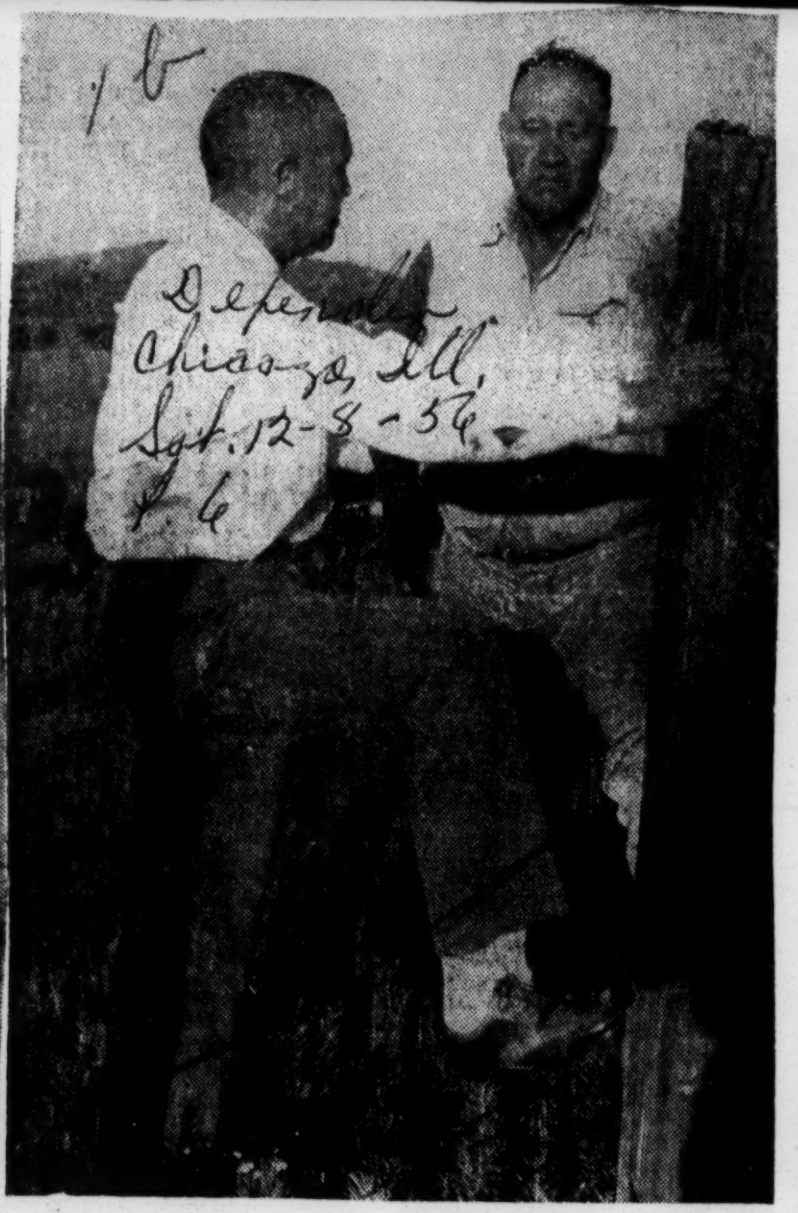
"WHAT'S FOR DINNER?", Ben L. Reynolds of Childersburg, Ala., seems to be asking his daughter Helen, who is a senior in college. At left is Miss Annie P. Robbins, their home demonstration agent who is helping them to decide. She has shown Helen how to prepare foods for storage in the home freezer. — USDA Photos



BETTER PASTURES is the subject of the conversation between State Extension Leader W. B. Hill of Alabama and farmer Ben L. Reynolds of Childersburg, Ala. Mr. Reynolds has been gradually shifting from cotton to cattle for years.

Journal + Guide
Sat. 4-28-56
P. 2A
Norfolk, Va.

1b

AGENT HONORED **In recognition of her work as a home demonstration agent of Polk county, Ga., an elementary school in Cedartown, Ga., was named for Mrs. Lovie M. Lyles, shown at center reviewing dedication plans with R. A. Bryant, principal of the Cedartown High School; and Mrs. Doris T. Owes, state supervisor of colored home agent. The Lyles Elementary School was built at a cost of $150.000. (USDA Photo)**

H-D Agent's Achievements Honored In Name Of School

Journal + Guide P. 2A
Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Among the 4,000 white and colored home agents who will join with nearly six million homemakers in observing the 14th annual National Home Demonstration Week, April 29-May 5, few will have a finner record of achievement to celebrate than Mrs. Lovie M. Lyles for whom the new $150,000 Cedartown Ga., elementary school has been named.

Through 36 years, Mrs. Lyles has served as the colored home demonstration agent of Polk County, helping rural families to grow and conserve more food for better year-round diets, to shift from one-crop farming to a diversified agriculture, and to climb up from tenancy to ownership of their own farms. Within the past 15 years Negro farm ownership has doubled in the county.

• • •

WHILE MRS. LYLES' main emphasis has been on eating and living better, gradually the farm families--largely tenants and sharecroppers--have begun to grow more than enough for home use. Many are now selling vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, chickens, and a few hogs and calves in town.

Last year, Mrs. Lyles kept a record on the sideline sales of 10 families. Their gross totaled $3,945.28. With the extra money, some of the families improved the appearance of their homes, others installed running water and bathrooms, and some began buying farms of their own.

• • •

THE WORK IN Polk County is accomplished largely through home demonstration clubs and 4-H clubs which Mrs. Lyles has organized. Membership in the county's 22 colored 4-H clubs totals 2,138, and the 16 home demonstration clubs, 684.

In approving the naming of the school for Mrs. Lyles, Superintendent Kankakee Anderson said she is a quiet, but effective and faithful worker, and her people wanted the school named for her. Mrs. Lyles was an elementary school teacher for six years prior to her appointment as a home demonstration agent in 1920. She was graduated from Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., in 1914.

Home Agent Sets Achievement Example For Nat'l Home Week

World Tues. 4-24-56 P.3
Birmingham Ala.

WASHINGTON-Among the 4,000 white and colored home agents who will join with nearly six million homemakers in observing the 14th annual National Home Demonstration Week, April 29-May 5, few will have a finer record of achievement to celebrate than Mrs. Lovie M. Lyles for whom the new $150,000 Cedartown, Ga., elementary school has been named.

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Mrs. Lyles achievements serve as examples of the kinds of things the Nation's home demonstration agents are doing to help rural and village families to raise their level of living.

Last year the 443 colored home agents and supervisors in the South assisted more than 200,000 families with food and nutrition problems, some 150,000 with health problems, and nearly 100,000 with family life problems.

During the observance which has as its theme, "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World," home agents and leaders of the 65,000 home demonstration clubs throughout the country will report on their achievements and set goals for furthering the work.

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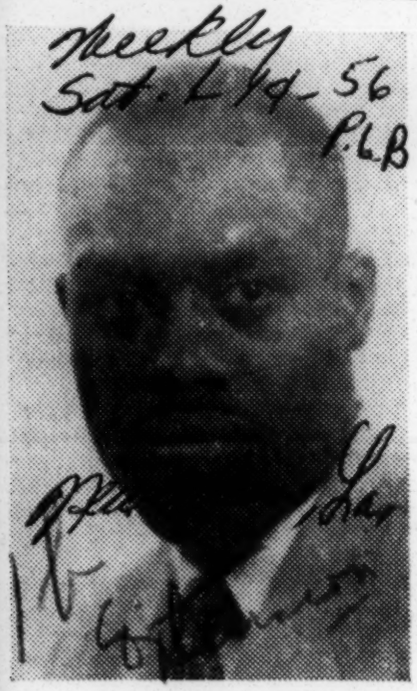
TRAINING MEETING HELD AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

LEFT: It was back to school for these home demonstration agents from 36 counties in Alabama where Negro Extension work is carried on. They were here at Tuskegee Institute June 4-8. The training meeting was under the direction of Misses Agrippa Davis and R. L. Rivers, district agents. RIGHT: Miss Stella Mitchell, API home specialist, holds a demonstration on "Do It Yourself." Here she shows the home agents how to repair a leaky faucet. Other specialists from API and Tuskegee Institute gave many new demonstrations and ideas to the agents during the week.

NAMES in the NEWS



J. L. Perkins has been named associate county agent for work with Negroes in East Baton Rouge Parish, announces C. L. Flowers, county agent in the parish. Perkins succeeds M. A. Edmond who was recently promoted to the state office and he is now stationed at Southern University.

Perkins is a 1952 graduate in agriculture from Southern University. He served in the United States Army for two years and taught vocational agriculture in Columbia, Mississippi. East Baton Rouge has some 1,400 Negro 4-H Club members. Perkins will work not only with the club members but will advise with colored farmers in this area.

Tuskegee Institute's Farm Leader Dies After 47 Years Of Outstanding Service

T. M. Campbell, who headed the agricultural extension program at Tuskegee Institute for more than 47 years, died of a heart attack last week in Tuskegee.

He was retired in 1953 after spending 47 years in extension work. Campbell had continued working on a history of extension work in the South.

This history was sponsored by the Ford Foundation of New York City. He also found time for Negro youth work and died less than four hours after appearing on the program of the 15th annual recognition dinner of Tukabatchee Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

WASHINGTON APPOINTEE

He was born in Bowman, Ga. Feb. 11, 1883. He came to Tuskegee Institute in 1899 and was graduated in 1906. He was appointed by Dr. Booker T. Washington and Dr. George Washington Carver to operate the "farm demonstration school on wheels."

This was a wagon fitted with improved farming implements to carry the gospel of better farming to the Negro farmers in and near Macon County.

This operation later became world famous as the "movable school."

T. M. CAMPBELL
Farm Leader Dies

It was the forerunner of extension service. In 1906, Campbell was named first "local agent" in Macon County. In 1914, following passage of the Smith-Lever Act, his title was changed to county agent. He later headed extension work in Alabama. In October, 1918, he was appointed by the U.S. Department of Agricultural Extension Service as field agent for the lower South. He held the position until his retirement in 1953.

SERVED MUCH

During his life, he served on many commissions and was the subject of several national magazine articles.

Campbell is the author of a book, "The Movable School Goes to the Negro Farmer." He received the Harmon Award in 1930 for distinguished service to farming and rural life.

In 1944 he was selected as one of a committee of three to make a survey of agricultural conditions in West Africa. He is co-author of a book, "Africa Advancing" which reports the committee's findings. He has been honored more than once for his loyal services to Tuskegee Institute, the South and the nation.

HONORARY DEGREE

One of the several honors he prized was an honorary master of science degree from Tuskegee Institute. As a speaker and writer he was widely sought. Many of his articles have appeared in farm journals and the daily press.

Campbell is survived by his widow, Mrs. Anna A. Campbell; three daughters, Virginia Hawkins, New York City, Mrs. Noel Mitchell, Tuskegee Institute, Elizabeth Clark, Pine Grove, Calif.; two sons, Dr. T. M. Campbell Jr., Tuskegee Institute and Lt. Col. W. A. Campbell, USAF, Tuskegee Institute, seven grandchildren, one sister, Pearl Johnson, Baldwin Farms, and a half-sister, Thelma Gilmore, New York City.

Extension Service Winners Named In '55 Program Work

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 9—The API Extension Service at Tuskegee Institute released the names of the state winners program for 1955.

W. B. Hill, state leader for Negro work in Alabama, praised the winners and their extension agents for doing an outstanding job.

Names and awards of the winners are as follows: Mollie Mae Chatman and Charles W. Mitchell achievement, two, pen and pencil sets and certificates, Morgan and Elmore counties; Anna D. Higgins bread demonstration, $25 war bond and certificate, Chambers; Carrie B. Blount and Bessie L. Portis (team) $25 war bond and certificates, Monroe; Price W. Bridgeforth dairying, $50 bond and certificate, Limestone; Mary E. Kimbrough, canning, $50 Bond and certificate, Monroe; Lugenia Harris, dairy foods, 19-jewel wrist watch and certificate, Randolph; Claudine Tubbs dress revue, $50 bond and certificate, Perry; Acey A. Horton, electric, $50 bond and certificate, Lawrence; Mack M. Houser field crops, 19-jewel wrist watch and certificate, Autauga; Freddie Mae Smith food preparation, $50 bond and certificate, Dallas; Ras Lawrence McCreary forestry, gold-filled medal and certificate, Conecuh; Walter Marie Logan frozen foods, $50 bond and certificate, Lowndes; Roosevelt Spragins garden, $50 bond and certificate, Madison; Jordan Smith leadership, pen and pencil set, Dallas; George Lovelace meat animal, 19-jewel pocket watch and certificate, Lauderdale; Eugene Grav poultry, $50 bond and certificate, Limestone; Leonard D. Fitts safety, $50 bond and certificate, Marengo; Mance Campbell soil and water conservation, 19-jewel wrist watch, Choctaw, and Adolphus B. Friend Jr., tractor, $50 bond and certificate, Madison.

The awards were sponsored by the following donors with the Extension Service cooperating: Ford Motor Company, Standard Brands, Inc., Kerr Glass Mfg. Corp., Coats and Clark Inc., Larro Feed Division of General Mills, Carnation Company, Simplicity Pattern Company, Inc., Westinghouse Educational Foundation, Nitrogen Division of American Motors Corp., American Forest Products Industries, Inc., International Harvester Co., Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Sears Roebuck Foundation, Edward Foss Wilson, National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, General Motors, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, American Oil Company, and Pan-Am Southern Corp.

T. M. Campbell

Few Alabamians have done more for their people than did Tom Campbell for the Negro farmer in this state and the whole South. Dead at 78, Campbell leaves behind an enduring monument of half a century carrying the gospel of scientific agriculture and wise economic counsel. Buy land, Campbell preached to the impoverished Negro farmer, build homes, produce and eat wholesome foods, make your own way.

Fresh out of Tuskegee Institute in the early 1900's, Campbell was selected by the great Negro educators, Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver, as a "demonstrator". With his "Jesup Wagon", later called the Booker T. Washington School on Wheels, Campbell took agricultural education where it was most needed—to the poor farmer. His portable exhibits and life-size demonstrations meant the difference be-

tween relative prosperity and virtual starvation for untold thousands of farmers — first in Macon County, later throughout the South. Campbell's Jesup Wagon set the pattern for future developments in extension service education, which today is the backbone of modern agriculture in the South.

His uncommon talents did not go unrecognized. From his appointment as Farm Demonstration agent in 1906, the first Negro in the history of the Extension Service, Campbell was elevated to state agent, later district agent, and finally to field agent, a regional assignment with responsibility over eight Southern states. The honors, national and international, that came to him in his lifetime fill many pages. Among them, for instance, was his appointment as a member of a commission of delegates from North America, Great Britain and Ireland to study conditions in West Africa 1944-45.

He will be remembered as a great Alabamian and great American.

A HIGHLIGHT in the colorful career of T. M. Campbell, who passed last week, came in 1947 when he was presented the Superior Service Award by former Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson during ceremonies on the Washington monument grounds. Mr. Campbell served the Department for 46 years as farm demonstration leader and field agent. — (USDA Photo)

Over 75 Attend 16th Session Of Negro County Agent Group

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Mon. 5-7-56

By E. P. WALLACE

More than 75 farm and home agents and their guests and local citizens ushered in the 16th annual session of the Alabama Negro County Farm and Home Demonstration Agents' assn. Thursday night when they shared the annual banquet at the Campus Center, Alabama State College for the initial get-together.

High lighting the meeting was Hon. A. W. Todd, commissioner of agriculture and industries, State of Alabama, who delivered the keynote address.

He spoke from the standpoint of Alabama's Natural resources. He pointed up the fact that Alabama through its vast natural resources was fast taking its place among the top ranking states in many areas.

The commissioner informed the group that of the 32 million acres of land in Alabama, 12 million were productive acreages while the remaining 20,000,000 acres were in forestry.

Another striking feature was that 35,000 farm families had migrated to other states, north, west, east and mid-Central thus leaving millions of productive acreage to go to waste.

Among some of the factors to be recognized is the reason for so many people leaving the south and the farm. This he said as follows: "Higher salaries and better living conditions."

He revealed that 76 per cent of college and 66 per cent of high school graduates take the lead in this category.

"Farmers," said the speaker, "are about the only independent group in the United States and their votes are going to play a big part in the November election, also for the next governor of Alabama."

Commissioner Todd, was introduced by W. B. Hill, state leader for Negro extension work in Alabama. He stated that the organizations' roster consisted of 88 farm and home demonstrators who were doing a great job as the link between the people.

J. T. Alexander, local farm agent served as toastmaster. In a witty, yet becoming manner he served with dignity, keeping his hearers waiting for the next joke. He presented state leader Hill as well as other program participants.

Persons appearing on the program were as follows: Mrs. Essie P. Smart, who sang two numbers, "My Task" and "Without A Song," Robert F. Jones, local assistant county agent; Miss A. M. Boynton, local home agent; Dr. H. C. Trenholm, president Alabama State College; Miss J. Walker, who accompanied Mrs. Smart, Mrs. Christine O. Jackson, Elmore County Home agent; Mrs. L. R. Doly, retired demonstration agent and L. C. Johnson associations' president.

The three-day meeting which began Thursday and closing out Saturday was presided over by President Johnson, with the assistance of the vice. There were several open sessions where the public shared, but the business phase was closed door.

Local farm officials were host for the meeting. They had the support of local citizens.

Mrs. Lorena D. Starks named home demonstration agent

Afro-American Dat. 3-3-56
P. 10 Baltimore, Md.

ATHENS, Ga. (ANP) — Appointment of Mrs. Lorena Dean Starks as home demonstration agent for Greene County has been announced by Miss Eddye Ross, state home demonstration leader, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Georgia College of Agriculture.

Mrs. Starks, who is the first home demonstration agent to be employed in Greene county, began her duties at Greensboro in January.

She will work with farm women in the solving of problems arising in operation of a home and plan with them for any needed improvements in their homes and on home grounds. Also, Mrs. Starks will assist women in communities throughout the county in organizing home demonstration clubs and with 4-H work for girls.

1b 1956

Negro 4-H Club Youngster Gets Trip To Go Abroad

Daily World P.1
Tues. 3-20-56
Atlanta, Ga.

RALEIGH — An Edgecombe County Negro 4-H'er has been selected to participate in the International Farm Youth Exchange Program.

W. C. Cooper, Negro 4-H specialist at A. & T. College, Greensboro, said that Edward King of Whitakers, Route 1, has been named an IFYE delegate. Present plans call for King to visit England and Wales this summer

A student in agricultural education at Marylan dState College, Princess Anne, Maryland, he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert King. After graduating from Phillips high school, Battleboo, he attended Hamp ton Institute, Hampton, Va., for two years.

Cooper said that young King has completed a total of 13 projects and has exhibited his projects four years at local club achievement programs, three ycars at dairy shows and county fairs, two years at district shows and two years at state fairs.

The record shows that King has been an officer in his local 4-H Club every year since 1945. He was president four times, vice-president three times, and secretary one time. In addition, he served as president of the county council, president and vice-president of the state council.

Youth Going To Europe As Farm Exchange Student

Sat. 3-24-56
Norfolk Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

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Journal + Guide
P. 1

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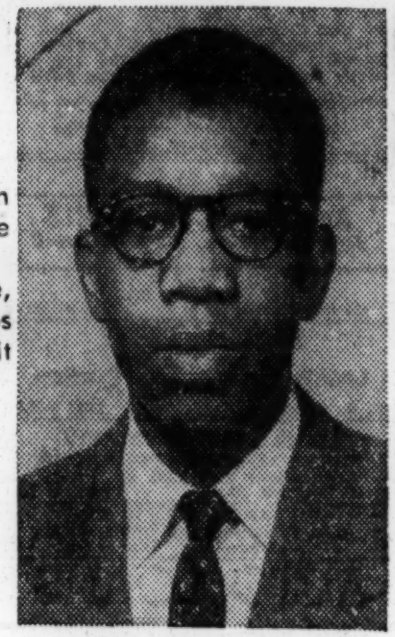


EDWARD KING.

Edgecombe Boy Going Overseas

Raleigh N.C.
Tribune
Mar. 20-56

An Edgecombe County Negro 4-H'er has been selected to participate in the International Farm Youth Exchange program.

W. C. Cooper, Negro 4-H specialist at A. & T. College, Greensboro, said that Edward King of Whitakers, Route 1, has been named an IFYE delegate. Present plans call for King to visit England and Wales this summer.

A student in agricultural education at Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md., he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert King. After graduating from Phillips High School, Battleboro, he attended Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., for two years.

King has completed a total of 13 projects and has exhibited his projects four years at local club achievement programs, three years at dairy shows and county fairs, two years at district shows and two years at state fairs.

He has been an officer in his local 4-H Club every year since 1945. He was president four times, vice-president three times, and secretary one time. In addition, he served as president of the county council, president and vice-president of the state council.

N.C. Youth To Visit England

Defender
Chicago Ill
Sat. 4-7-56
P. 10

WASHINGTON — Edward King, a 21-year-old farm youth of Whitakers, N. C., will be among six rural young people who will sail on April 6 for London for a six-month stay in England and Wales under the International Farm Youth Exchange Program, the National 4-H Foundation announced last week.

The other IFYE delegates are: Theodore Kittrell of Bloomfield, N. M.; Hazel Creasy of Brooklet, Ga.; Shirley Cubitt, Sandusky, Mich., and John Tanner, Big Piney, Wyo.

King who is a senior at Maryland State college, plans to be a dairy farmer. He has completed 13 projects in 4-H club work. These included raising dairy cows and swine, and growing corn, cotton, peanuts and tobacco.

Since the IFYE program was inaugurated in 1948, a total of 629 youths from the United States have visited abroad, and 659 foreign youths have visited in this country.

Delegates are assigned to farm families in the various countries where they visit.

Negro 4-H Winners For Three Counties Named

Daily World P.1
Atlanta, Ga.
5-24-56

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Champions in 4-H project competition for Chatham, Glynn and Greene counties were named here by State Negro 4-H Club Agents M. C. Little and Carrie B. Powell.

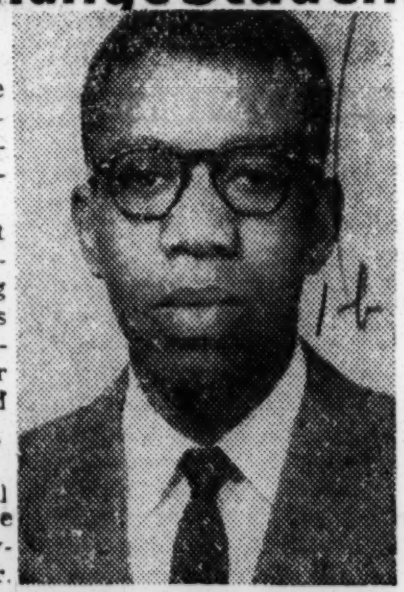
These county winners will compete with other county champs at district project achievement meetings this summer, the 4-H agents explained. Each county winner was chosen in county eliminations on the basis of his 4-H record and project demonstration, they said.

By counties, these winners are:

Chatham — Albertha Alls (senior), Betty Bickley and Charlesetta Manuel (junior), enriched corn meal muffins; Drucilla Moore, dress revue; Cynthia Rhodes, clothing; Vernell Moultrie, health; Frances Smith, safety; Harriet Samson, child care; Jane Byrd, home improvement Roberta Smalls (senior) and Sandra Berry (junior), public speaking; Clara Wright and Fannie Hicks, biscuits; Almarie Glover and Juanita Thomas, yeast breads; Gloria Burton and Annette Watts, gardening; Jane Byrd and Gloria Faison (tie), dairy foods.

Glynn — Jerome Vickers, achievement; Martha J. Parland and Nancy Hippard, bread; Charlesetta Parland, canning; Betty Daniels, clothing; Alexander Speakman, corn; Soy Brooks, dairy achievement; Leola Hopkins and Thomas Wellman, poultry; Coretha Pyles and Ike Kently, farm and home electric; and Eva Daniels, safety; Malcom Speakman, field crops; Othella Speakman, forestry; L. M. Gasque, gardening; Charles Hopkins, exterior paintings; Moses Wesley Myers, health; James Cooper, leadership; Hardy S. Myers, meat animal; and Perry Short, tractor maintenance.

Greene — Yvonne Neal and James Smith (senior) and Hazel Ourt (Junior), health; Annie Robins (senior) and Sarah Ross (junior), enriched corn meal muffins; Dollie Smith (senior) and Lenord Dillard (junior) biscuits; and Nellie Kilpatrick lampmaking.



EDWARD KING
Exchange Student

Urge 4-H'ers To Develop Skills

WASHINGTON — "The Negro problem in America is largely economic," said Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas A. M. & N. college, Pine Bluff, in an address before the ninth annual Regional 4-H Club Camp at Howard university, Aug. 6-13.

"We must develop skills and abilities to earn more money and render larger service, if we are to share fully in the cultural, economic and social life of our country," he added, calling this a challenge to the nation's 350,000 colored 4-H'ers as well as to the other youth of the race.

Continuing, Dr. Davis said the land-grant colleges can help provide the training, as well as to fill in the cultural gap which results from the cultural isolation, poverty and general disadvantages suffered by the Negro.

This lag shows up in all standardized tests, he said.

CITES WAYS TO HELP

Emphasizing the work of the land-grant colleges, he listed the needs they could help meet.

These include, he said, contributing to community improvment, finding better and more efficient ways of doing things, preparing their students to earn more sound and wholesome values, and helping them to understand the challenge of the dynamic society in which they live.

Another educator, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the National Trade and Professional School for Women, here, addressed the 4-H'ers. "Never mind the mountains," she declared, "never mind the struggle; it takes that to bring out the best that is in us."

The 16 delegates and extension leaders from 17 southern states spent the afternoon at Mount Vernon where they placed a wreath at the tomb of George and Martha Washington.

Thursday's speakers were Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, dean of home economics at Howard; Miss Emmie Nelson, field representative of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work; and Frank Teuton and Miss Jewell Fessenden of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Negro 4-H Council Members Gather in Laurens for Meet

DUBLIN, Aug. 6—The Georgia Negro 4-H Council meeting got under way Sunday at the Negro 4-H Club Center here.

M. C. Little and Miss Lavonia Furlow, state Negro 4-H leaders, said the week's program has been built around a different theme for each day.

The programs will be conducted by 4-H Club members. Ulysses will have the assistance of other council officers: Kathleen Moore, Evans County, and Allen Edwards Jr., Terrell County, vice presidents; Dwynell Hamm, Newton County, secretary; Mary Nell Borders, Jackson County, treasurer, and Gary Douglas, Bulloch County, reporter.

Speakers will be Dr. W. K. Payne, president of Savannah State College; Mrs. Lucious T. Bacote, instructor of the Oconee High School; Dr. C. L. Ellison, director of agriculture, Fort Valley State College, and H. H. Dudley, Dublin civic leader.

State 4-H Club leader Tommy Walton, Athens, will give the annual citizenship ceremony address on the last day of the meeting.

"For many of the girls the highlight of the whole meeting will be Tuesday night when they participate in the annual state dress revue," Miss Furlow said. She added that the show this year will be called "Fashion Extravaganza." Three winners will be selected, but each girl already has won district honors with an outfit which she made and modeled, the 4-H leader explained.

On Wednesday public speaking finals and nomination of council officers from the floor will be added to the regular daily routine.

Talent night will be the feature of the day on Thursday. Friday's biggest event will be the installation of new council officers.

"The annual candlelighting service—always an impressive ceremony—will be conducted after the '57 officers are installed," K. C. Childers, special Negro county agent, said.

A farewell party Friday night will close the 1956 council meeting and delegates will leave for home Saturday morning after breakfast.

TO BE HONORED: M. M. Hubert, above, of Jackson, long-time head of the Extension work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Jackson, who will be among those honored at National 4-H Camp.

FOUR EDUCATIONAL LEADERS TO BE HONORED AT 4-H CAMP

Four educational leaders including Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas A. M. & N. College, Pine Bluff, will be cited during the ninth annual Regional 4-H Club Camp at Howard University, August 6-13, P. H. Stone, Federal Extension Service official and camp director, announced this week.

Those who are to be honored in addition to Dr. Davis for outstanding Service to rural boys and girls are: M. M. Hubert, who retired in 1953 as state leader of Negro extension work in Mississippi after 40 years of service; Louis H. Martin, retired Maryland extension worker who was featured last year in Life and Reader's Digest for educating his 12 children on a modest salary; and Mrs. Phyllis Stancil O'Kelly, superintendent of the Janie Porter Barrett School for Girls, Peakes, Va.

Presentation of the 4-H citation plaques to the honorees by Paul V. Kepner, deputy administrator of the Federal Extension Service, will be one of the highlights of the seven-day encampment. In making citations, Mr. Kepner will be reflecting the appreciation of 350,000 of the Nation's 4-H'ers.

During the eight previous encampments, 4-H plaques have been awarded to such persons as Dr. Walter Davis, president of Tennessee A. & I. State University; Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College; the child prodigy, "Sugar Chile" Robinson; Mrs. R. L. Vann of the Pittsburgh Courier; P. B. Young, Sr., of the Norfolk Journal & Guide, and the late C. C. Spaulding.

This year's honorees were selected from among some 16 nominees. Dr. Lawrence Davis, who has been president of Arkansas A. M. & N. for nearly 14 years, was selected for his work in promoting 4-H through scholarship aid and part sponsorship of state club camps and rallies.

Mr. Hubert, Mississippi's first colored county extension agent, worked with rural boys and girls for more than 40 years. He organized the first club in the state in 1913.

Mr. Martin was a county agent on the eastern shore of Maryland for 38 years. During this time, he worked with more than 3,000 rural boys and girls.

Mrs. O'Kelly has demonstrated a keen interest in 4-H Club work and in the development of rural youth for many years. There is a 4-H Club on the campus of her school.

The name of the 4-H organization grows out of its pledge which is as follows: "I pledge my Head to clearer thinking, my Heart to greater loyalty, my Hands to larger service, and my Health to better living, for my club, my community, and my country."

4-H Club integration up to Dixie—U.S. official

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Racial segregation will continue in the 4-H club program for rural youths until the southern states decide to end it, says an official in the Department of Agriculture regarding the separate 4-H regional meetings here.

Dr. E. W. Aiton, 4-H program director of the department, was questioned about the segregated meeting after it was announced that colored 4-H members from 17 southern and border states were holding their ninth annual meeting here beginning August 6.

The national 4-H meeting of white youths from 47 states was held here in June.

* * *

MR. AITON said the clubs, which have a total membership of two and a half million boys and girls, are controlled by state authorities although 40 percent of their leadership expense are met by Federal grants.

The Federal official stated that if the government should try to force integration of meetings and other activities of this group, the southern states would refuse to take part.

This, argued Mr. Aiton, would deny rural colored youngsters the advantage they now get. "The department certainly doesn't want to do that," he said.

It was stated, however, that most of the states outside of the South do maintain integrated 4-H clubs.

1b 1956

Daily World
Sun. 7-8-56 P. 1
Atlanta, Ga.

1b

"TOPS" IN DAIRY FOODS — Willie Mae Wyrick, left, Como and Mary Lou Britt, center, Murfreesboro, who won the state championship in dairy foods at the recent 4-H Club Week celebration held at A&T College, demonstrate some luscious hamburgers cooked by using the maximum of dairy products to Della Ann Burnette, right, Mebane, winner of the individual championship also in dairy foods.

Two Logan County 4-H Girls in Washington

Jo Ann Millsap

Laura Mae Vickers

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

GUTHRIE.—Jo Ann Millsap and Laura Mae Vickers, from Logan county, along with six other top 4-H members of the state will represent Oklahoma at the Ninth Regional 4-H Camp at Washington, D. C., August 6-13. The delegation, supervised by the district agents, Mr. Paul O. Brooks and Miss Hazel O. King, left Tulsa, Sunday, August 5, at 5 p. m. over Flight 18, TWA Airlines, according to Mrs. Rosa J. Parker House, Logan county home demonstration agent.

This is the second time the camp has been held in the nation's capital. More than 125 4-H members from 17 southern states will participate in citizenship and leadership activities. The theme of the camp is "Improving Family and Community Living."

4 H-CLUB

Oklahoma's delegates have made outstanding records throughout their 4-H club careers and are well known for their achievements in county and state competition.

The four girls represent a total of 38 years of 4-H club work with 301 4-H projects completed. The four boys represent a total of 33 years of 4-H work, with 182 projects completed.

Jo Ann Millsap, Route 2, Perkins, is the 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Millsap, and she assists her parents with the farming of their 478 acres of land. She graduated from Washington high school in May.

Black Dispatch

During her ten years in 4-H club work, she completed 73 projects and was a state champion in bread making, tried 25 recipes 587 times, winning a $25 bond in the state contest.

She is an accomplished feeder and exhibitor of three fat barrows and 7 calves. Her total net income from all projects has been $1,488.60. From her profits she purchased a typewriter and in her personal bank account has near $1,000 saved and will enter A&M college, Stillwater, this fall where she will major in home economics.

5th Dist. Negro 4-H Officers Named

Constitution P3

Constitution State News Service

DUBLIN, July 8 — Recently elected officers to the District Five Negro 4-H Club Council for 1957 were named by Alexander Hurse, Negro 4-H Club agent for the Agricultural Extension Service.

Mon. 7-9-56

Robert Hadley, Grady County, is new president of the council. Newly elected vice presidents are Ollie Ruth Heard, Decatur County, and Charles Howard, Bibb County. Other officers are Lois Brown, Terrell County, secretary; Clark Everett, Early County, treasurer, and Annette Schley, Sumter County, reporter.

Chosen to serve as adult leaders to the council were Miss Lavonia Furlow, Negro home demonstration agent in Dougherty County, and John M. Moody, Negro county agent, Houston County.

Father of 11 College Graduates

4-H Honors Negro County Agent

Jim McNamara, Staff Photographer

While members of his family look on, Louis H. Martin, Maryland's first Negro County Agent, displays a citation he received yesterday from the 4-H Clubs of the Southern Region. From right, Yvonne Dashiell, 3; Clarence Dashiell, 5; Clarell Dashiell, 6, all grandchildren; Irene, his wife; Coninna Milton, 12, a grandchild; Thelma Martin, daughter-in-law; Justelma Briggs, daughter; Lourene Martin, daughter, Elbert Martin, son; Elois Martin, 15, grandchild; Oswald Martin, son, and Charles Briggs, son-in-law. The award was presented at the close of the ninth annual Regional 4-H Club camp.

By James E. Clayton
Staff Reporter

Maryland's first Negro County Agent, who battled through a lifetime to educate his 12 children, was honored yesterday for his service to rural youth.

The dream of Louis H. Martin came true last spring when he saw his 11th child walk with a college graduating class. He was cited yesterday by the 4-H Club of the Southern Region "for the practical demonstration he gave through his own family in the successful rearing and educating of youth."

Martin's award was one of four presented at the close of the 9th Annual Regional 4-H Club camp at Howard University. Delegates from 17 Southern states participated in the ceremony.

Martin went to the Eastern Shore of Maryland in 1916 from Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., with only a bride, a Model T Ford and an ambition. It had been a tough fight to get that far. He had spent 12 years in an orphanage.

The toughest fight came later, though, because a part of his ambition was to educate his children. Last spring, the youngest, Grant Bartholomew, graduated from Maryland State Teachers College and the ambition was fulfilled. Eleven of his 12 children held college degrees. The other had chosen not to.

The 11, whose ages now range from 22 to 36, attended schools from Columbia to Illinois and from Michigan State to Elizabeth City State Teachers College in North Carolina.

Four of the children were here yesterday to see their father honored for his 38 years as a County Agent. With them came five of his 17 grandchildren. Baker and his wife, Irene, to whom he gives much of the credit, now live in retirement on their farm, Happyland, near Princess Anne.

The others cited by the 4-H Clubs were:

- Mrs. Phyllis Stancil O'Kelly, superintendent of the Jane Porter Barrett School for Girls, Peakes, Va., "for her genuine interest in all youth . . ."
- M. M. Hubert, Mississippi's first Negro Demonstration Agent, "for his untiring efforts of organizing and promoting 4-H Club work in Mississippi for 40 years."
- Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas A. M. & N. College at Pine Bluff, Ark., since 1937, "for the inspiration he gives to boys and girls everywhere as a young college administrator . . ."

M. M. Hubert Honored At Regional 4-H Club Camp

M. M. Hubert, retired state leader of Negro extension work in Mississippi, along with three others, were honored at the Ninth Regional 4-H Club Camp at Howard University.

The other three honorees were: Louis H. Martin, Princess Anne, Md.; Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas A. M. N. College, Pine Bluff; and Mrs. Phyllis Stancil O'Kelly, superintendent of the Janie Porter Barret School for Girls, Peakes, Pa. All of their plaques read: "Citation for outstanding service to 4-H."

Martin, a retired farm agent, reared and educated his 12 children on a modest salary that averaged over the years only a little over $40 a week.

Orphaned at the age of 10, he spent nine years in a Philadelphia orphanage. At 19, he entered Hampton Institute and worked his way through, graduating with honors in 1916. Then Martin married and joined the Maryland Extension Service as a county agent on the Eastern Shore where he served "with diligence and patience and industry" for 38 years. At the same time, he and Mrs. Martin reared 12 children. Today, 11 of these hold a total of 14 college and graduate degrees. For this achievement, the family has been featured in Life magazine and Reader's Digest.

Closing Session

Another highlight of the closing session of the encampment was an address by Paul V. Kepner, deputy administrator of the Federal Extension Service, who discussed "Extension role in family and community living." Placing emphasis on the fact that Extension concerns itself with more than crops and livestock, sewing and canning, he declared, "It also concerns itself with the development of people."

Others who addressed the 160 delegates and Extension leaders during the seven-day encampment were: E. Frederick Morrow of the White House staff; Dr. Don Paarlberg, assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture; W. A. Cutton, director of the Georgia Extension Service Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the National Trade and Professional School for Girls, here; Miss Emmie Nelson, field representative of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work; Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, an honoree; Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, dean of home economics at Howard; P. H. Stone, camp director; and Dr. Edward W. Alton, national director of 4-H Club and YMW programs.

The theme which most of the speakers wove into the fabric of the program was "training for service and better living." "Training and service," said Dr. Alton, "can help any group to solve its problems."

"Never mind the mountains," Miss Burroughs urged the delegates, "never mind the struggle in equipping yourselves for larger service."

Negro Problem

Dr. Davis told the boys and girls that the Negro problem is largely economic, "and it can be licked through the development of skills and abilities to earn more money and render larger service." Also he pointed to the increased use of technology in agriculture. "Soon there will be no place on the farm for the untrained," he declared.

Sightseeing tours, under the direction of Martin G. Bailey, Maryland district agent, made up an important feature of the camp. The rural youngsters visited the White House, the Capitol, Mount Vernon, the National Cathedral, the Department of Agriculture's research center at Beltsville, Md., and Arlington National Cemetery where they placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

States which were represented at the encampment are: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. There are 353,000 colored 4-H'ers in these states.

1b 1956

Negro 4-h-ers Serve Families, Community

Daily World
Sun. 1-8-56

SAVANNAH, Ga. —(ANP)— Because they learned to drink their milk and like it, two Negro youth are now Georgia champions in 4-H project achievement. They are Sidney Blakeney, Lowndes county, state winner in dairy achievement, and Annette Schley, Sumter county, state winner in dairy foods.

FAMILY OF FIVE

P.7

Sidney, who is a member of the Mt. Zion 4-H Club, says he chose dairy feeding as one of his projects because he likes to drink good milk and to work with cows. His favorite cow is the Jersey and he has two which supply milk the year-round for his family of five.

Because she liked to eat her milk as well as drink it, Annette has specialized in preparation of dairy foods. She says that this interest was instrumental in the purchase of a dairy cow by her parents which now supplies enough milk for her family of seven and amounts to a considerable saving in the family food budget.

Atlanta Ga.

Annette also carries 4-H projects in gardening, canning and health. She is a member of the Plains Junior High 4-H Club.

Courier P.4 Sec 2
Sat. 1-14-56
Pittsburgh Pa.

MAKING GOOD—Mary Stovall, center, outstanding 4-H Club girl of Hillsboro, Ala., is now making good as a freshman at Tennessee A. and I. State University in Nashville, Tenn. As a 4-H'er, one of her projects was clothing. She made most of her clothes for college. This picture was made before she entered college and caught her showing off part of her wardrobe to her home agent, Mrs. Inez M. Petty, right, while Mrs. Charley Stovall, her mother, looks on.—USDA Photo.

Three Negro 4-H Club Girls Are Champion Bakers

Daily World
Sun. 1-15-56
P.1
Atlanta Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga. — (ANP) — Skill at baking has won top state honors for three Negro 4-H Club girls of Georgia.

Working as a team, Eva Mae Collins and Retha Bonner of Bibb county, became 1955 biscuit making champions in state competition for Negro 4-H girls. Zelma Matthews of Merriweather won first place in the state enriched corn meal muffins baking contest.

Both Eva Mae and Retha are all-around cooks. Eva Mae rises at 5:15 a. m. each day to prepare breakfast for 14 persons before going to school. Her teammate prepares breakfast for seven and cleans the house, too, before leaving home with her school books. Each girl also helps her mother prepare supper each evening.

The Bibb County teammates admit that they had plenty of trouble with the first batch of biscuits, but now they frequently give demonstrations in biscuit making for the benefit of other 4-H Club girls.

Three Negro 4-H Club Girls Are Champion Bakers

World P.3
Birmingham Ala.

SAVANNAH, Ga. — (ANP) — Skill at baking has won top state honors for three Negro 4-H Club girls of Georgia.

Sun. 1-17-56

Working as a team, Eva Mae Collins and Retha Bonner of Bibb county, became 1955 biscuit making champions in state competition for Negro 4-H girls. Zelma Matthews of Merriweather won first place in the state enriched corn meal muffins baking contest.

AT 4-H MEET Principals participating in the annual meeting of the North Carolina 4-H Club Foundation, Inc., held at A. and T. College last week included: Warnoth T. Gibbs, acting president of the college; J. H. Wheeler, Durham, president of the Foundation; Mrs. Idell J. Randall, secretary, and Dan Paul, Raleigh, member of the board.

County Contests For Negro 4-H Projects Listed

Constitution State News Service

SAVANNAH, April 5 — County eliminations for Negro 4-H Club projects to be held the second week of April are:

April 9—Bibb, 1:30 p.m., Negro county agent's office; April 10—Peach, 10 a.m., Ft. Valley training school; Houston, 2 p.m., Negro county agent's office, Perry; April 11—Dougherty, 2 p.m., Negro county agent's office, Albany; April 12—Terrell, 10 a.m., Negro county agent's office, Dawson.

Randolph, 2 p.m., Negro county agent's office, Cuthbert; April 13—Mitchell, 10 a.m., Camilla Negro school; Early, 2 p.m., Blakely Negro school, and April 14—Decatur, 10 a.m., West Bainbridge Negro school; Grady, 2 p.m., Cairo Negro library; Sumter, 10 a.m., Negro county agent's office, Americus.

NEGRO FARM YOUTH AMONG SIX TO VISIT ENGLAND AND WALES

Washington, D. C., Apr. 2.—Edward King, a 21-year-old Negro farm youth of Whitakers, N. C., will be among six rural young people who will sail on April 6 for London for a six-month stay in England and Wales under the International Farm Youth Exchange Program, the National 4-H Foundation announced this week.

The other IFYE delegates are: Theodore Kittrell of Bloomfield, N. M.; Hazel Creasy of Brooklet, Ga.; Shirley Cubitt, Sandusky, Mich.; and John Tanner, Big Piney, Wyo.

King who is a senior at Maryland State College, plans to be a dairy farmer. He has completed 13 projects in 4-H club work. These included the raising of dairy cows, swine, and the growing of corn, cotton, peanuts, and tobacco.

Since the IFYE program was inaugurated in 1948, a total of 629 youths from the United States have visited abroad, and 659 foreign youths have visited here in this country. The program now includes 50 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, the Pacific, and the Middle East.

The delegates are assigned to farm families in the various countries where they visit. The youths live and work with the families and enjoy the social life of the communities. A major aim of this privately supported program is to help promote world peace.

Camp Hill Boy Raises Hogs In 4-H Work

CAMP HILL, Ala., Feb. 8 — Forest Wilson, a 13-year-old 4-H'er, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Wilson, of Route 2, Camp Hill was given a Hampshire gilt pig two years ago so he would have the opportunity to become a member of the Tallapoosa county pig chain.

Last fall Forest's sow farrowed nine pigs without the loss of one, but before she farrowed the pigs she was moved to a clean Kudzu pasture where she was separated from other hogs. So the success with the pigs was due to good management.

Now Forest is feeding out five hogs to carry to the Montgomery Fat Hog Show the last of April, he will market one hog on the local market because it will be too large to carry to Montgomery and he has increased his hog project to a two sow and litter oject.

'Speaking as the Negro County ent of Tallapoosa County," said L. Roysten, "I can see where 4-H Club work in Tallapoosa County is helping Alabama achieve a better balanced agriculture. We have some 4-H'ers who are selling commercial milk to the Carnation Milk plant at Dadeville and five boys who are developing sow and litter projects."

Club projects give 4-H'ers the opportunity to "Learn to do by doing." The experience tends to develop in each member the dignity of labor, thrift, responsibility and self-respect. All of this leads to farm ownership and makes better citizens.

W. L. Royston is the Negro county agent.

4-H'ers to cite Dr. L. A. Davis

WASHINGTON

President Lawrence A. Davis of Arkansas A.M. and N. College, Pine Bluff, will be among educational leaders to be cited at the ninth annual Regional 4-H Club Camp at Howard University here from Aug. 6 - 13.

In addition to Dr. Davis, three other persons will be honored for outstanding service to rural boys and girls.

They are M. M. Hubert, retired Mississippi extension worker; Louis H. Martin, retired Maryland extension worker; and Mrs. Phyllis Stancil O'Kelly, superintendent of Janie Porter School for Girls, Peakes, Va.

This year's honorees were selected from 16 nominees.

DR. DAVIS, who has been president of Arkansas A.M. and N. for almost 14 years, was selected for his work in promoting 4-H through scholarship aid and part sponsorship of state club camps and rallies.

Retiring in 1953 after more than 40 years of service, Mr. Hubert was Mississippi's first colored county extension agent — organizing the first club in the state in 1913.

Mr. Martin retired after 38 years service. He was recently cited by Life and Readers Digest for educating 12 children on a modest salary. His wife, Mrs. Irene Martin, was "AFRO Mother of the Year" in 1954.

The organization is honoring Mrs. O'Kelly for her keen interest in 4-H club work which she has demonstrated throughout the years. There is a 4-H Club on campus at her school.

FORMER AWARD winners include President Walter Davis, Tennessee A. and I. State University; President R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College; Sugar Chile Robinson, child prodigy;

Also the late C. C. Spaulding, Mrs. R. L. Vann and P. B Young Sr, newspaper publishers of Pittsburgh and Norfolk, Va, respectively.

1b 1956

4-H CLUB

Youths Receive Awards For 4-H Club Work

Informer
Houston, Tex,
Sat. 4-21-56

Odell Brown Top Winner

Odel N. Brown, Stringtown Community, received a Certificate of Completion for his work in the 4-H Swine program, a check for $6.00 for the 4-H Club Heavy Weight Litter Contest, and a County Gold Medal for his work in 4-H program needs adult lead- program held at the Mason Lone Oaks Baptist church.

Mrs Annie Brown presented the awards to Odel. She stated "I hope these awards will serve as incentives for you to go forward and do more in 4-H work."

Others giving short talks at the program were: Rev Wm Brothers, pastor of Daniel Chapel Methodist church, who told the group," I wish we could help all the people and to lead them on to better things. But the church can not do that, as there are just some people we can not reach." Lonzo Huff, stated, "it is my desire to see young men take part in all community activities, as they are the leader of tomorow." Rev W. I. Ray, pastor of the church told Odel to continue to work and he hoped the awards would be kept to show the honor he made in his boyhood, as a 4-H Club worker.

The County Agent told the people of the activities in the County 4- Program and there were over $1000.00 in cash awards, plus education the youth could receive, by getting into the program. The County 4-H work is voluntary and the youth of the County are not getting their share of the awards, because they are not applying themselves. The 4-H program needs adult leaders, as the one agent, could not reach some 600 Negro boys and girls of 4-H age.

Others Awarded

Willie James Haynes, Jr. Lockhart Community, gilt was judged the best developed gilt in the Caldwell County 4-H Swine program, at the exhibit, held on the Court house Plaza. Getteral Carter, took second place, Robbie Franks, third place, both of St Mendoza Community, fourth place, John Colony, Edward Freeman, and Melvin Simms, of St John Colony, fifth place.

Carrol A. Thomas Jr Lockhart Community, exhibited the male, in the County Swine program. He will give free service to the gilts, for the thereafter, and anyone else first litter, and a service fee who cares to breed to the registered male.

Steve Lendsey was the judge. County Agent of Caldwell County. He judged the gilts for their ability to produce the right kind of market hog efficiently. Gilts that had possibility to farrow and care for large litters, and produce a lean meat hog.

As to the boar, Mr Lendsey said that we should look for four things. A hog with length, depth, uniform thickness, straight sides, smooth, and free from wrinkles. The male exhibited by Carrol, had three of these qualities, but could stand more depth in the area of body, where the breakfast bacon comes from.

Willie James and Carrol will exhibit their gilt and male at the District Show, held in Waer County, empstead, Texas, April 19, for district awards.

Commercial Appeal
Mon. 4-9-56
P. 22
Memphis, Tenn.

SHOWS TOP HOG—Thomas Austin Jr., 4-H Club member of Burlison, Tenn., showed the grand champion hog in the Negro division of the 20th annual Mid-South Livestock Exposition at South Memphis Stockyards Saturday. For placing first, L. C. Sharp of Universal Life Insurance Co. presented the showman with a check for $200. The animal brought 26 cents a pound from Memphis Packing Co.

—Staff Photo

Informer P. 1-A
Houston, Tex
Sat. 4-21-56

MRS ANNIE BROWN, is presenting to Odel N. Brown, 4-H Club members of Stringtown Community, a check for his work with Swine, and a gold medal for work in the 4-H Health program.

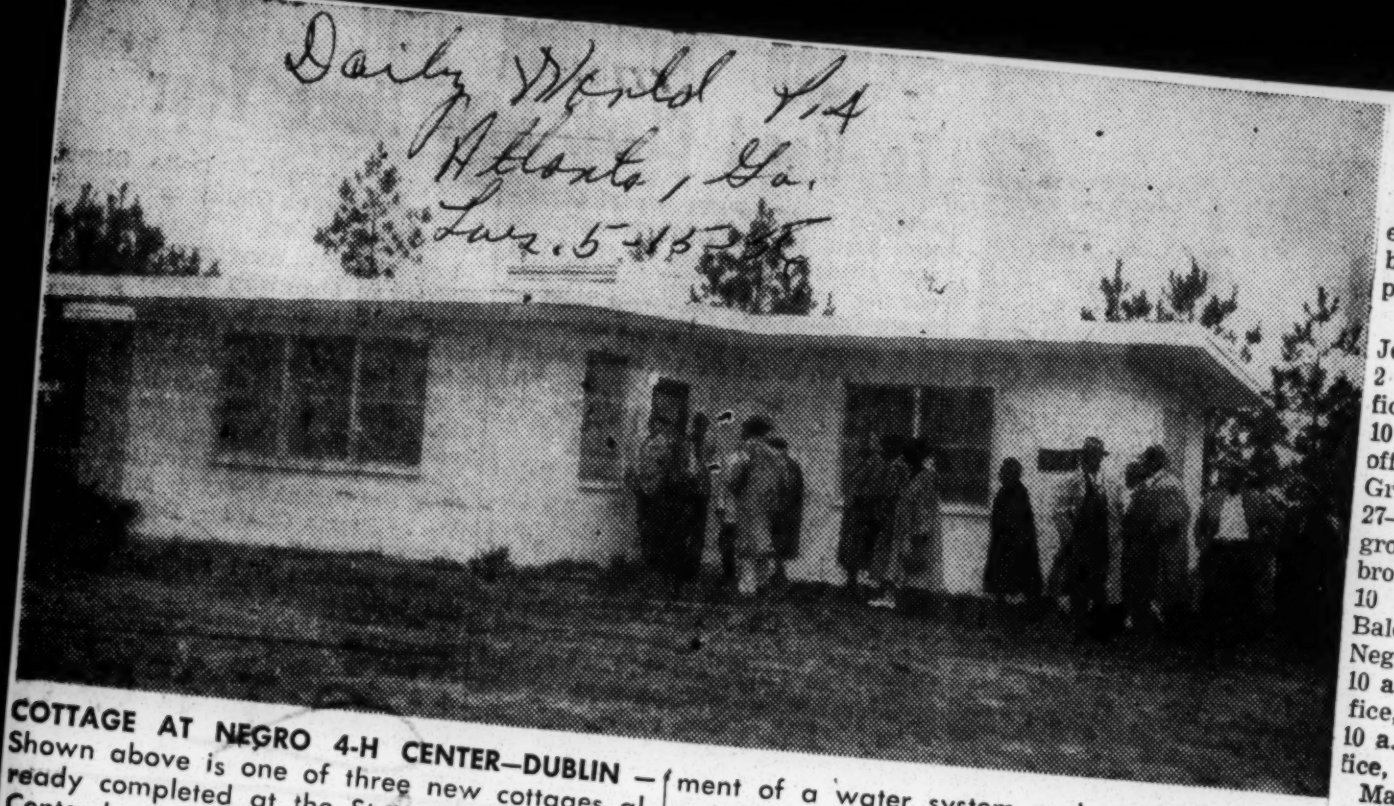
Informer P. 1-A
Houston, Tex
Sat. 4-21-56

Informer P. 1-A
Houston, Tex
Sat. 4-21-56

GWENDERLYN FAYE FRANKS, secretary-treasurer of the St John Colony 4-H club, Dale, Texas, is being awarded a $10.00 check for her work with swine, and a medal for her work in the 4-H Clothing program. Mrs Louise Winn is making the presentation.

MRS LOUISE C. WINN is awarding Hawathia Franks, St John Colony, Dale, Texas, a check and a medal for Traftor Maintenance. Mrs Winn, 72 years young, is active in all Community Activities.

Daily World P. 4
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 5-11-56



COTTAGE AT NEGRO 4-H CENTER—DUBLIN — Shown above is one of three new cottages already completed at the State Negro 4-H Club Center here. Construction plans call for building 27 more cottages like this, a 500-capacity auditorium, conversion of the present girls' dormitory into an educational building, and the development of a water system and sewage disposal unit. The Negro Center's expansion program got a boost May 4 when Gov. Marvin Griffin announced he was allocating $200,000 for major construction work on the project, and that the state would match private funds raised for cottages

7 Counties Name Winners In Negro 4-H Club Projects

Constitution Fri. 5-11-56
Atlanta, Ga. P. 10

Constitution State News Service

SAVANNAH, May 10—Negro 4-H Club project champions for seven Georgia counties have been announced by Negro 4-H Club agents for the Agricultural Extension Service.

The county champions are boys conservation; James C. Broughand girls who won 4-H project ton, electricity; Herman Avery eliminations recently held by Jr., forestry; Howard Malcom, their county and home demon- painting; James W. Broughton, stration agents. Each county meat animal; Jo Ann Malcom, winner was chosen on the basis bread; Millie Jo Castleberry, of his or her 4-H record and dem- dairy; Bazoline Woodie, biscuits; onstration. All will compete at Winnie Fred Culbreath, table district project achievement setting; Savannah Phillip, health, meetings this summer where and Mary Nell Smith, enriched candidates for state honors and corn meal muffins. awards will be chosen.

By counties, the winners are: Wilkes—Esper Lee, swine; Wil-
Clarke-Oconee — John Favors, lie E. Hill, corn; Gertrude Colepainting; Otis Foote, swine; man, gardening; Annie Sue Earnest Brown, poultry, and Smith, poultry; Lueritha Smith, Arnold Ware, gardening. health; Ellis Blackwell, lamp-

Jackson—Hazel Lester, cloth- making; Mary Louis Sims, junior ing; James Morrison, lampmak- health, and Sarah Ann Hull, junior Lois Kidd and Jackie Wil- ior poultry.
hite, enriched corn meal muffins; Emanuel—Alfonzo Cross, lead-
Mary L. Borders, achievement; ership; Frank Hopper Jr., lampJoyce Hardy, interior painting; making; Archie Dukes, gardenJoan Mintz, public speaking; ing; James E. Green Jr., tracStella Norman, biscuits, and tor; Marion Baldwin, meat aniEdith Hitchcock, health. mal; Amos Handsom Jr., field

Walton—Charles Mundy, poul- crops; Roosevelt Stokes, soil and try; Paul Jackson, soil and water water conservation; Johnnye Paul Wright, interior painting; Martha Lawrence, food preparation, and Mary F. Habersham, poultry.

Jenkins—Seniors, Mamie L. Hammond, public speaking; Hardie Lee Plumer, gardening; Bettie Brown, food preparation; Mary Francis Parker, clothing; Corine Lane, health, and Richard Williams, tractor maintenance; juniors, Leola Badie, home improvement; Katherine Moore, food preparation; Toney Laney, safety; Eddie Clyde Way, gardening; Maddie Bell Odom, Susie Way and Dorothy Torrance, table setting.

National 4-H Club Week Observed By 2,100,000 Negro And White Youths

Jackson Miss.
Advocate Thurs. 3-10-56

More than 2,100,000 white and colored young people are observing National 4-H Club Week, Mar. 3-11, by taking part in a number of activities designed to help promote improved family and community living. P. 1

Members of the Head, Heart, Hands, and Health organization also will evaluate their past achievements and make plans for future activities on their farms, in their homes, and in their communities. More than 350,000 of the club youths are colored.

NEGRO 4-H CONGRESS TO OPEN THURSDAY

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Sun. 11-11-56

Arkansas State Winners To Receive Awards

SESSION IN LITTLE ROCK

Special to The Commercial Appeal

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 10.—State winners in Negro 4-H Club work will receive special recognition during the sixth annual Arkansas Negro 4-H Club Congress, to be held at Philander Smith College here Thursday and Friday.

Principal speaker at a recognition banquet, Thursday night, will be P. H. Stone, assistant to the assistant administrator in charge of programs, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Awards Are Varied

Awards to state champions will include trips to a regional 4-H Club camp next summer, United States Savings bonds, scholarships and watches.

The four top winners are the state champions in leadership and achievement. Winners for 1956 are: Leadership—Clarence Brandon, 17, Paradise 4-H Club member, Lee County; and Edith Garrett, 18, Tucker 4-H Club, Jefferson County. Achievement—Gemajor Randle, 18, McCollough Union 4-H Club, Lee County; and Grace Simms, 16, Holly Grove 4-H Club, Monroe County.

They will receive a trip to the 10th regional 4-H Club Camp in Washington next year.

Second place in these departments go to Andrew Lee Carter, 20, Lakeview 4-H Club, Phillips County, and Maxcine Haymon, 16, Bright Star, Chicot County, in leadership. Thearders Hall, 17, Wrightsville 4-H Club, Pulaski County, and Floretta Douglas, 16, Wynne Senior 4-H Club, Cross, won second in achievement. They also will receive a trip to Washington next summer.

Winners Of Bonds

State winners, who will receive $50 savings bonds, are Lillian Hood, 18, Carver 4-H Club, Lonoke County, canning; Ernestine B. Peer, 17, La Grange, Lee clothing; Claude Kennedy Jr., 15, Paradise, Lee, electric; Charles Stovall, 16, Cotton Plant, Woodruff, field crops; Annie Mae Thornton, 19, McNeil, Crittenden, food preparation.

Valeria Peer, 15, La Grange, Lee, garden project; Lovia Mae Branch, 15, Mt. Zion, Pulaski, home improvement; Ida Marie Gammon, 15, Gammonville, Crittenden, poultry; Raimon Patton, 15, Elaine, Phillips, safety; Shed Robinson, 16, Holly Grove, Monroe, tractor maintenance; Loretta Helms, 16, Gum Springs, Clark, dress revue.

Receiving $25 savings bonds will be Venorse Arnold, 15, and Edna Mae Duffy, Carver

Negro 4-H Contests Slated in Georgia

Constitution P. 24
Atlanta, Ga. 4-23-56

Constitution State News Service

SAVANNAH, April 24—County elimination contests for Negro boys and girls carrying 4-H club projects are as follows:

April 25—Jackson, 10 a.m., Jefferson Negro school; Walton, 2 p.m., Negro county agent's office, Monroe; April 26—Morgan, 10 a.m., Negro county agent's office, Madison; Greene, 2 p.m., Greensboro Negro school; April 27—Evans, 10 a.m., Claxton Negro school; Bryan, 10 a.m., Pembroke Negro school; Effingham, 10 a.m., Guyton Negro school; Baldwin, 2 p.m., Milledgeville Negro school; April 28—Burke, 10 a.m., Negro county agent's office, Waynesboro; Washington, 10 a.m., Negro county agent's office, Sandersville.

May 1—Butts, 10 a.m., Henderson High School; Henry, 2 p.m., Negro county agent's office, McDonough; May 2—Troup, 10 a.m., Mt. Beulah High School; Harris, 2 p.m., courthouse, Hamilton; May 3—Hancock, 10 a.m., Negro county agent's office, Sparta; Polk, 10 a.m., Lyles school; Carroll, 2 p.m., Negro school, Carrollton; Newton, 2:30 p.m., Negro high school gym, Covington; May 5—DeKalb, 10:30 a.m., Washington street school, Decatur; Spalding, 10:30 a.m., Negro county agent's office, Griffin; Lamar, 2:30 p.m., Negro high school, Barnesville.

Brown, 17, Tamo School, Texarkana; and W. M. son County, won Pierce, Farm Bureau fieldman. e Demonstration Adult 4-H leaders who will re- olarship award. ceive certificates for their outshman at A. M. standing accomplishments in 4-H leadership work are Mrs. Arne Bluff. berie C. Baltimore, Jefferson mbership certifi- County, and Roma Sanders, Pucates will be awarded to Rev Jaski County. cipal of McRae Mott Mosley, shington High

Best Tractor Driver

Tractor driving champ is A. L. Harris, principal George Jones, St. Francis County School, Prescott; Mottey, and Sontay Rose, Phillips, is principal of Washington

1b 1956

4 H-CLUB

Howard U. To Be Host To 9th Camp

Defender Sat. 7-28-56 Chicago, Ill. P. 7

Four educational leaders including Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas A. M. and N. college, Pine Bluff, will be cited during the ninth annual Regional 4-H Club Camp at Howard university, Aug. 6-13, P. H. Stone, federal extension service official and camp director, announced this week.

Those to be honored in addition to Dr. Davis for outstanding Service to rural boys and girls are:

M. M. Hubert, who retired in 1953 as state leader of Negro extension work in Mississippi after 40 years of service; Louis H. Martin, retired Maryland extension worker who was featured last year in Life's and Reader's Digest for educating his 12 children on a modest salary, and Mrs. Phyllis Stancil O'Kelly, superintendent of the Janie Porter Barrett School for Grils, Peakes, Va.

Presentation of the 4-H citation plaques to the honorees by Paul V. Kepner, deputy administrator of the Federal Extension Service, will be one of the highlights of the seven-day encampment. In making citations, Kepner will be reflecting the appreciation of 350,000 of the Nation's 4-H'ers.

EX-RECIPIENTS..

During the eight previous encampments, 4-H plaques have been awarded to such persons as Dr. Walter Davis, president of Tennessee A. and I. State universiyt; Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State college the child prodigy, "Sugar Chile Robinson; Mrs. R. L. Vann of the Pittsburgh Courier; P. B. Young, Sr., of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, and the late C. C. Spaulding.

This year's honorees were selected from among some 16 nominees. Dr. Lawrence Davis, who has been presiden tof Arkansas A. M. and N. for nearly 14 years, was selected for his work in promoting 4-H through scholarship aid and part sponsorship of state club camps and rallies.

Hubert, Mississippi's first Negro county extension agent, worked with rural boys and girls for more than 40 years. He organized the first club in the State in 1913.

EX-COUNTY AGENT

Martin was a county agent on th eastern shore of Maryland for 38 years. During this time, he worked wit hmore than 3,00 rural boys and girls.

Mrs. O'Kelly has demonstrated a keen interest in 4-H club work and in the development of rural youth for many years. There is a 4-H club on the campus of her school.

Defender Sat. 7-28-56 Chicago, Ill. P. 7

LEARNING ARTS and Crafts are these young 4-H'ers during Maryland State 4-H Club at Maryland State college, Princess Anne, Md. This was only one of the several classes offered in home economics and agriculture during the week. Instructing is Loretta E. Hairston (standing) home demonstration agent in Denton, Md.

Cite Agent Who Reared 12 On $40 Salary

3 Others Get 4-H Plaques

LOUIS H. MARTIN

WASHINGTON — A retired farm agent, who reared and educated his 12 children on a modest salary that averaged over the years only a little over $40 a week, was honored Sunday along with three others during the closing session of the Ninth Regional 4-H Club camp at Howard university.

This honoree is Louis H. Martin of Princess Anne, Md., whose citation read: "for the practical demonstration he has given through his own family in the successful rearing and educating of youth."

Orphaned at the age of 10, he spent nine years in a Philadelphia orphanage. At 19, he entered Hampton Institute and worked his way through, graduating with honors in 1916. Then Martin married and joined the Maryland Extension Service as a county agent on the Eastern Shore where he served "with diligence and patience and industry" for 38 years.

COLLEGE GRADUATE

At the same time, he and Mrs. Martin reared 12 children. Today, 11 of these hold a total of 14 college and graduate degrees. For this achievement, the family has been featured in Life magazine and Reader's Digest.

The other three honorees are: Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas A.M. & N. College, Pine Bluff; M. M. Hubert, retired state leader of Negro extension work in Mississippi, and Mrs. Phyllis Stancil O'Kelly, superintendent of the Janie Porter Barrett School for Girls, Poakes, Va.

All of their plaques read: "Citation for outstanding service to 4-H."

Another highlight of the closing session of the encampment was an address by Paul V. Kepner, deputy administrator of the Federal Extension Service, who discussed "Extension's role in family and community living." Placing emphasis on the fact that extension concerns itself with more than crops and livestock, sewing and canning, he declared, "It also concerns itself with the development of people."

160 DELEGATES

Others who addressed the 160 delegates and Extension leaders during the seven-day encampment were: E. Frederick Morrow of the White House Staff; Dr. Don Paarlberg, assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture; W. A. Sutton, director of the Georgia Extension Service; Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the National Trade and Professional School for Girls, here.

Also Miss Emmie Nelson, field representative of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work; Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, an honoree; Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, dean of home economics at Howard; P. H. Stone, camp director, and Dr. Edward W. Alton, national director of 4-H Club and YMW programs.

The theme which most of the speakers wove into the fabric of the program was "training for service and better living." "Training and service," said Dr. Aiton, "can help any group to solve its problems."

"Never mind the mountains," Miss Burroughs urged the delegates, "never mind the struggle in equipping yourselves for larger service."

ECONOMIC PROBLEM

Dr. Davis told the boys and girls that the Negro problem is largely economic, "and it can be licked through the development of skills and abilities to earn more money and render larger service." Also he pointed to the increased use of technology in agriculture. "Soon there will be no place on the farm for the untrained," he declared.

Sightseeing tours, under the direction of Martin G. Bailey, Maryland district agent, made up an important feature of the camp.

LOUIS H. MARTIN, retired Maryland county agent, and others who were presented plaques by the 4-H'ers are congratulated by Paul V. Kepner, deputy administrator of the Federal Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Left to right, Martin, Mrs. Phyliss S. O'Kelly, superintendent of the Janie Porter Barrett school for Girls, Peakes, Va.; Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president, Arkansas AM&N College, Pine Bluff; Kepner, and P. H. Stone, Federal Extension official and camp director.

The rural youngsters visited the White House, the Capitol, Mount Vernon, the National Cathedral, the Department of Agriculture's research center at Beltsville, Md. and Arlington National Cemetery where they placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

States which were represented at the encampment are: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. There are 353,000 colored 4'H'ers in these States.

Negro 4-H [illegible]ter Buildings Get Approval

DUBLIN, Oct. 25—The Negro 4-H Club Center development committee has approved plans for the project's auditorium and dining hall, and has okayed using $200,000 allocated by Gov. Marvin Griffin on these buildings.

Construction is expected to start early next year, according to Tommy Walton, committee chairman and state 4-H leader for the College of Agriculture Extension Service, University of Georgia.

Plans for the two major buildings here were developed by Cooper, Barrett, Skinner, Woodbury & Cooper, Inc., of Atlanta, designers of the facilities at the $3,000,000 Rock Eagle 4-H Club Center near Eatonton.

Under the stepped-up building program for the center here, the plans also call for 30 cottages, conversion of the present girls' dormitory into an education building, and the development of a water system and sewage disposal unit.

These plans were given a boost on May 4 when Gov. Griffin allocated the $200,000 for major construction work at the center, and announced that the state would match dollar for dollar funds raised for the cottages.

4-H Achievement Day Noted in Macon County

By GERALDINE MOORE

TUKEGEE INSTITUTE — National 4-H Achievement Day was observed recently by members of the Macon County Council and 4-H Clubs. Miss Barbara Harrison, president, was assisted by Everett Gunn, vice president, in conducting the activities.

The meeting was called to order by Everett Gunn. Mozelle McKinney led in singing "America." Prayer was in concert followed by the "Pledge of Allegiance" and Mozelle McKinney supervised the reciting of the 4-H Creed. "America the Beautiful" was then led by Geraldine Moore. The purpose of the Achievement Day was given by Everett Gunn.

The 4-H Club members from the different communities complied with requests to make their report for the year. The reports were very good. Nancy Hooten and Henry Hooten sang "Frog Went A Courtin'." This number was very entertaining. Miss Barbara Harrison gave a reading entitled: "A Builder." The New Rising Star presented a skit, "The Meaning of the 4-H Pledge."

Those participating in the skit were: Alphonso Moore, Lake; Estelle Alexander, Mother; Sarah Battle, Tobacco; Rosa Mahone, Cowardice; Ella Schitz, Selfishness; Geraldine Kindell, (The Older) Cowardice; Magdalene Kennedy, Hate; Rosa Lane Moore, Alcohol; and Alice Reynolds, Meanness. The skit and all of the numbers rendered were interesting, well prepared and enjoyable.

Miss B. M. Jones, state 4-H leader for girls, and T. R. Agnew, state 4-H leader for boys, took turns in speaking on "Strengthening the 4-H Achievement Day Program." We learned many things we can do to improve our program next year.

Miss Leon V. Battle, home agent, was assisted by Miss Jones in awarding certificates to Loretta Ware, food preparation, specialty baking; Ella Schutz, Dairy Calf; Mozelle McKinney, Sewing, Specialty, dress revue; Geraldine Moore, Foods and Nutrition, specialty, yeast roll making, and sewing; Jaquelyn Harris, Health; Juanita Schutz, Forzen Foods, specialty, handicraft; and Barbara Harrison, Clothing, specialty leadership.

J. C. Moore, assistant county agent, was assisted by T. R. Agnew in awarding the following boys certificates: Sherman McKinney, field crops, specialty, corn and hogs; Henry Hooten, poultry (blue ribbon winner), specialty rabbits; James Allen, poultry; James Harrison, poultry; and James Whitaker, dairy calf.

Those absent who merited certificates were: Bettye Jean Askew, garden, and canning; Marybelle Cox, dress revue (first place county winner;) Thelma Whitaker, county, district and state dairy foods winner; Lillie Bell Alexander, Dorothy Baker, Katherine Stroud, Florence Miller, Naomi Rodgers, poultry certificate each. Mary Louise Chisholm was second place blue ribbon winner in the special poultry project: James Anderson, district reserve championship, dairy animal; James Whitaker, dairy calf; Jeanette Moore, dairy foods.

Leader certificates were awarded Mrs. Mallie Peterson, Miss Ella G. Rhone, Mrs. Annie Gunn and Miss Maggie Foote.

Remarks were made by N. Kollcok, Mrs. Mallie Peterson, Robert T. Thurston, county agent, and J. C. Moore. Miss Battle expressed appreciation for the foundation of 4-H clubwork in the county as laid by Mrs. Laura R. Daly, and Mr. Thurston.

Miss Battle thanked the 4-H'ers and their parents for their cooperation with her and Mr. Moore in helping to continue work toward a bigger and better program as the years go by. She asked us to keep the National Theme: "Improving Family and Community Living," in mind as we begin a new year in 4-H club work.

The program was closed by all singing the 4-H Hymn and repeating the Mizpah.

Negro 4-H Center Fund Is $13,318

Constitution State News Service

DUBLIN, Nov. 23—The Negro 4-H Club Center here is $13,318.53 richer following the sixth annual Negro 4-H Congress.

The final tally of contributions turned in during the "roll call of counties" came to that amount, A. S. Bacon, state agent for Negro Agricultural Extension Service work, reported.

Actually the donations by 4-H members and their friends will result in twice that sum for construction at the project. Gov. Marvin Griffin announced in May that the state would match funds raised for cottages.

The Congress climaxed a campaign by the state's 53,082 Negro 4-H members, and their county Extension agents to raise enough money for one of the cottages by Thanksgiving. Cost of a cottage is $11,000.

Bibb County led those reporting at the 4-H Congress, with $4,010.55. The fund-raising campaign there, still underway, is being carried out under the supervision of J. M. Hill and Miss Willie Mae Saxon, Negro county extension agents. Their efforts will continue until they have raised $5,500, the amount necessary for a county to have the privilege of naming a cottage.

Some of the other top counties reporting at the Congress were Lowndes, $1,436.10; Brooks, $1,250.43; Laurens, $674.40; Dodge, $547.05, and Carroll, $425.

4-H, NFA Members Win $7,231 At Hog Events

SUFFOLK, Va. — Eighty 4-H and NFA members realized $7,231 from the sale of 163 hogs. This is the result of two Junior Market Hog Shows and Sales held recently at Lynchburg and Suffolk.

Lemuel Warren, 4-H club member of Southampton County, showed the Grand Champion pen of 3 hogs at the Suffolk show. Lemuel's pen of Hampshire hogs weighed 622 pounds and were purchased at 36 cents per pound for a total of $225.

• • •

THE RESERVE champion pen was shown by Carol Joe, 4-H club member of Southampton County. These hogs weighed 581 pounds and were purchased at 31 cents per pound. Carl Joe, of Southampton, and Edith Savage of Surry, showed the Grand and Reserve Champions respectively, in the Class of Singles at Suffolk. The Crown Savings Bank of Newport News awarded a check for $15 to Carol Joe and $10 to Edith Savage for showing the Grand and Reserve Champions.

• • •

FOUR 4-H CLUB members in the Peninsula area received the sum of $1,250 from the sale of 14 hogs. These animals were purchased by certain business firms in Hampton and Newport News to stimulate greater interest in good pork production.

At the Lynchburg sale, Donald Brown, 4-H member of Albemarle County, showed the Grand Champion Single. Donald's hog weighed 222 pounds and was purchased at 31 cents per pound.

SHIRLEY GOLDEN, 4-H club member of Albemarle County, showed the reserve champion single at the Lynchburg Show.

This animal was purchased at 28 cents per pound. The two shows and sales are held annually.

THIS YEAR the hogs were graded by representatives from the State Dpartment of Agriculture and were sold by grades. They also have support of the packers in the area where the hogs are sold.

The Tidewater Fair and Crown Savings Bank provided the prize for the Suffolk Show. The Lynchburg Chamber of Commerce, VO-AG teachers and farm agents provided the prizes for the Lynchburg Show.

Journal and Guide P. 3
Norfolk, Va.
Date
12-8-36

Grand Champion Hog

Carol Joe, 4-H club member of Southampton county, Va., is shown with her Hampshire hog. This animal was judged Grand Champion at the Junior Market Hog show and sale at Suffolk, Va.

Macon 4-H'ers Observe National Sunday With Worship At Notasulga

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. 4-2-D
Wed. 4-4-56

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — Macon County 4-H'ers observed National 4-H Sunday by worshipping together at the Shiloh Baptist Church, Notasulga, recently.

During the Sunday School hours, O. T. Guice, superintendent, welcomed the group and asked those who were prepared to assist him in taking charge of classes. Edna Smith, New Rising Star 4-H Club taught the young girls' class; Everett Gunn, president of Washington Public 4-H Club, assisted with the boys' junior class and Miss Barbara Harrison, taught the young ladies' class and reviewed the Sunday School lesson.

The 11 a.m. service was conducted by Miss Barbara Harrison, president of the county 4-H council and Everett Gunn, vice president of the council. Mrs. Mary Irving, music teachers at the Shiloh school served as pianist and conducted the 4-H choir which was composed of club members from different communities.

Florence Miller, New Rising Star Club led the responsive reading after which a warm welcome extended the group by Eugene Hughly, president of the Shiloh Club. Robert Judkins Jr. read Scripture and prayer was offered by William James Whitaker, both members of the Golden Rule 4-H.

The purpose of the 4-H Sunday was read by Octovene Moore, Cross Roads, Miss Geraldine Moore, secretary of the 4-H Sunday, Charles Chisholm Jr. sang "There's a God Up Above.' Everett Gunn prayed the Dedication prayer.

In keeping with the local theme: "Respect," Miss Loretta Ware, Notasulga, Miss Thelma Whitaker, Golden Rule, Sherman McKinney and Miss Jacqueline Harrison, Mount Nebo, read papers on respect for self, home, country and church, respectively.

The Rev. A. K. Williams, Tuskegee, head of the electrical department, State Vocational Trade, Birmingham, delivered the sermon. Rev. Williams interestedly related how he enjoyed serving as 4-H leader during the time he was teaching in Bullock and Macon Counties, a few years ago. The National Theme: "Improving Family and Community Living," the 4-H Club pledge and the local theme: "Respect" were interwoven in the inspirational message with emphasis on respect.

Among the teachers attending the services were: Mrs. Mallie Paterson, New Rising Star, Mrs. Annie Gunn Pickett, Sweet Gum, Mrs. Janie Moore, Macon County Training School, Mrs Teetonia P. Chisholm, Washington Public.

Leaders and sponsors of 4-H Clubs present were: Mrs. Luvesta Moore, C. W. Sullins, Harris Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. McKinley Harris, Sweet Gum, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman McKinney, Gold Dust, Mrs. Julia H. Collins, Mt. Nebo, Mrs. Elizabeth Slayton and Mrs. Lillie B. Johnson, Mt. Zion, Mrs. Ethel B. Harrison, Mrs. Emma Ware and Mrs. Adelia Borders, Shiloh.

An interested visitor was Deacon J. A. Watkins of Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church, Tuskegee Institute. The Shiloh Church is without a pastor.

Mrs. Lola McCaston, Elbert Pollard and the members of the Shiloh Baptist Church assisted in making the day a pleasant one. J. C. Moore, assistant county agent, and Miss L. V. Battle, home agent, assisted in planning and carrying out the program. Approximately 250 attended the services.

3 Ga. Counties To Send Winners

Defender Pt Sat. 6-2-56
Chicago, Ill.

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Champions in 4-H project competition for Chatham, Glynn and Greene counties were named by State 4-H Club Agents M. C. Little and Carrie B. Powell.

These county winners will compete with other county champs at district project achievement meetings this summer, the 4-H agents explained.

Each county winner was chosen in county eliminations on the basis of his 4-H record and project demonstration, they said.

By counties, these winners are:

Chatham — Albertha Alls (senior), Betty Bickley and Charlesetta Manuel (junior) enriched corn meal muffins; Drucilla Moore, dress revue; Cynthia Rhodes, clothing; Vernell Moultrie, health; CHILD CARE PROJECT

Frances Smith, safety; Harriet Samson, child care; Jane Byrd, home improvement; Roberta Smalls (senior) and Sandra Berry (junior) public speaking; Clara Wright and Fannie Hicks, biscuits; Almarie Glover and Juanita Thomas, yeast breads;

Gloria Burton and Annette Watts gardening; Jane Byrd and Gloria Faison (tie), dairy foods.

Glynn — Jerome Vickers, achievement; Martha J. Parland achievement; Martha J. Parland and Nancy Hippard, bread; Charlesetta Parland, canning; Betty Daniels, clothing; Alexander Speakman, corn; Roy Brooks, dairy achievment; Leola Hopkins and Thomas Wellman, poultry;

Coretha Pyles and Ike Kently, farm and home electric; and Eva Daniels, safety; Malcom Speakman, field crops; Othella Speakman, forestry; L. M. Gasque, gardening; Charles Hopkins, exterior painting;

Moses Wesley Myers, health; James Cooper, leadership; Hardy S. Myers, meat animal; and Perry Short, tractor maintenance.

Greene — Yvonne Neal and James Smith (senior) and Hazel Hurt (junior), health; Annie Robins (senior) and Sarah Ross (junior, enriched corn meal muffins; Dollie Smith (senior) and Lenord Dillard (junior), biscuits, and Nellie Kilpatrick, lamp-making.

12,000 4-H'ers Prepare For Camp In 15 States

Journal & Guide Pt 1 Sat. 6-9-56
Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nearly 12,000 colored 4-H club boys and girls—the largest number on record—will encamp this summer in 15 States, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the State Extension Services.

Most of these rural youths will each spend from three days to a full week at their camp in the various States between June and September. Their educational activities will emphasize citizenship and leadership. Topics for dscussion will include conservation, farm and home safety, and community service. In their sparetime, they will enjoy craft training and such recreation as swimming, dancing, playing baseball, and other games.

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GEORGIA WILL have the largest group of campers at its $150.000 Dublin State 4-H Club Center near Dublin where 2,20 are expected to encamp Recently the State legislature appropriated $200,000 for further expansion and development of the camp which now has 12 buildings on 160 acres and can accomodate 200 youths at one time.

Second largest camp attendance will be in Mississippi at the $125,000 Flora Parrish 4-H center near Canton where 1,800 are scheduled to encamp this summer.

• • •

IN THREE STATES—Louisiana, North Carolina, and Texas—the 4-H'ers will camp in new facilities. Louisiana, $150,000 camp was completed a few months ago. It stands or 18 acres near Colfax and can house 280 clubbers at a time in its 16 buildings.

North Carolina recently completed a $90,000 camp on a 32-acre site near Swansboro. Its 13 buildings have a total capacity of 123. The Texas camp has one building on 50 acres near Huntsville.

• • •

OTHER STATES WITH established camps are South Carolina and West Virginia. The former built its camp in 1949 on a 267-acre site near Elloree at a cost of $75,000. Its 16 buildings can accomodate about 250 clubbers at a time.

West Virginia was the first state to build such a camp. It was constructed in 1938 on a 600 acre site at a cost of $200,000. The seven buildings can house 200 youths at a time.

• • •

FLORIDA USES a government facility near Ocala for its club camp. Nearly 700 boys and girls are expected to camp this summer.

All other Southern States, expect Delaware and Missouri, to hold one week encampments at one of the State supported colleges. These other states are Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Virginia.

12,000 4-H'ers Attend Camps

Defender Sat. 6-16-56
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — Nearly 12,000 colored 4-H club boys and girls — the largest number on record — will encamp this summer in 15 States, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Most of these rural youths will each spend from three days to a full week at their camps in the various States between June and September. Their educational activities will emphasize citizenship and leadership.

Topics for discussion will include conservation, farm and home safety and community service. In their sparetime, they will enjoy craft training and such recreation as swimming, dancing, playing baseball and other games.

LARGEST IN GEORGIA

Georgia will have the largest group of campers at its $150,000 Dublin State 4-H Club Center near Dublin where 2,200 are expected to encamp. Recently, the State legislature appropriated $200,000 for further expansion and development of the camp which now has 12 buildings on 160 acres and can accommodate 200 youths.

Second largest camp attendance will be in Mississippi at the $125,000 Flora Parrish 4-H center near Canton where 1,800 are scheduled to encamp.

In three States — Louisiana, North Carolina and Texas — the 4-H'ers will camp in new facilities. Louisiana's $150,000 camp was completed a few months ago. It stands on 18 acres near Colfax and can house 280 clubbers in its 16 buildings.

128 CAPACITY

North Carolina recently completed a $90,000 camp on a 32-acre site near Swansboro. Its 13 buildings have a total capacity of 128. The Texas camp has one building on 50 acres near Huntsville.

Other states with established camps are South Carolina and West Virginia. West Virginia was the first state to build such a camp. It was built in 1938 on a 600-acre site at a cost of $200,000. The seven buildings can house 200 youths.

A $75,000 267-acre site near Eloree is South Carolino's offering to its 4-H'ers. It accommodates 250 clubbers.

Florida uses a government facility near Ocala for its club camp. All other Southern states, except Delaware and Missouri, hold one week encampments at one of the state-supported colleges. These areas are Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Virginia.

Tenn. 4-H members in camp session

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-28-56

NASHVILLE — Tennessee's eight young delegates to the regional camp in Washington, D.C., will be featured panelists of the State 4-H Conservation Camp and Short Course at Tennessee State University, July 23-27.

For five days boys and girls from Tennessee counties will take part in a planned program of leadership training, project development and recreation.

Washington trip, will discuss "Why I am Interested in 4-H Club Work."

They are: Eunice C. Alston, Tipton County; Curtis Kidd, Davidson; Floretta Williams and Minous R. Powell, Shelby; Manuel D. Young, Maury; Sonja J. Gainer, Blount; Hattie M. Jackson, Fayette; Wallace Ivy Jr., Haywood. Miss Aubry Agent, will be moderator.

Program participants include J. P. Bailey, state conservation department; R. W. Moore, director, agricultural extension service; G. W. Foster, agricultural extension service 4-H agent; Buford Ellington, Commissioner of Agriculture; Dr. W. S. Davis, Tennessee State's president; and Mrs. H. R. McCallister, Tennessee State staff member.

Tennessee State faculty members assisting with instruction are: Dr. Lua Bartley, Miss Frances E. Thompson, Thomas Hughes.

Club agents working with the camp are A. D. Brown, C. Koonce, Tonny Wevv, A. M. Dobbins, A. B. Jordan, J. B. Branham, E. R. Shockley, W. T. Barnard, C. D. Haley, M. O. Maxwell, G. A. Newbern, McAdams Sloan, Ernest Brazzle; Misses M. O. Moore and E. Hatcher.

Macon 4-H Groups Show Progress In Projects

Advertiser Tues. 7-17-56
Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — The 4-H Club members throughout the country are enjoying vacation from school. Home visits and reports show that 4-Hers are also doing a splendid job of developing projects and attending meetings.

The 10 4-H Club members who are carrying the Sears Polutry Chain Project, assisted by J. C. Moore, assistant county agent, and Miss L. V. Battle, Home Demonstration agent, in vaccinating the broilers against fowl pox and New Castle disease recently.

Continuing the poultry chain this year are: Helen Baker, Katherine Stroud, Naomi Rogers, Earl Jackson, Florence Miller, Alice Chisholm, Lillie Bell Alexander, Jerome Simpson, Henry Hooten, and Alphonso Moore. The communities represented are: Warrior Stand, Star, Cross Roads, Oak Grove, Tuskegee Institute, Darlington, Pine Grove, and Mt. Zion.

The birds are off to a good start and each clubster is hoping to show the blue ribbon crate of six choice pullets at the poultry show in the fall.

Neighboring 4-H meetings are held in Brownville, Harris Barrett and Shiloh communities during the week. Approximately 89 boys and girls attended the meetings, reported on projects, made plans for the summer and played games. The leaders assisting agents with the meetings were: Mrs. Adelia Borders, Shiloh; Miss Maggie Foote, Brownsville, and Mrs. Luvesta Moore, Harris Barrett. The demonstrations for the month were Courtesy — (How is your church etiquette), and the Milky Way (Using more milk and other dairy foods in various ways). More meetings are scheduled to be held during the summer in the communities mentioned above and others.

Hammond elected head of District 4-H Clubs

Afro-American Sat. 7-28-56
Baltimore, Md.

DUBLIN, Ga—Jessie Hammond of Henry County has been named president of the District VI colored 4-H Club Council for the coming year. He was elected by delegates attending the annual district 4-H elimination at the 4-H Club Center here.

Chosen to serve with him are James Reeves, Meriwether county, boys' vice president; Louise Mays, Butts, girls' vice president; Norma Henderson, Newton, secretary; Arch Maddox, Harris, treasurer, and Frank Smith, Lamar, reporter.

The boys and girls selected two adults to serve as their district leaders. They are Miss Isabel A. Jones, Henry county, and Charles A. Ogletree, Butts county.

IN ADDITION to the election of new district officers at the elimination meeting, Area Vi's 1956 crop of 4-H champions—including 38 winners in more than a scoreof farm and home projects—was selected.

The following winners were announced by M. C. Little, assistant 4-H Club agent, University of Georgia Agricultrural Extension Service:

Betty J. Crawl, Meriwether; Martha V. Crawl, Meriwether; Gloria M. Miller and Barbara A. Hughes, Henry, Norma J. Bell, Henry; Frankie Byrd, Carroll; Gereldine Jones and Louise Lee, DeKalb,

Arnis Williams, Carroll; Pauline Newell, Carroll; Shirley A. Anderson, Meriwether; Carolyn A. Walker, Carroll; Allene Smith, DeKalb; Estella Hamilton, Polk; Vera M. Beemon, Polk; Earnest Adams, Spalding; Dorothy A. Dickerson, Meriwether; Chester Thornton, Henry; Leonard McGee, Harris; Joyce K. Harney, Newton; Arthur Johnson, Newton;

Douglas Benton, Newton, Avon Hamm, Newton; Betty Byrd, Carroll, Fred Maddox; Harris; Jessie Hammond, Henry; LeRoy Nalley, Newton; James Walthal, Henry; Clifford Lewis, Meriwether; James Reeves, Meriwether Maxine Roseberry, Newton; A. Jenkins, Harris, Silas Wimbish, Meriwether; John Gates Jr., Meriwether; Brenda J. Brown, Spalding, Robert R. Reese, Meriwether; Winston Lawson, Butts; and Ethelene Chaney, Newton.

Negro Leaders Named State 4-H Advisers

Constitution Tues. 10-30-56
Atlanta, Ga. P. 18

Constitution State News Service

DUBLIN, Oct. 29—Twenty-one outstanding Negro leaders have agreed to serve on a state Negro 4-H Club advisory committee, and the group will meet at the 4-H Center here Nov. 1 to organize.

A. S. Bacon, state agent for Negro Agricultural Extension Service work, said the men and women come from cities, towns and rural areas all over Georgia.

"They will encourage, support, and guide activities in connection with the development of the $750,000 Dublin 4-H Center," Bacon said, "and will lend their thinking to our over-all Georgia Negro 4-H program."

Bacon pointed out that there are nearly 53,000 Negro 4-H'ers in the state.

The advisory group includes: Sidney A. Jones, Savannah; M. C. Smith, Sandersville; Mrs. Sarah King, Albany; Mrs. Mayme L. Wesley, Macon; John Wesley Dobbs, Atlanta; R. L. Dunlap, Macon; H. H. Dudley, Dublin; Marcus B. Hutto, Bainbridge.

L. H. Pitts, Atlanta; B. H. Ingram, Macon; A. F. Cummings, Dublin; Mrs. C. A. Scott, Atlanta; Mrs. Ethel W. Kight, LaGrange; Joseph F. Smith, McDonough; J. T. McLean, Douglas; Dr. J. W. Griffin, Bainbridge; J. D. Anderson, Albany; Mrs. Georgia Gibbs, Brunswick; Walter Poteat, Albany; A. M. Carter, Augusta, and Mrs. Mayme Reese, Albany.

Bacon said the group will have its organizational meeting at the Negro 4-H Center so members can see the existing facilities and the progress made so far on the expanded building program.

Members of the State Negro Extension staff will report on the 4-H Center and on Negro 4-H Club work generally. The staff includes Alexander Hurse, Miss Carrie Powell, M. C. Little, Mrs. Doris T. Owes, Augustus Hill, K. C. Childers and Bacon.

lb 1956

Over 2 Million 4-H Clubbers To Be Honored For Achievement

Daily Worker, P.1
Atlanta, Ga. Jri. 10-26-56

Over 2,150,000 white and colored 4-H club boys and girls will be honored on National 4-H Achievement Day — November 10 — for their accomplishments in leadership and in farm and home project work.

Sharing the 4-H'ers' recognition will be 357,000 men and women and young people who serve as volunteer local leaders of the 89,000 clubs throughout the country.

The day will be observed in thousands of local communities with banquets, luncheons, school programs, and other activities.

Among the honores are 353,000 rural colored youth who lives in the South. The Federal Extension Service of the U S. Department of Agriculture says the 4-H'ers have a record to be proud of.

For example, during the year colored 4-H club boys and girls owned and cared for 91,000 head of livestock, nearly two million chickens, turkeys, geese, and ducks, and other 100,000 acres of field crops. Other projects included preparing meals improving their homes preserving foods, and making and repairing clothing. Altogether, 4-H club girls canned, preserved or froze over a million and a half quarts of food, and made 438,000 articles and garments last year.

"Opportunities which will attract and hold a cross-section of each generation are badly needed in Mississippi," says a report of the State's agricultural experiment station.

The statement is based on a study conducted by researchers at the station who point out that 148, 100 white and 462,300 colored people — mostly younger folks — have left the State since 1940. Of this number, about 450,000 went from farms.

The migration of younger people, says the report, is leaving the State with a large proportion of nonproductive people in the population. It is estimated that between 60 and 70 percent of those who left the State were between 15 and 34 years of age.

In 1950, for example, the white population on Mississippi farms had a ratio of 108 persons in the nonproductive ages — under 15 and over 65 — to 100 in the productive ages — 15-64. Among the colored farm population, the ratio was 147 to 100.

Daily Worker, P.1 Jri. 10-26-56

Since 1940, the total number of farms in the State has dropped from 291,000 to only 216,000, or by 75,000. The decline in the number of Negro tenants and sharecroppers accounts for 58,000 of these.

FARM EMPLOYMENT DOWN FROM '55 BUT WAGES ARE SOMEWHAT HIGHER

With cotton picking and peanut harvesting in full swing in the South, the number of persons employed on farms rose to an estimated 10,428,000 in the United States during the survey week of September 23-29, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The level of employment was 1,190,000, or nearly 13 percent higher than during August. But the long-time trend continued downward, as indicated by the four percent, or 421,000 drop from the level of a year ago. Ninety-seven percent of the job decline took place in the South

While employemnt was down on farms during the past September, compared with a year ago, farm wages were up somewhat. Highest rates were paid in Connecticut — $9.80 per day without room or board; Idaho, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island came second with $9.60.

During September of last year, Idaho farm wages toped the Nation at $9.40 per day Lowest rate this year was paid in South Carolina — $3.90 per day; Mississippi came next with $405. Last year the rate in South Carolina was $3.80 per day, and in Mississippi it was $3.85.

NEGRO AGRICULTURISTS HAVE ROLES IN FOREIGN TRAINING CONFERENCE

Twelve of the colored delegates to the Seventh Conference for Agricultural Services to Foreign Areas meeting here in Washington, October 22-24, are serving with committees and work groups. The sessions are to be held in the Departmental Auditorium.

Those serving on committees or with groups are two land-grant college presidents: Dr. E. B. Evans of Prairie View, Texas, A. & M. College, and Dr. J. R. Otis of Alcorn, Miss., A. & M. College; and 10 deans of agriculture The deans are: Madison Broadnax, West Virginia State College; Dr. C. L. Ellison, Fort Valley, Ga, State College ;Dr. J. N. Freeman, Lincoln University of Missouri; F. J. Gordon, Central State College of Ohio; B. A. Haley, Arkansas State College; Dr. J. N. Freeman, Lincoln State College; Paul J. Manly, Kentucky State College; L. A. Potts, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. William E. Reed, A. & T. College of North Carolina; and Dr. C. E. Walker, Florida A. & M. University.

4-H CLUB

Courier P.4 Sec 2
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 11-10-56
lb

WINS TROPHY—After being awarded the first leg of this trophy for maintaining milk production of the highest butterfat content of any 4-H dairyman in the nation, Joe Bell, left, Plantersville, Miss., went on to win it on other points. He shows it to his father, Clyde Bell, and Miss Alice Bell, home demonstration agent who started him by getting a local bank to lend him money to buy a purebred Jersey cow. —USDA Photo.

Mississippi 4-H'ers Helping Parents Get Out Of One-Crop Cotton Farming

Advocate Sat-11-10-56
Jackson, Miss.

How 60 Mississippi colored 4-H'ers are helping their parents to get out of one-crop cotton farming and into dairying as a sideline is one of the outstanding accomplishments which will be reported during National 4-H Achievement Day, November 10, says W. E. Ammons, State leader of Negro extension work in Mississippi.

Within the past five years, these clubbers, who live in the Tupelo, Miss., are a, have bought $14,000 worth of purebred dairy cows and now have herds of from two to eight animals. The addition of these quality cows which are bringing semi-monthly milk checks has encouraged this parents to put more emphasis on dairying and less on cotton, Mr. Ammons points out. Partially as a result of this shift in farming emphasis, says the State leader, Lee County, Miss. has upped its sales of whole milk during the past five years by nearly 200,000 gallons a year, and its gross income from daily products by $40,000 a year.

The colored 4-H'ers of Lee County got started seriously in milk production in 1951 when Miss Alice Little, the colored home demonstration agent, and W. J. Parnell, the white country agent, began looking around for a sideline enterprise for the colored farmers who were depending almost entirely on cotton.

Advocate P.6

"Why not dairying?" they asked themselves. A few of the colored farmers are already selling a little milk from their scrub cattle. There was a market for more milk at the local milk plant, and good cows were available right there in the county from white farmers who were selling off some of their purebred cattle because of a labor shortage.

White 4-H club boys and girls were buying some of the cows through the local bank. Perhaps, they though, a similar arrangement could be worked out for the colored clubbers. When the banker was approached, he readily agreed to try it out on an experimental basis, and made loans totaling $4,700 to 16 youths to buy purebred cows.

The experiment worked out so well that the plan has been continued year after year. The 4-H clubbers repay their loans by giving the bank half their milk check each month unitl the full amount is paid.

Today, 60 club boys and girls in the county own a total of 139 purebred female daily animals. Artificial insemination is employed to maintain the purebred strains and thereby keep production up. Some of the cows give from four to six gallons of milk a day, sometimes bringing their owners as much as $40 per month.

The income from milk is making for a real change in the county. More and more improved homes are to be seen, and an increased number of youths are going to college.

Josephine Gill of the Palmetto community, for example, now has seven offspring from the original cow she purchased five years ago. Three of these are being milked and the check from the milk plant is enough to pay her fees at Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., where she is a junior, and help her parents build a new home. Her parents now have four head of grade and purebred cows of their own.

Darletha Frierson of the same community also is ending herself to college with the proceeds from her cows. And Joe Bell of the Plantersville community plans to enter college next year with his milk check savings. Last year he won the first leg of a dairy trophy for maintaining the highest butterfat average among the 4-H'ers in the county.

Roy Beene of the Guntown community is another good example of a top 4-H dairyman. He is now milking two of his four cows and getting 10 gallons of milk a day. His efforts have been so successful that his grandparents, with whom he lives, have bought some dairy cattle through Farmers Home Administration. They now own 13 head.

Miss Little and Mr. Pernell, who have been stresing the importance of good animals and improved pastures, estimate that nearly half of the 1,062 colored farmers in the county will be in dairying within the next five years, if the 4-H dairy program continues.

Negro Leaders Named

Constitution Jour. 10-30-56

State 4-H Advisers

Atlanta, Ga. P. 18 1

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World
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 10-17-56
P. 3

TOP SERVICE IN ALA. — Statewide 4-H Leader W. B. Hill of Alabama is shown (above) as he was being awarded the Certificate of Distinguished Service for outstanding and efficient service to agriculture, the certificate was awarded by the National County Agents Association at the National meeting at Georgia State College, Savannah, held July 22-26. P. H. Stone, assistant administrator, Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C., and A. S. Bacon, state agent for Negro work in Georgia, also received this award. Shown (above) are, left to right: A. S. Bacon, W. B. Hill, and P. H. Stone. Seated at table is Mrs. C. L. Tapley.

Luther Youth Share Limelight

Four Oklahoma County 4-H Club Members Are Listed As Award Winners in Judging of Club Record Books at Stillwater

Dispatch Trans. 2-9-56 P. 1 Oklahoma City, Okla.

LUTHER — Four Oklahoma County Negro 4-H club members have been listed as award winners in the recent judging of club books at Stillwater. They are Donald Ray Parker and Gwendolyn Sharp of Luther and Mary Nichols and Regina Robinson of Arcadia.

Mary and Regina teamed up to

GWENDOLYN SHARP

take top awards in the team bread demonstration phase of the judging. Mary is the 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Nichols, Arcadia. Fifteen-year-old Regina is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Robinson, Arcadia.

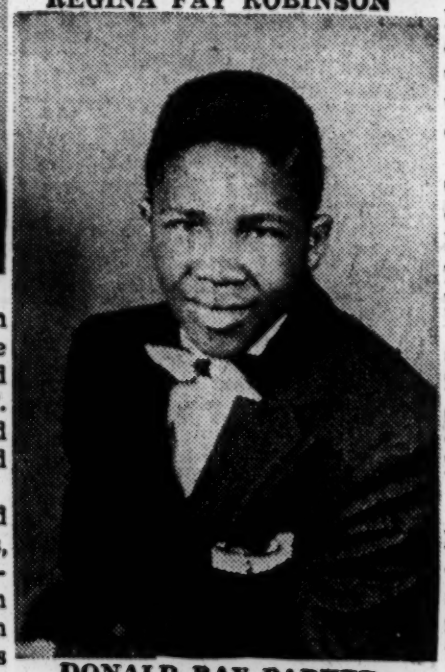
The girls each won a $25 bond sponsored by Standard Brands, Inc., for their team work in presenting their demonstration on Varieties in Yeast Bread, which won them championship honors in their local club, the county rally and state 4-H round-up.

Both girls have carried a number of club projects, including clothing, home improvement, home grounds beautification, food preparation and good grooming.

State winner in leadership is Gwendolyn Sharp, 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Sharp of Luther. Gwendolyn, as state leadership winner, is to receive a pen and pencil set sponsored by Edward Foss Wilson of Chicago.

REGINA FAY ROBINSON

MARY NICHOLS



DONALD RAY PARKER

Dispatch

In her leadership work, Gwendolyn has held 25 offices in and out of club work. She has held an office in her local 4-H club for the past seven years, three in the county 4-H organization and three on the state level. She began her leadership work in her third year of the 4-H program. When she was a junior in highschool, she was elected national vice-president of New Homemakers of America.

During her nine years in 4-H, Gwendolyn has completed a total of 45 projects, including those in leadership, clothing, home improvement, food preservation and preparation, gardening and health.

In addition to her leadership award, Gwendolyn has been placed in a blue award group from which delegates to this year's regional 4-H club camp in Washington, D. C. will be chosen.

P. 2

Also from Luther is Donald Ray Parker, 15-year-old grandson of Mrs. Roxie Parker and the state's second place winner in meat animal award. He is slated to receive a $25 bond from the C. R. Anthony company as an award for his winning.

Donald Ray is interested in most types of livestock and is termed by his county agent, B. T. Robinson, as "a boy that never gives up."

He has exhibited three years at the state junior fat stock show, for years at his township fair and two years at the county fair. For three years, he has represented Oklahoma county at the state livestock judging contest.

In addition to his livestock work, he is an able spokesman. His timely speech delivered in state competition at the 4-H round-up in 1954 placed second.

4-H Club Is Organized At Tuskegee Institute

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Trans. 2-16-56

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—A new 4-H Club was organized at the Washington Public School, Tuskegee Institute recently. Mrs. M. K. Frazier, principal, asked the teachers and students from the four sections of the seventh grade to assemble in the auditorium and gave the purpose of the meeting. Everyone was interested in becoming a member of the 4-H club.

P. 2

James C. Ralston, teacher of section four, acted as chairman and assisted in election of officers. The officers were: President, Everett Gunn; first vice-president, Dorothy Porch; and Second Vice-President Josie Tatum; Secretary, Edell Kennebrew; assistant secretary, Helen Baker; treasurer. Veronica Haggin; reporter, Margaret Lacy, cheer leaders, Lorine Crayton, and Winston Greathouse.

In order that the 4-H club keep better records, the following officers were appointed by the president; record checkers, section one, Alice Chisholm; and Williams Collins; section two, Patricia Crawford and Williams Brown; section three, Janie Swanson and Lonnie Bell; section four, Peggy Mahone and Eddie Ellington. Record Captain Freddie Pollard.

The officers were installed by Mr. Ralston, who served for many years as county agent in Georgia. J. C. Moore, assistant county agent, and Miss L. V. Battle Home Demonstration agent, gave the requirements of a good 4-H Club and things we should know about the 4-H Club. Each member of the club was given an enrollment card and assisted in filling the card to show what projects they will work on during the year. Some of the projects selected by the boys were: poultry, field crops, wildlife, livestock and construction of articles for farm and home.

Projects selected by the girls were: canning, cooking, clothing, home improvement, home beautification, wildlife conservation and leadership. All 4-Hers will participate in personality development courtesy and citizenship work.

Advisors for the 4-H Club are: James C. Ralston and Mrs. Rhetonia P. Chisholm who served as home agent in Alabama for several years before she began teaching. Other members of the faculty who are sponsors and friends of the 4-H Club are: John Ware, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, Mrs. Emily J. Stafford, the Rev. Sentell Martin, Eddie D. Pender, and Mrs. M. K. Frazier, all who are backing the 4-H Club one-hundred per cent.

The newly elected officers made remarks telling us how glad they are to be officers of the 4-H Club and asked members to help them make good officers.

Mrs. Frazier, principal, said that this type of program for young people is indispensable to their training and development.

The county and home agents gave further information on conducting meetings, and project requirements. Miss Battle led several songs which 4-Hers sing at their meetings. We have over 100 members in our seventh grade 4-H Club and the meeting day is every fourth Wednesday from 10 a.m. 'til 12 noon. Margaret Lacy is reporter.

28 Negroes Among 4-H Winners

Eagle

STILLWATER — Twenty-eight Negro 4-H club members from five Oklahoma counties have been winners in the state record book awards program according to an announcement from the state club office.

Okmulgee 1-19-36

Awards in the program, ranging from scholarships to pen and pencil sets, are made on the basis of individual club members' records in specific 4-H projects.

Thirteen winners are listed from Okmulgee county. They, their awards and sponsors are: Herbert Collins, Morris, poultry, $50 bond, National committee on boys and girls club work; Curtis Franklin, Morris, leadership, pen and pencil set, Edward Foss Wilson and second place field crops, $25 bond, C. R. Anthony; Leanna Armstead, Henryetta, electric, $50 bond, Westinghouse Educational foundation; Evelina Pannell, Henryetta, food preparation, $50.00 bond, Kelvinator; Thurman Brown, Henryetta, dairy achievement, $50 bond. Larro feed; Author Pannell, Henryetta, achievement, pen and pencil set, Ford Motor company.

Also Jackie Hawkins, Boynton, meat animal, 19-jewel watch, Thomas E. Wilson; Erma Jean Hawkins, Boynton, clothing, $50 bond, Coats and Clark; Wilma Jean McFall, Okmulgee, home improvement, $50 bond, Sears Roebuck; Dorothy Jean Baker Okmulgee, dairy foods, watch, Carnation Milk company; Clifford Wallace, Okmulgee, citizenship, $200 scholarship, Sen. Robert S Kerr; Deverreaux McMurry, Okmulgee, Garden, $50 bond, Allis Chalmers, and James Tate, Beggs, soil and water conservation, watch Firestone Tire and Rubber.

Winners from Logan county clubs were Laura Vickers, Guthrie, achievement, $200 scholarship, C. R. Anthony, and pen and pencil set, Ford Motor company; Venora Ware, Meridian, safety, $50 bond, General Motors; Lynn Etta Smith, Meridian, second winner in home improvement, $25 bond, C. R. Anthony; Jo Ann Millsap Perkins, individual breads demonstration, $25 bond, Standard Brands, and Christine Benson, Coyle, second winner in canning, $25 bond Kerr glass company.

Four winners are listed from Oklahoma county. They are Regina Robinson and Mary Nichols, team bread demonstration winners, $25 bond each, Standard Brands; leadership, pen and pencil set, Edward Foss Wilson, and Donald Ray Parker Luther, second winner in meat animal, $25 bond, C. R. Anthony.

Eagle

Creek county winners include Carl Etta Dodd, Beggs, canning, $50 bond, Kerr Glass company; Shirley Taylor, Bristow, dress revue, $50 bond, Simplicity Pattern, and second winner in clothing, $25 bond, C. R. Anthony; Birdie Ruth Durant, Slick, frozen foods $50, International Harvester; Leon Nash, Beggs, tractor maintenance, $50 bond, Stanolind Educational foundation, and Elijah Nash, Beggs field crops, 19-jewel watch, Allied Chemical and Dye.

P.A

Alma Walker of Rosedale is the lone winner from McLain County. She is to receive a $25 bond from Kellogg for her work in health improvement.

Two Georgia girls rate high sewing skill on 4-H project

Afro-American

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Development through study and practice of a mutual interest in pretty clothes has won top state awards for 4-H Girl girls of Georgia.

They are Misses Venous Cooper of McIntosh county, 1955 dress revue winner, and Jane Elizabeth Heard of Decatur county, 1955 clothing champion.

Miss Cooper says her 4-H Club experience with sewing under the direction of her home demonstration agent, Mrs. Bernice B. Palmer, will help her toward making a career in dress designing. In the past eight years she has made all types of garments for herself and family from simple skirts to evening dresses Now she also sews a great deal for her friends, teaching them the sewing skills she has learned.

Her favorite hobby is experimenting with variations on patterns to give her clothes an original look.

Baltimore, Md.

Miss Cooper hasn't spent all her time cutting cloth and making dresses, however. During her 4-H career she has helped her home demonstration agent with with numerous 4-H exhibits and has completed projects in food preparation, canning, home improvement, health, gardening, poultry production, egg grading, forestry and clothing.

MISS HEARD, who also makes most of the clothes for herself and family, says she especially likes her clothing project because it has helped her develop skill in buying tasteful accessories of good quality. She values her 4-H Club training most for its development of her poise, personality and leadership abilities.

Now the State Clothing Winner spends a large part of her time giving 4-H demonstrations to women as well as girls and helping younger 4-H members with their projects. She has also completed projects in food preparation, canning, home improvement, health, gardening, poultry production, egg grading, forestry and clothing. In these she has had the guidance of her home demonstration agent, Miss Willena Coachman.

Ardmore 4-H Club Members Receive Achievement Prizes

Dispatch P. A

Thurs. 2-23-56

ARDMORE. — Over 100 4-H clubbers, coaches and friends attended the annual Negro 4-H Achievement program, held recently at the Community Center. Top honors were given to the 4-H club members and coaches who had done outstanding work in 4-H.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Outstanding 4-H girl and boy for the year were Hughzetta Winslett, Tatums Senior club, and J. T. Roberts jr., Lincoln Junior 4-H club, Gene Autry. Hughzetta is coached by Mrs. Willie Faye Roberts and J. T. is coached by Mrs. Gladys Thompson.

The Exchange National Bank plaque for the "coach of the year" was presented to Mrs. Gladys Thompson, Lincoln Junior 4-H club. Mrs. Thompson's work covered 20 years, which entitled her to the diamond 4-H leader's pin. S. C. Clemens presented the coach's award.

Albert Roy Johnson, Lincoln Jr. 4-H, placed first with his news writing and report book. He received the KVSO and Daily Ardmorite award and prize. Erma Jean McGee, Central Senior club, placed second and received an award also.

Winners in the land judging contest were presented the W. W. Woodworth trophy. The land judging team, Douglass 4-H club, Marietta, coached by Mrs. Margaret Daily, won first place. The team is composed of Mazola Blair, Vera Harris, Marion Toles and Pearline Simmons. Individual honors went to George Bryant, Lincoln Junior 4-H club.

Leader's service pins were presented to Mrs. Lillian Crisp and Mrs. Robbie Hill, five-year silver clovers; Mrs. Beulah Abram, 10-year gold clover; Mrs. Violet Hooks and Mrs. Willie Faye Roberts, 15-year pearl clovers; Mrs. Gladys Thompton, 20-year diamond clover.

Other awards presented were the county medals going to Lynn Carol Mitchell in clothing, and Kermit Davis, poultry. Both winners are from Tatums Junior 4-H club. Certificates of awards were presented to the following clubbers: Nancy Abram, white-clothing; William Lamey and James Abram, red-team demonstration; Arnold Dean Watson, blue-dress review; Reuben Anderson, blue-health contest, and Edith Harris, blue-health contest.

Speaker for the occasion was A. L. Tolson, instructor of history, Shoemake high school, Colbert, who talked on the subject, "The Negroes' Greatest Asset for Achievement Is in Clearer Thinking."

The Dunbar Junior 4-H club, under the direction of Mrs. Audrey A. Wilson, furnished the music for the event.

Ernest Pickens, county 4-H vice president, presided over the achievement program.

—Advertise in The Black Dispatch—

1b 1956

4 H-CLUB

State 4-H Council Meet Set For Sun.

Daily World Thurs. 8-2-56

Atlanta, Ga. P1

DUBLIN, Ga. — The Georgia Negro 4-H Council meeting will get underway Sunday, at the Negro 4-H Club Center here, A. S. Bacon, state agent for Negro work, Agricultural Extension Service, said.

Ulysses Banks, Laurens county, president of the council, will preside at vesper services Sunday night prior to the first assembly of the council meeting.

M. C. Little and Miss Lavonia Furlow, state Negro 4-H leaders, said the week's program has been built around a different theme for each day.

A special emphasis day will be designated stressing five attributes necessary to good leadership-ideas, love, skill, strength, and citizenship.

MEMBERS TO CONDUCT

The programs will be conducted by 4-H Club members. Ulysses will have the assistance of other council officers: Kathleen Moore, Evans county, and Allen Edwards, Jr., Terrell county, vice presidents; Dwynell Hamm, Newton county, secretary; Mary Nell Borders, Jackson county, treasurer, and Gary Douglas, Bulloch county, reporter.

Monday through Thursday the boys and girls will meet in separate groups to discuss the emphasis topic of the day.

Five speeches also will be based on these themes. Speakers will be Dr. W. K. Payne, president of Savannah State College; Mrs. Lucious T. Bacote, instructor of the Oconee High School; Dr. C. L. Ellison, director of agriculture, Fort Valley State College, and H. H. Dudley, Dublin civic leader.

State 4-H Club Leader Tommy Walton, Athens, will give the annual citizenship ceremony address on the last day of the meeting.

The council meeting will have something of the flavor of camping, too, the state leaders said. The day's activities will begin at 6 o'clock with reville. Cleaning their rooms and the grounds, observing flag raising, and taking exercises all will be finished before breakfast at 7 a. m. After room and ground inspection a short assembly will be held each morning during which time the delegates will learn new songs and have a meditation period.

Daily World P3

Chapel at 11:45 will be followed by lunch and then activity and recreation periods before supper.

"For many of the girls the highlight of the whole meeting will be Tuesday night when they participate in the annual state dress revue," Miss Furlow said. She added that the show this year will be called "Fashion Extravaganza." Three winners will be selected, but each girl already has won district honors with an outfit which she made and modeled, the 4-H leader explained.

On Wednesday public speaking finals and nomination of council officers frm the floor will be added to the regular daily routine.

Talent night will be the feature of the day on Thursday. Friday's biggest event will be the installation of new council officers.

"The annual candlelighting service—always an impressive ceremony—will be conducted after the 57 officers are installed," K. C. Childers, special Negro county agent, said. "This ceremony leaves delegates with an inspiration and a challenge for better 4-H work back in their local counties."

A farewell party Friday night will close the 1956 council meeting and delegates will leave for home Saturday morning after breakfast.

Racial Segregation in 4-H Club Program to Continue, USDA Asserts

Atlanta Daily World P1 Thurs. 8-2-56

Oklahoma City

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Racial segregation will continue in the 4-H club program for rural youths until the Southern states decide to end it.

This fact was advanced last week by an official in the Department of Agriculture regarding the separate 4-H regional meetings held in Washington.

Ft. Worth 8-10-56

Dr. E. W. Alton, 4-H program director of the department, was questioned about the segregated meetings after it was announced that Negro 4-H members from 17 Southern and Border states were holding their ninth annual meeting in Washington beginning August 6. The national 4-H meeting of white youths from 47 states was held here in June.

Alton said the clubs which have a total membership of two-and-a-half million boys and girls, are controlled by state authorities although 40 percent of their leadership expenses are met by Federal grants.

The Federal official stated that if the government should try to force integration of meetings and other activities of this group, the Southern state would refuse to take part.

This, argued Alton, would deny rural Negro youngsters the advantage they now get. The Department certainly doesn't want to do that, he said.

It was stated, however, that most of the states outside of the South do maintain integrated 4-H clubs.

Negro County Agent Cited For Maryland 4-H Work

Evening Star Washington D.C. 8-13-56

By the Associated Press

Maryland's first Negro county agent, who spent 12 years in an orphanage but saw 11 of his 12 children graduate from college, was honored yesterday for his services to rural youth.

Louis H. Martin was cited by the 4-H Clubs of the Southern region "for the practical demonstration he gave through his own family in the successful rearing and education of youth."

Mr. Martin's award was one of four presented at the 9th annual regional 4-H Club camp at Howard University. Delegates attended from 17 Southern States.

Mr. Martin went to the Eastern Shore of Maryland in 1916 from Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., with only a bride, a model "T" Ford and his ambition.

Last spring his youngest child, Grant Bartholomew, graduated from Maryland State Teachers College, and Mr. Martin's ambition was fulfilled. Eleven of his 12 children held college degrees, the other had chosen not to seek a higher education.

Mr. Martin and his wife now live in retirement on the farm, Happyland, near Princess Anne, Md.

HONORED IN HUSBANDS MEMORY: Mrs. Ernestine Cypress, of Jackson, widow of the late George C. Cypress, State Boy's Club Agent for many years is shown (left) being honored at the dedication of the Flora Parish 4-H Club Center near Canton, Miss. Sunday. Plans are underway for a Recreation Hall to be named in memory of her husband. Assisting him and serving as Judges were J. D. George and Guy Parsons, extension dairy specialists of State College.

In addition to a golden trophy for the county which portrays an ideal dairy cow, each boy and the coach, Negro County Agent D. J. Knight, received a gold dairy achievement medal.

Halifax Wins Dairy Judging

Norfolk Virginian Pilot 8-18-56

ENFIELD—Halifax County won first place in the State Negro 4-H dairy judging contest for the second consecutive year. In competition with 36 counties, the Inborden School Senior 4-H Club members scored a total of 1,234 points.

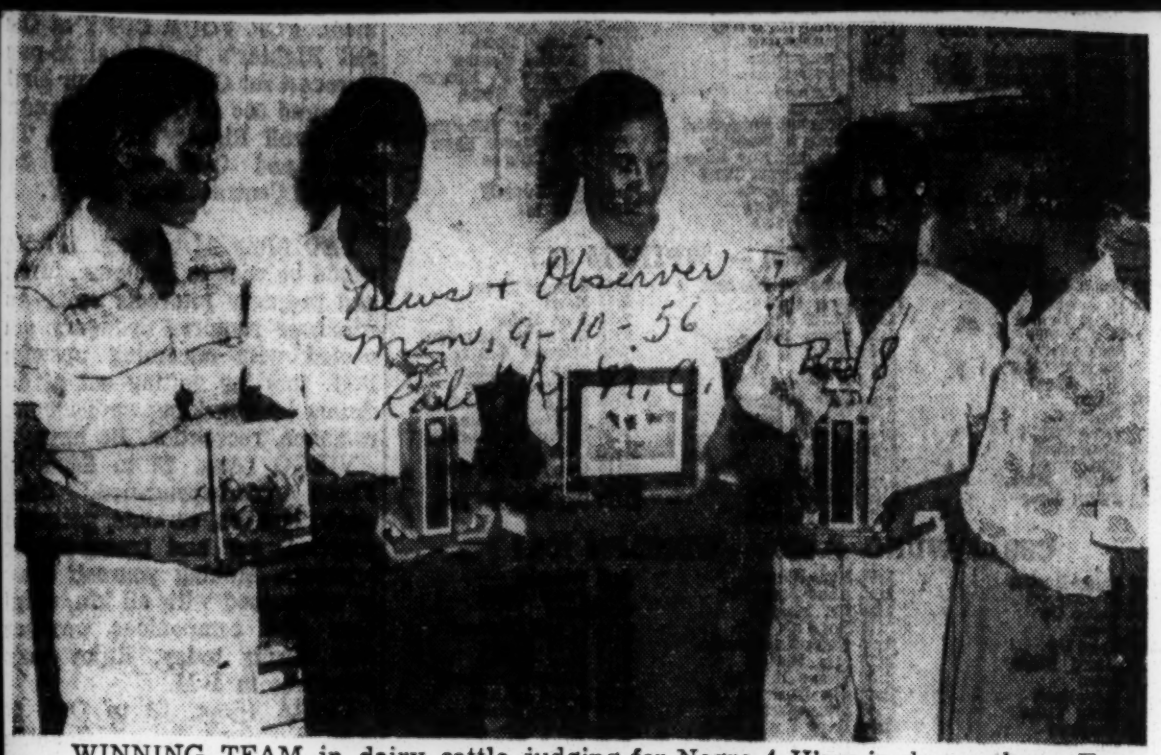
The Anson County team ranked second with 1,185 points, and Iredell County was third with 1,076 points. Granville County, with 1,072 points, won honorable mention.

Highest individual scorer in the contest was Bruce Bailey of Halifax with 450 points. He won the Guernsey award by making the highest score in that breed and tied for a perfect score in the Jersey breed.

Second highest scorer on the winning team was James Bullock, with 408 points. He was top scorer in the Holstein breed. Floyd Gee ranked third with 396 points.

Each of these boys is 16 years old and the alternate, James Gee, is 17. All live in Eden community on Route 3, Enfield, except Bullock, who lives in West Enfield on the same route. They are in the 11th grade and have been in 4-H Club work for seven years.

The contest held at the N. C. State College dairy farm near Raleigh, was supervised by R. L. Wynn, Negro extension dairy specialist of A&T College, Greens-



WINNING TEAM in dairy cattle judging for Negro 4-H'ers is shown above. From left, they are Floyd Gee, Bruce Bailey, James Gee (alternate), James Bullock (holding 1955 trophy), and D. J. Knight, Negro county agent, who trained the team. The pictures are prizes for high scores in various breeds.

7,000 Use Dublin 4-H Club Center

DUBLIN — Records show that 7,372 people used the Negro 4-H Club Center here last year, but leaders of the 4-H organization which includes 53,082 Negro members in Georgia say you haven't seen anything yet.

They've just started to build Center.

The project's current building program, when completed, will result in 30 permanent cottages, a 500-capacity auditorium a modern dining hall, two educational and assembly buildings, a swimming pool and a water system and sewage disposal unit. The present capacity will be just about doubled, according to Alexander Hurse, state Negro 4-H Club agent in Agricultural Extension Service.

"Not only will 4-H Club members enjoy these buildings and grounds," Hurse said, "but all worthwhile youth and adult movements in our State will be welcomed to the Center."

According to the summary of the project's usefulness last year, 1,717 Four-H Club members and 541 adult 4-H leaders came to the Center as delegates to 10 different educational, inspirational, and recreational meetings.

Hurse said the 5,114 others who visited the Center represented 21 groups. Included were church members, Legionnaires, Boy Scouts, school people County Home Demonstration Council members social clubs, Farm Bureau chapters, and others.

The 4-H program for the Center last year started in February with tractor schools for club memebers and adult farmers. Held to teach boys and farmers how to care for a tractor to maintain its best usefulness, these events were attended by 126 people.

Five District 4-H Council and achievement meetings were held between June 6 and July 9, with 1,164 club members and 133 county Extension agents and leaders in attendance. At these meetings, Hurse stated, club members gae educational demonstrations, presented their record books, gave talks and in other ways competed for project honors at the district level. The champions named at this time — some 300 of them — came back to the Center in December and vied for state honors at the annual Negro 4-H Congress.

Another highlight of the Center's year was the state wildlife conservation camp. One hundred and ninety-three boys and girls and 88 Extension agents and leaders participated in the week-long wildlife study.

The State Negro 4-H Council meeting held July 31-August 6, attracted 261 club members and 92 adults. Hurse explained that this meeting deals with leadership training of 4-H'ers, and also includes the election of new State 4-H Council officers on "Citizenship Day."

The Center is now rounding out its tenth year of usefulness. After World War II, in early 1946, with funds raised by Negro county and home demonstraton agents and 4-H members, work was begun on a main building or assembly hall.

Negro Extension workers themselves, forming a kind of shuttle service, came in relays to put on the roof, lay the floors paint and do other construction jobs on this building.

"By early summer of that year the building was unfinished but usable," Hurse recalled. "With a loan of tents, cots, a field stoc and cooking utensils from the State Farm Labor program the annual 4-H Club wildlife camp was held there."

Logan County Home Demonstrators And 4-H'ers Exhibit at State Fair

GUTHRIE.—During the recent Logan County Free Fair which was held here Sept. 11-14, home demonstration club and 4-H exhibits were integrated for the first time, according to Mrs. Rosa J. Parker House, home demonstration agent.

Superintendents were as follows: Open Class Canning, Wynonna Sherrill, assisted by Christine Benson. Assisting the 4-H superintendent was Carlene Madden. Lynn Etta Smith served as superintendent over the judging contest. Mrs. Dovie Lee Sherrill, of Seward, was superintendent of the home demonstration clothing and home improvement, assisted by Mrs. Vera Marshall of Seward.

The exhibits were of high quality and received a number of places. The top blue in each class was chosen to go to the State Fair which will be held Sept. 22-29.

In the 4-H work the following girls' exhibits were top in their classes: Home Improvement (hand towel) Bobby Jean Mack of Meridian, 3rd year; Carlene Madden of Langston, 7th year canning; in clothing, Jo Ann Millsap, Rt. 2, Perkins, a suit. Out of the 133 exhibits entered by the Negro girls, there were 51 blue, red and white ribbons won.

In the Home Demonstration clubs, there were eight who made exhibits. Mrs. Gertha Graves, of the Friendship club at Crescent, won top place in the blue group on bedroom curtains. Mrs. Sarah Hathorn, of the Wide Awake club, had greens to be chosen to make up the county budget, and Mrs. Dovie Lee Sherrill, of the Seward club, had beans to be chosen.

There were 30 clubs who made exhibits and the Negro clubs won a total of 29 blue, red and white ribbons.

A MANGLED FARM BILL

The Senate completed action late Monday night on its election-year farm bill. Even in the form in which it emerged from committee a fortnight ago this bill was a catch-all measure, which included the President's recommendation for a Soil Bank and then proposed to nullify the potential effectiveness of the latter by reinstating the discredited expansionist device of high, rigid price supports.

In its final version the measure is just as amorphous and just as self-contradictory as the version sent from the committee to the Senate floor. But the addition of more than forty amendments, most of them calculated to undermine the basic philosophy of the Administration's program, has added a new note of confusion and chaos to the comparatively uncomplicated inconsistency that marked the original.

While the details of the havoc wrought by the Senate in this attempt to replace the economic approach to the farm problem with the political approach are complicated, the general pattern is simple to the point of transparency.

The first major test of the Administration's basic policy came with the vote on the issue of restoring high rigid supports and on this test the Administration was upheld. The opposition forces—consisting of Democrats and wheat-state Republicans—then resorted to an alternative strategy. Without again raising the issue of rigid supports, as such, they succeeded—by a series of alliances—in obtaining the passage of a number of devious amendments which, when added together, are calculated to produce the same destructive effects as would high, rigid supports themselves.

There are perhaps a score of these, all told, including a "two-price" system for wheat and rice, a return to the "two-pronged" system of "parity"; the freezing of acreage allotments for cotton, the narrowing of the range of discretion at the disposal of the Secretary of Agriculture for purposes of establishing supports on dairy products, the raising of acreage allotments on corn from 41 millions to 53 millions, and a provision for huge additional "setasides" for cotton, corn and wheat, a proposal that would make a farce of the formula which, at present, determines the relationship between supplies of a given surplus commodity and its support price.

This last-named brain-child of those master minds, Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota and Republican Senator Young of North Dakota, is so typical in its spirit of this whole group of irresponsible amendments that to describe it is to tell, in essence, the whole story of this unsubtle attempt to destroy the President's program. And the story of the set-aside can be summed up in the single example of wheat.

The present law provides that between 400 million and 500 million bushels of wheat may be set aside for emergency purposes, which means that it doesn't figure as part of the "supply" in the "supply-support" equation. The amendment just passed raises the total of the set-aside arbitrarily to 750-800 millions, or about double the figure presently allowed. In other words, by waving a wand (in the form of an amendment) the authors of the provision have caused 350 million bushels of wheat to vanish into thin air.

The table that is built into the law has indicated that with wheat supplies at a given level the support price should be fixed at a given percentage of parity. Proceeding on the basis of this formula, Secretary Benson has already set the "peg" for wheat at $1.81 a bushel, or 79 per cent of parity. The practical effect of this revised set-aside in the Senate bill would be to raise the support price of this commodity, whose world oversupply is already the greatest in history, to $2.13 a bushel.

The Senate bill has been described as "a major political year victory for the Democrats." Conceivably that is the case; but in the evil event that it should become law in its present form it would be a major economic defeat for the American people, including the American farmers. Unless we have completely misread the evidence of the last three years, we cannot conceive of the Administration accepting it in anything like its present form, which Senator Aiken has correctly described as a bill "warped and emasculated beyond any visible resemblance to the program recommended by President Eisenhower."

The next move is up to the Senate-House conference. Unless this group can rid the measure of its major political excrescences, there would seem to be only one course left—namely, to scrap the measure in toto and start all over again.

Text of the Statement on the Farm Bill

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Following is the text of President Eisenhower's statement on signing the farm bill today:

I have today approved the farm bill H. R. 10875.

The heart of the bill is the soil bank. Its acreage reserve will help bring production of certain crops into balance with their markets. It will check current additions to our price-depressing, market-destroying surplus stocks of farm products. It is a concept rich with promise for improving our agricultural situation.

The conservation reserve feature of the soil bank can be the most significant advance in the conservation field in many years. It will result in improved use of our soil and water resources for the benefit of this and future generations. Together with the forestry provisions of the bill, it will increase our supply of much-needed forest products. It will help hold rain and snow where they fall and will heal with grass and trees the scars of erosion which now mar our countryside. It will make for better land use in those areas of the Great Plains which have experienced dust storms. It will reduce the stimulus to livestock production, induced by feed-grain output on acres diverted from wheat and cotton.

The delay in the bill's enactment, however, makes it virtually impossible to put the soil bank properly into effect in 1956, and I am disappointed that advance payments to farmers are not provided for.

Most of the harmful provisions of the previous farm bill have been deleted or have been substantially modified. Some of them still remain, however, and some new ones have been added.

Sections 202 and 203, which apply to cotton, are particularly unfortunate. This Administration is committed to a policy of orderly disposal of agricultural surpluses abroad and a healthy expansion of international trade. This policy is in our national interest and serves to promote the strength of the free world. These two sections call for measures which could result in a serious setback to this policy.

Section 203 requires the Government to follow an inflexible program of cotton export sales with little regard to costs and without adequate regard to the far-reaching economic consequences at home and abroad. In order to avoid seriously disruptive effects, this section of the bill will have to be administered with extreme caution.

Section 202 intensifies further the restrictions already applied on imports of long staple cotton at a time when domestic cotton of this type is fully competitive with foreign growths and domestic consumption is rising. The same section of the legislation requires the Government to export Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of extra long staple cotton, a type which we normally do not sell abroad in significant quantities.

Section 204 authorizes the President to negotiate agreements to limit certain imports outside the procedures established by our trade agreements legislation. This section represents an undesirable complication in the field of foreign trade.

The effective opeeration of a two-price plan for rice is faced with several serious problems, which must be carefully evaluated before a decision is made whether to institute such a plan.

In freezing acreage allotments for rice and cotton for the next two years at the 1956 level the bill runs counter to the adjustment principle which underlies our basic agricultural legislation.

Despite the shortcomings of the bill, its advantages outweigh its harmful provisions. I am gratified with the constructive features it contains and I am hopeful that the Congress will review and repair its shortcomings.

1b 1956

At Last A Farm Bill

From: The Christian Science Monitor

The House has now followed the Senate and passed essentially the same farm bill by the thumping majority of 304 to 59.

There seems general agreement that, although it still departs in several particulars from the measure the administration has wanted, the President will sign it. This raises the question why 47 of the 59 negative votes were cast by Republicans. A tabulation by their home states gives the answer. Forty-two of them are from the Northeast (as are 7 of the 12 Democrats who voted no).

Farmers of the Northeast predominantly are dairymen and poultry raisers. They must buy much of their feeds from the West. And the bill, though dropping an earlier attempt to peg grains at 85 per cent of parity, does raise support from 70 to 76 per cent. This gives a boost to the producers of grain but ups costs for the feeders of grain. Hence the 'no" vote obviously was regional, not partisan.

In fact, both parties had come to see that failure to enact a reasonably workable farm bill, and enact it soon, could hurt one about as much as the other. And this bill, compared to the self-contradictory measure the President vetoed in April, seems reasonably workable.

But, as this newspaper observed when the legislation took form, it provides little in the way of a thorough going solution. It should, however, aid in cushioning the economic hardships and social dislocations incident to the root of the American farm problem. And that chiefly is what is needed at the moment.

1b 1956

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

$338,677 In FHA Loans Reported

News
Tuskegee, Ala.

The office of Farmers Home Administration which serves both Macon and Bullock Counties has reported that a total of 126 individuals have loans with agency These loans represent real estate, production and subsistence, emergency and soil and water loans.

The total unpaid balance on all loans in both counties was 338,677 as of March 31, 1956. Of this amount, $113,000 is due next Fall.

Phone. 4-12-56

Farmers may obtain information concerning any of the loans at the Farmers Home Administration office located in the City Hall in Tuskegee.

The county personnel servicing these acounts are Mrs. Jessie T. Davis, county office clerk, and Robert W. Rhodes, county supervisor.

"Bombing" Attack Launched On Fruit Flies

Daily World
Atl. 6-16-56
Atlanta, Ga.

MIAMI (INS) — The multi-million-dollar aerial attack on the Mediterranean fruit fly began in Florida Friday with converted military planes dropping "bombs" of poison on a 40,000 acre stretch of land between Dania and Ft. Lauderdale.

Two C-52 planes owned by the United Heckathorn Co., which has a $500,000 contract with the Federal Government, led the attack. They were followed by a B-18 and later joined by a B-17.

Wind conditions were reported favorable but the planes first took a "test run for safety purposes," according to a staff plant board official.

Gene Heckathorn, company president, said the Navy's master field was "ideal" for his planes and added it was the first time the company had a "7,000 foot runway and all the other facilities we need."

A 200,00-acre tract from West Palm Beach to Homestead in Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties was sprayed with insecticide Friday and today.

Owners of fish pools have been advised to cover the surface during the time their areas are being sprayed. Motorists are also warned to hose down their cars immediately if the spray strikes as the poison could case spots on the car if it is allowed to bake into the finish.

10,000 Migrants To Help Florida In Winter Crops

Advertiser
Mobile, 9-6-56
Montgomery, Ala.
P.2-C

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 5 (AP)—Almost 10,000 farm workers will go to Florida from other southeastern states to help gather winter crops, a U.S. Employment Service official said today.

V. A. Milton, Atlanta, the service's regional farm representative, told representatives from employment agencies in six states that the workers will start moving to Florida next month and spend six to seven months in harvesting citrus and vegetable crops.

He said approximately 1,600 will go from Alabama, 1,200 from Georgia, 3,700 from Mississippi, 2,800 from South Carolina, and 400 from Tennessee.

They are to leave their home states after the cotton season, and return in time for spring planting, Milton said.

The mechanics of the labor transfer will be worked out at the conference's final session tomorrow. Speaker then will be William Mirengoff, employment official from Washington.

States represented at the conference are Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Florida and South Carolina.

Future Farmers Break Ground For $275,000 Home Office Building

WASHINGTON, D. C. — National officers of the Future Farmers of America recently participated in a brief ground-breaking ceremony for a $275,000 office structure the organization is building South of Alexandria, Va., near the intersections of Mount Vernon Blvd., and U. S. highway 1, approximately 15 miles southwest of Washington, D. C.

Dan Dunham, 20-year-old national president of the FFA from Lakeview, Ore., turned the first spadeful of earth before construction equipment was pulled on the site to begin excavations. He was joined in the operation by his fellow national FFA officers, Terrell Benton Jr., Jefferson, Ga., student secretary, and the four vice-presidents, Lynn Loosli, Ashton, Idaho; Lennie Gamage, Cartersville, Va.; Allen Colebank, Morgantown, W. Va., and Dale Ring, Wooster, Ohio. Dr. W. T. Spanton, director of the agricultural education branch in the U. S. Office of Education and national advisor of the FFA, also participated.

The new Future Farmers' building will be a brick structure in colonial architecture containing two stories plus basement. The central section of the building is 118 feet long by 36 feet wide. Two wings 32 feet wide will extend 29 feet from either end, giving an over-all length of 176 feet. A front portico approximately 29 feet by 10 feet in size, will be supported by four round wood columns extending up to the roof line.

It will face Mount Vernon Blvd., setting back about 630 feet from the road. The location is on a 30-acre property originally purchased by the FFA in the late 1930's for a national camp and leadership training school.

Construction is to begin immediately, with completion expected next spring. Morton W. Noble, AIA, of Washington, is the architect. Altimont Brothers Builders, of Bethesda, Md., have the contract for building.

The building will be used to house the National Future Farmer magazine, a bi-monthly publication published by the organization, and the Future Farmers' supply service, a mail-order business operation selling jackets, jewelry, and other official supplies to FFA members throughout the country.

Both the magazine and supply service are wholly owned and operated by the national FFA organization. About 30 persons are currently employed by the two units and housed in old buildings already located on the site. Additional employes are hired on a temporary basis during fall and early winter rush seasons. Both the magazine and the supply service expect considerable expansion in their business and number of employes within the next few years.

The magazine, which was begun as a quarterly in 1952, has a circulation of about 180,000 and just this year switched from a quarterly to a bi-monthly publication. Operation of the Future Farmers' supply service was begun in 1948. Its volume of business handled last year exceeded a million dollars.

National headquarters of the FFA will remain with the U. S. Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare building on Independence avenue between Third and Fourth streets, S. W., in Washington. The organization operates under a charter of incorporation granted by Congress which provides for sponsorship in the Agricultural Education Branch of the Office of Education, with the national FFA advisor, the executive secretary and four members of its adult board of directors to be members of the Agricultural Education Branch staff.

The property upon which the new building is to be located was originally purchased by the FFA in 1939 for use as a national camp. Two wood frame buildings were constructed, a barracks building to house 75 boys, and a dining-recreation hall with a capacity of about 100 persons.

Shortly after completion of those buildings, however, the outbreak of World War II caused cancellation of all plans for a national camping program, and the camp was closed until the summer of 1946 when the facilities were made available to FFA chapters for housing members while they were touring the Washington area.

By 1949 the property was beginning to assume the looks of a white elephant. National Treasurer Dowell J. Howard, state superintendent of public instruction in Virginia, presented figures to show that from a cold cash standpoint the FFA would have saved money by furnishing free hotel rooms in downtown Washington to touring FFA members. Delegates at the 1949 national FFA convention voted to give the board of trustees authorization to dispose of the property.

In the meantime, though, the Future Farmers' Supply Service had been started and one of the buildings was used to house those offices. It expanded so rapidly that before any sale of the property could be arranged, the space of both buildings was needed. Checking into the proposition of renting or buying other facilities in the area revealed that little, if any, savings could be made by selling the camp.

What once appeared as a white elephant has turned into a good investment for the FFA. Rising real estate values in the area place the land at a worth considerably more than its original cost.

About eight acres, including a 760-foot frontage on U. S 1, has been zoned for commercial use and is being offered for sale by the organization. Only about 10 acres will be required for the grounds of the new buildings, but the FFA has no plans at present for disposing of the remaining acreage.

When plans for the new building were approved by the national FFA officers last year they also arranged for the purchase of two vacant lots facing Mount Vernon Blvd. The purchase gives a 268-foot frontage on the boulevard. Although not included in the original building contract, future plans call for a circular driveway from the boulevard to the building, with nearby paved parking facilities for 30 cars. The old buildings will remain in use until the new one is completed, then it is expected that they will be demolished.

1b 1956

GENERAL

Some Tenants Are Leaving Farm; Others Climbing Into Ownership

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 1-21-56

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Although 336,000 white and colored farmers in the South, mostly tenants, left agriculture between 1950 tnd 1955, accounting for 56 percent of the Nation's total decline in the number of farms, other operators in the region climbed into ownership of family-sized units and built modern homes for themselves.

Take Tally Watson, a former tenant and day-laborer who now owns a 200-acre diversified farm and an attractive home near Fort White, Fla. He and Mrs. Watson set their hearts on having a farm and home of their own in 1930 and began working toward them. But after eight years of tenant farming and working in a limestone plant, they weren't any closer to their goals than the day they married, but they did have two children and a third on the way.

MAYBE IF HE quit his plant job and took work on a nearby farm, they could make more headway, they said to themselves. So in 1938 Mr. Watson became a plowhand. He did his job so well that he was soon promoted from a two-mule walking plow to a riding cultivator, then to a tractor, and finally to the position of assistant manager of the 2,000-acre farm.

Payday after paydays, the Watsons put something aside for a farm of their own. First, they bought 40 acres; later they added 160 more. Since 1951, they have been living on their farm in a modern home which they helped to build themselves.

* * *

THEY HAVE HOT and cold running water, a bathroom, a gas range, a home freezer, and a washing machine. "This is so different from the two-room shack we used to live in," says Mrs. Watson. Her home agent, Miss Gladys Wilkins, helped her to plan her new home.

On their 200-acre farm are three acres of tobacco which bring about $2,000 a year, seven acres of peanuts for market and 60 for their 90 head of hogs to feed on right in the field.

* * *

ALSO THEY raised 70 acres of corn for their hogs and 18 head of beef cattle. Following the advice of their county agent, McKinley Jeffers, they have increased their corn yield from 12 to 30 bushels per acre by planting and plowing under lupine to enrich their land, and by following other improved practices.

In order to help provide some year-round income, as well as to add to the savings for their children's education, Mrs. Watson has taken a job as school lunch cook at the junior high school.

* * *

"SOME FARMERS are pulling up stakes and moving to town," says Mr. Watson, "but I think we are going to be able to make it on the farm. This is what we have worked for and this is what we want."

Since 1950, more than 1,000 colored operators have left Florida farms, while about 2,000 whites have moved to them. It is the only state showing an increase in farms since 1950. According to preliminary 1955 census of agriculture data, there are now 51,458 white farm operators in Florida, and only 6,085 colored operators.

In the entire South there are 335,817 fewer farmers than there were five years ago. The decline includes 209,548 tenants and 126,269 owners. There is a decrease number of farms in other regions also. The North shows a decline of 224,978, and the West, 39,974.

Colleges Assist In New Program

Defender Sat. 3-17-56

Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — Many small farmers are increasing their production and raising their standard of living through a new program being carried out by the cooperative Extension Service of the land-grant colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The new program is called "the farm and home unit approach."

However, extension officials hasten to point out that it really isn't new, but mostly an intensification of the work already being done by the nation's farm and home demonstration agents.

Since 1954 when the program got under way, nearly 1,200 agents have been added to the extension staffs in various States. Most have been assigned to counties as special agents to work with individual farm families, under the farm and home unit approach.

HELP WITH PROBLEMS

Their aim is to help farm families deal with their problems in farming and homemaking as unit, rather than on a piece-meal basis. This means holding conferences with families to help them define their problems, establish goals, and identify the resources with which they have to achieve their goals.

Among families who have been helped are Mr. and Mrs. John Hampton of Poland community, near Alexandria, Va. They now have improved their home and made plans for sending two of their grandchildren to college.

"I had been wanting running water, a bathroom, and a screened-in front porch all my life," says Mrs. Hampton, who with her husband climbed up from 30 years of sharecropping and tenant farming to ownership of a 60-acre farm.

GROSSED $7,000

Some years they have grossed as much as $7,000 off cotton, soybeans, corn, hogs and beef cattle by following sound farming practices.

However, up to two years ago, their main emphasis had been on making good crops and buying needed equipment. Mrs. Hampton's dream of improving her home, and their grandchildren's hopes of going to college somehow were never seriously discussed.

Then one day their farm and home agents, Fuller Robinson and Mrs. Helen Schenevert, dropped by to talk with them about the farm and home unit approach. The family sat around the table with their agents and discussed their goals, as well as their farming and homemaking problems.

Out of a series of such discussions came plans for making the home improvements Mrs. Hampton wanted, and for sending the grandchildren, Johnnie Lee and John, to college.

REACH GOALS

were completed. A bathroom with

Recently the home improvement hot and cold running water has been installed, the interior of the home has been reovated, and the front porch has been screened.

They borrowed money for these improvements from the Farmers Home Administration of the Department of Agriculture. "We'll finish paying it back in a year or two," says Hampton.

Needed: A National Farm Policy

Herald Tribune

The parliamentary tangles in the Senate over the farm bill and the bitterness of the debate give clear indications of the complexity—political and economic—of agricultural problems. However, the President's program for reducing the surplus by flexible price supports and withdrawing land from cultivation into a "soil bank," while at the same time bolstering farm income through payments for untilled acreage, is making definite progress.

Sun. 3-11-56

On the general principle of flexible supports, as applied to corn, cotton, rice and peanuts, the Senate voted favorably by the comfortable margin of 54 to 41. But several Republican Senators went over to rigid supports when wheat was in question, and the result was a tie that Vice-President Nixon broke in favor of flexibility. The old tendency of farm-state Senators to suspect that the products of another state are receiving better treatment or to insist upon special privileges for their own products was, of course, in evidence. But it is a fact that there are great differences in the marketing and production problems of the various agricultural commodities, and no single fixed formula can cope with all of them. Some kinds of farming produce greater revenue than others; not all farmers are discontented. What is needed is careful, non-political study of each major crop, and the adaptation of government practices to the real needs of the producers and consumers. Nevertheless, certain broad facts can be considered as basic to the farm problem as a whole.

New York, N.Y.

According to the Department of Agriculture the farmers' net income last year dropped another billion dollars to 9 per cent below that of 1954. It was over 25 per cent below the 1951 net income of $14.8 billion. Yet business and industry have been booming steadily, and the per capita income of the non-farm population is over twice that of the farmers. Directly or indirectly, more than 50,000,000 people depend on agricultural production in this country. What is bad for them cannot be good for the United States.

In the last twenty years or so, except for war which created a tremendous demand for food, or droughts which automatically curtailed the size of crops, there has been no natural balance between farm production and consumption. The result has been price weakness, which the government has tried to counteract with a system of price supports. In turn, these supports have built up the vast surplus which costs a million dollars a day just to store. The existence of the surplus completes the vicious circle by removing security from agricultural markets and keeping prices permanently weak.

How does the decline in income affect the average farmer? He is still better off than before the war, and his assets remain large. But his debts are increasing and his prices are going down while his costs remain high. Because of overabundance, he cannot succeed in passing on his increased costs to the consumer. He is buying less as a result and seeking to develop other sources of income.

• • •

The farmer has increased his efficiency very much in the last two decades. Small farms have tended to become absorbed by bigger ones which can be worked more profitably, and yields per acre have risen because of better fertilizer, seed and machinery. In the best position today are those who operate farms which can produce a diversity of crops and therefore have the leeway to concentrate on the one which brings in the best return. Owners of farms which can produce essentially only one crop, such as wheat or cotton, or small farmers who cannot operate as efficiently as big ones, are those who suffer most.

To attack the farm surplus alone, by reducing prices and government support, would bear heavily on the farmer—make him pay, in fact, for cutting down the stocks he was encouraged to increase during the war and early post-war years. To concentrate on raising farm income alone, by rigid, high support prices, would add to a surplus which is depressing the world market price for agricultural commodities, creating friction by charges of "dumping," costing the nation heavily in parity payments and storage costs. Payment to the farmer for withdrawing land from cultivation under the soil bank plan, on the other hand, would attack the surplus and at the same time increase farm income.

• • •

The soil bank plan, by itself, is not the final answer to the farm problem. Search for new markets and the expansion of existing markets, through research into new uses for food and fibers and a coordinated program of domestic and foreign trade, are also essential. So, too, is encouragement to diversification of crops and greater mobility of farm labor. But the soil bank plan can be a foundation for a truly national approach to this national problem, an approach which should be accompanied by as much light and as little heat as can reasonably be expected in a campaign year.

Colored Farmers Joining In Shift From Cotton to Dairying In South

Call Kansas City Mo.
Fri. 3-23-56

In line with the trend toward increased milk production in the South, more colored farmers are now adding dairying to their enterprises to help off-set their cotton acreage reduction under the allotment program, say officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The increased emphasis on dairying by white and colored farmers in several southern states has resulted in a marked rise in the South's milk output. Between 1951 and 1955 milk production per cow in the region rose from 3,868 pounds to 4,180, and total annual production increased from 22,445 to 23,141 million pounds.

For the nation as a whole, annual milk production per cow stands at 5,815 pounds, and total production in 1955 was 123,454 million pounds. Wisconsin led with 16,547 million pounds. Honors for per pound of milk per cow went to California where the average was 8,550 pounds.

The shift partly from cotton to milk production has been under way in the South for a number of years. One of the first areas to make a real start was Chester county, S. C., where some cotton plantations were divided about 50-50 between cotton and pastures for dairy herds in 1940, and the sharecroppers who had been sharing only in bales of cotton, began to share also in cans of milk sold to newly established nearby creameries.

This practice spread to other States, and a number of farm owners also began to buy more cows and go into milk production commercially.

Greene county, Ga., provides one of the best examples of how some farm families in the South are slowing down on cotton and speeding up on dairying.

A. S. Bacon, state supervisor of Negro agricultural extension work in Georgia, has reported on the progress being made in dairying by a number of farmers in his state. Among these are Calvin Perkins, Elgin Mallory, and Lorenzo Cunningham of Greene County. All three are making good as grade A dairy farmers as a result of credit aid and counsel received through the Farmers Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and farm management guidance from their county agent, C. L. Tapley.

Mr. Perkins, who now owns a 200-acre farm and is selling $500 worth of milk a month, started out as a farm hand in 1931. He and Mrs. Perkins became tenants six years later, and in 1945 the Farmers Home made them a $3,000 loan to buy a farm.

They paid out in four years and then obtained another loan from the agency to buy 10 good cows to add to their herd of nine, build a grade A barn, and improve their pastures. Since then, the Perkinses have cut their cotton acreage from 20 to five acres, concentrated more on dairying, and general farming. "My wife and I and our five children here at home are living better than ever, "says Mr. Perkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Mallory's story is about like the Perkinses, except that they have 35 cows and are selling 50 gallons of milk a day which bring tthe couple and their nine children more than $700 a month.

The Farmers Home helped them, too, to climb up from tenant farming to ownership of a farm, and up from grade B. milk production to grade A. Their cotton acreage is now down from 35 to 13 acres, and the emphasis is on better cows and improved pastures and other feed crops. Four of their children are carrying 4-H calf projects. If the plans of these youngsters work out, they are going to be dairy farmers too.

The third Greene County farmer who is making a real go of grade A dairying is 32-year-old Lorenzo Cunningham. He bought and paid for a 120-acre farm through the Farmers Home since he got out of the Army 1946.

Three years ago he obtained another loan from the agency to buy some cows, develop pastures, sink a deep well, and modernize the house for his family -- wife and two young daughters. Now they have 34 head of cattle and calves, and are receiving a monthly milk check of close to $350.

Mr. Tapley is urging the farmers to raise more feed for their dairy herds. Already pastures have improved sharply and one of the farmers, Mr. Mallory, has built a trench silo.

"These farmers," says Mr. Tapley "and some others I am working with are going to be among Georgia's top grade A dairymen."

1b 1956

Ike Hails Small-Farm Aid Plan

He Commends State-and-Local Control Feature

By The United Press

Washington, Sept. 28.—President Eisenhower today hailed the Administration's new program for helping small farm families as "the first truly broad-scale attack" on the problems of low-income farmers.

The President made the statement in commenting on a report on the program from an interdepartmental committee. Agriculture Secretary Benson said the plan will help small farmers "attain greater opportunities in an expanding economy."

Known as the Rural Development Program, it is aimed at helping train some farm families in better farming methods. Small farmers will be shown what crops might show the greatest profit on their land or in their areas.

Farm prices declined half of one per cent in the month ending September 15, according to a story on Page 2. Eisenhower likes the role of active campaigner, and Democrats are deliberately pulling him into a slugfest, Robert Riggs writes in tomorrow's Passing Show.

To Promote Industries

Other farmers in depressed rural areas will be trained for industrial jobs. The Government also will help in bringing new industries to such regions.

The Administration, faced with reports of some farm unrest in the politically important Middle West, is counting on the program to answer Democratic charges that the Republicans have ignored the plight of small farmers.

The report on the Rural Development Program was presented to the President by undersecretary of agriculture True D. Morse. It was signed by Benson.

'Greatest Need' Met

In accepting the report, Eisenhower said he was happy that the program will be managed on state and local levels and not from Washington. He said that in helping small farm families it is "hitting at the point of greatest need."

The President said highly mechanized farms are the chief beneficiaries of price supports. Small farmers, he added, draw essentially little benefit from supports, hence the need for the new program.

U. S. Helps In Trials

Morse told the President that pilot programs, aided by federal funds, have been approved in 50 counties in 24 states. He said most are in the Southeast where the program of the low-income farmer is greatest.

Morse said the program will make it possible "for families to live where they like to live—in the country instead of concentrating in mill villages."

Ike Speaks at Meeting Of World Fund Units

Washington, Sept. 28 (AP) — President Eisenhower closed the annual meeting of The World Bank and International Monetary Fund today with a plea for co-operation and mutual confidence among nations.

The President lauded the 10-year-old twin lending agencies as contributors not only to the economic well-being of their 60 member countries but to international understanding.

"As confidence progresses we will have a better world, because business thrives in the climate of confidence," he said.

The delegates—finance ministers and central bank heads from most of the non-Communist countries—rose and applauded as Eisenhower entered the conference hall to tell them that cooperation is the key to peace.

His brief remarks came just after the joint governing boards of the bank and fund elected Miguel Cuaderno, governor of the central bank of the Philippines, to be their chairman until the 1957 meeting here. Cuaderno is a champion of the less-developed countries.

Conservatism Criticized

The small-country governments, led by Cuba and Jordan, criticized the bank as being overly conservative and—in the words of the Jordanian delegate, Hamad El Farhan—dominated by "Wall Street standards" of banking.

They asked for a liberalized lending attitude as well as rule changes which would make it easier for the smaller countries to borrow.

The bank reported during the meeting that it has lent $2,760,000,000 in 42 countries without a single default in payment.

FARMERS PUT MORE LAND IN TREES, GRASS

Shift 3,300,000 Acres During 1954-55

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Oct. 21—Farmers last year converted more than 1,300,000 acres of cropland to grass and trees, according to a summary of conservation accomplishments released by Secretary of Agriculture Benson.

Secretary Benson stated that this shift, which has taken place as part of the regular soil and water conservation program, totalled more than 3,300,000 acres in 1954 and 1955.

"This is a significant measure of the interest that farmers have in shifting their poorer acres to grass and trees—a move that will be given tremendous added stimulus by the conservation reserve of the soil bank," Benson said.

'57 Goal: 20 Million

The conservation reserve goal for 1957 is 20 million acres of cropland converted to grass and trees. Soil conservation service figures indicate that at least 45 million acres of land now in crops need to be placed in permanent grass cover and 7 million acres of present cropland should go into trees.

In making land-use shifts according to their conservation plans, farmers planted trees on 351,000 acres in fiscal year 1956. Tree planting has now reached a total of more than 3,613,000 acres, of which about 900,000 acres were planted during the last three years.

Miles of Windbreaks

About 25,000 miles of windbreaks have been planted, of which 1,700 miles were planted during the last year alone.

Farmers also put 8,000,000 acres into pasture planting and seeded more than 1,000,000 acres of range land in the last three years, the summary indicated.

Secretary Benson said 1956 was a record year in the construction of farm ponds. Last year 78,800 such ponds were built, bringing the total to date to more than 715,000 constructed with government help.

1b 1956

GENERAL

Farm Income Rising in South

Herald P.T-b

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (UP) — The Progressive Farmer magazine reported Thursday that while farmers over most of the nation suffered a drop in 1955 cash income, Southern farmers gained 123 million dollars over the previous year.

Thurs. 9-29-56

The magazine commented that "no let-up in the trend is in sight" and "with or without political assistance to agriculture generally, Southern farmers look optimistically to the season just ahead."

Miami, Fla.

It added the bright outlook "is the sunny side of a picture that is not so bright on a nationwide scale."

The figures, released Wednesday, were gathered by the magazine's market research department, which said farm income over the rest of the nation dropped off $953,823,000 from the 1954 total.

The market research director, Orville C. Demaree, said "the tremendous yields that enabled our farmers to overcome lower prices in 1955 were due to modern mechanized farming, plus efficiency and diversification.

"Research shows fewer farmers, but they are owning more, spending more and producing more. Southern farmers are buying 45 per cent more feed and 32 per cent more gasoline."

California Rep. Blasts Land Reclamation Plan

Advocate Tuesday

Sat. 9-14-56

Says 21 Million Acres Of Best Farm Land Is Now Idle

Washington. — A report showing that nearly 21 million acres of fine farm lands are now lying idle in 19 Eastern, Southern and Midwestern States will soon be placed before Congress.

Rep. Craig Hosmer of California said that he would present to the House of Representatives evidence to show that while the Federal Bureau of Reclamation is asking Congress to approve enormous costly new irrigation projects, at least 20,937,153 acres of the best American crop lands are unused for any purpose.

Analysis Indicates Family Farms Continue Operation

Daily World P. 8

Thurs. 9-27-56

WASHINGTON — A preliminary analysis of information from the 1954 Census of Agriculture indicates that family farms continue to be the dominant type of operation, Acting Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse said today.

Hollywood Fla.

The proportion of family farms to the total number of farms in the United States has held steady in recent years. There has been no change in the proportion of the total number of farms operated by families in the last 15 years.

The Acting Secretary pointed out also that in 1954 family farms in the United States produced about the same share — roughly two-thirds — of the total agricultural output as in 1940. They control approximately the same proportion of the total acreage in farms as in 1940.

In 1954, family-operated farms comprised about 97 percent of all farms in the U. S. "Large-scale" farms represented only about 3 percent of the total.

Also, family farms controlled about three-fourths of all land in farms in the United States, both in 1954 and 1940.

The percentage of farmers who are full or part owners of the farms they operate stood at slightly more than 75 percent in 1954, an increase of 2 points over 1949. This is an all-time record high.

Farm tenancy is at an all-time record low.

A comparison of the number of family workers (farmers and members of their families) and hired workers in agriculture for the last 15 years also indicates the increasing strength of family-type farming in the United States, Mr. Morse said. Because of mechanization, new crops and chemicals, and other improvements in production, the number of all workers in agriculture declined from 1940 to 1954. Numbers of hired workers, however, declined more rapidly. In 1954 there were 28 percent fewer hired workers in American agriculture hands in 1940.

puffed, dismayed our Allies ,and given us false assurance that all is well in the world."

He said that America labor has been "short-changed" by the Eisenhower administration "neglecting its promises to change the Taft-Hartley Act and by loading the National Labor Relations Board with management representatives."

Stevenson said: "This administration shows tender solicitude for the great private corporations but thoughtless disregard for the public's property, onr public forests, our public lands, our National Parks and our precious resources."

He charged that the Republicans have "turned their backs on public power as if rivers and waterfalls had been intended as instruments, not of the general good, but of private profit."

Labor Department Warns Farmers

Courier P. 9

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 9-8-56

NEW ORLEANS — Regional Director William J. Rogers of the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division, Dallas, Tex., states the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act prohibits employment during school hours in agricultural occupations of children under 16.

Thus, the commercial grower was advised to protect himself from unintentional violations by learning the requirements of both state and Federal child labor laws. They were also advised not to permit children under 16 to work in or about the farm or hothouse during hours school is in session, and to make sure the youth is of employable age and keep the required records for at least three years.

Cotton Planting Allotments Increased For '57 In South

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Thurs. 10-18-56

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Agriculture Department today announced state planning allotments totaling 17,585,483 acres for next year's crop of upland cotton.

T. 10-E

This compares with 17,391,304 acres allotted for this year's crop. Allotments are designed to help prevent over production.

The state allotments will be apportioned among counties and individual farms on the basis of a formula in farm law and regulations issued by the department. The apportionment will be made by state and county agricultural adjustment and conservation committees.

Farmers must plant within allotments in order to be eligible for government price support loans.

Growers will vote Dec. 11 on a proposal to continue federal marketing quotas on the 1957 crop. Such quotas would, in general, limit each farm sale to the quantity of cotton grown on its allotted acres. Quotas must be approved by at least two-thirds of the growers voting.

The department had made an initial national allotment totaling 17,391,304 acres for the 1957 crop —the same as for this year. However, provisions of farm law enacted this year, specifying certain state minimums, required the addition of 194,159 acres to the total.

The state allotments for 1957 and 1956, respectively, included:

Alabama 1,028,617 acres for 1957 and 1,025,141 for 1956; Arizona 360,892 and 343,640; Arkansas 1,416,819 and 1,424,511; California 810,445 and 782,405; Florida 38,671 and 36,974; Georgia 904,813 and 903,221;

Illinois 3,182 and 3,110; Kansas 30 and 29; Kentucky 7,966 and 7,799; Louisiana 609,540 and 610,891; Maryland 25 and 25; Mississippi 1,643,544 and 6,646,562; Missouri 376, 103 and 378,055.

Nevada 3,320 and 2,324; New Mexico 184,029 and 179,378; North Carolina 492,877 and 483,932; Oklaroma 841,990 and 845,616; South Carolina 727,837 and 726,193; Tennessee 569,335 and 563,491; Texas 7,547,503 and 7,410,803, and Virginia 17,925 and 17,114.

Farm Wives Picketing in Washington

Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON —(UP)— About 150 determined farm women threatened Tuesday to camp on the Agriculture Department's doorstep until they "get action" on their demands for government moves to boost potato prices.

The women apparently were unimpressed by a plea from department officials that they give a current government program "a chance to work."

Sarasota Fla.

Mrs. Helen Grazybowski, Bridgehampton, N.Y., said the present program is "for the birds."

Wed. 9-26-56

The potato contingent was made up of farm wives from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. They arrived with signs declaring, "Picket lines are better than bread lines."

IKE WILL VISIT DROUGHT AREAS

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.
Thurs. 12-6-56

To Decide Whether Added US Aid Is Needed

By MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 5 (AP) — President Eisenhower will make a personal inspection of drought-hit areas of the Midwest and Southwest in mid-January to size up whether additional government aid is needed.

The President's vacation headquarters said in announcing this today that the trip—with specific dates to be set later—will last "several days."

Eisenhower plans to travel by plane for an aerial look at parching which has brought hardship to thousands of farmers and ranchers. He also will confer in the areas with representatives of those groups and with local government officials.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, told newsmen he was unable to say at this time just which states the President will fly over and visit.

But Hagerty said that among areas hardest hit by drought are southern Colorado, southern Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Missouri, Texas and Arizona.

The government already has a program of drouth relief in various forms, carried on mainly through the agriculture department.

Last October the administration took additional aid steps, and the President said at that time he would make a later personal inspection of the stricken areas.

Hagerty said the tour will help the President decide whether still more federal relief is required, and whether authorizing legislation is needed.

This is Eisenhower's 10th day of vacation combined with work at his Augusta National Golf Club headquarters. Indications are he will stay on at least another week.

Eisenhower today accepted the resignation of Carter I. Burgess as assistant secretary of defense in charge of manpower, personnel and reserves. It is effective not later than Feb. 1.

Mrs. Eisenhower today made her first appearance at a public function since coming to Augusta. The First Lady attended a luncheon given in her honor by the Women's Club at nearby Ft. Gordon.

U. S.' ELECTRIC FARMS NEARLY 95 PER CENT

Daily Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
Mon. 10-22-56
P. 16

Increase from 10% at 1935 REA Start

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Oct. 21—Farm electrification in the United States is approaching 95 per cent, the United States department of agriculture has announced.

Estimates made by the rural electrification administration indicate that on June 30 the percentage of farms and ranches with electric power stood at 94.2. On June 30, 1955, the estimate was 93.4 per cent.

These figures compare with 10.9 per cent that were electrified in 1935, start of the REA program, and 54.3 per cent that had electricity 10 years ago, the agriculture department said.

39 States Have 90 Per Cent

In 1946 five states had 90 per cent or more of farm electrification. Today there are 39 states where more than nine out of 10 farms have power. For some areas the increase has been swift. In North Dakota, for example, the 1946 figure was 10.4 per cent. Now it is 84.4. For South Dakota the comparable figures are 13.5 per cent and 86.7 per cent. In Mississippi the 10 year increase was from 24.8 to 87.2 per cent.

Nine states have reached or passed 98 per cent of farm electrification. They are: Connecticut, 98.8 per cent; Indiana 98.4; Iowa, 98.1; Massachusetts 98.5; Michigan, 98; New Hampshire, 98; New Jersey, 99.2 Vermont, 98.2, and Washington, 98.4.

A tabulation giving number and per cent of farms in the Chicagoland states receiving central station electric service in 1935 and 1956 follows:

States—	Total farms Jan. 1, '35	No. with electricity	pct.
U. S.	6,812,350	743,954	10.9
Illinois	231,312	28,379	12.3
Indiana ...	200,835	23,476	11.7
Iowa	221,986	32,047	14.4
Michigan ..	196,517	42,152	21.4
Wisconsin .	199,877	39,206	19.6

June 30, '56

States	Total farms Nov. '54	No. with electricty	pct.
U. S.....	4,782,393	4,507,050	94.2
Illinois	175,543	170,050	96.9
Indiana ...	153,593	151,100	98.4
Iowa	192,933	189,300	98.1
Michigan ..	138,922	136,100	98.0
Wisconsin .	153,558	148,550	96.7

Farmers Till More Land Than In 1890

Post-Herald
Thurs. 12-13-56
Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (U.P.)—The Census Bureau reported that American farmers are tolling about twice as much land as they did in 1890. But it said the number of farms remained about the same.

In its latest report on American agriculture, the bureau said that farmers cultivated some 1,158,191,511 acres in 1954, as compared with 623,218,619 acres in 1890.

It said the number of U. S. farms in 1954 totaled 4,782,416, the lowest total since the 4,564,641 of 1890.

The bureau said that since 1920, the number of farms has declined steadily except for a brief increase in the 1935 depression year to the all-time high of 6.8 million farms.

It attributed part of the decrease to the consolidation of small farmers into larger one. It said these mergers have been "favored by farm mechanization."

1b 1956

GENERAL

Negro Farmers Making Giant Strides In Adopting Improved Ag Practices

By Sherman Briscoe, USDA Information Specialist

Many Negro farmers thruout the south are making giant strides in adopting improved agricultural practices which are resulting in higher incomes and better living. Some with small units either have established off-farm enterprises, or have found sideline jobs in town.

However, numbers of small owners, tenant and sharecroppers are quitting the farm and moving to town; others are holding on for the present with the hope that they may be able to buy enuff land for a family-sized unit.

This is how things looked to me during a recent tour of rural communities in Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, So. Carolina, and No. Carolina where the State extension supervisors and farm and home demonstration agents took me to visit 32 farm families as samples of how the half million colored farmers in the south are progressing. About 95 per cent of all Negro farmers in the U. S. live in these states.

What impressed me most was the extent to which these farmers are going in for improved practices, or scientific agriculture: raising purebred livestock and poultry and feeding it by nutritional formulas; and growing hybrid corn and improved varieties of cotton, tobacco, and other crops on soil that has been treated, tested and fertilized according to need.

"I have had my soil analyzed," a farmer would say casually, "and as a result, I am using less fertilizer than I used to use on my tobacco, and I am getting a higher yield and a better quality."

County Agents S. T. Brooks of Robeson county, N. C., told me the 2,600 colored farmers in his county have saved more than $200,000 during the past three years by having their soil tested and then fertilizing accordingly. Some are now using half as much fertilizer as formerly, he pointed out. "And they don't go to their dealers and merely ask for fertilizer any more," Mr. Brooks emphasized, "they ask for 5-10-5, or 5-10-10 or whatever composition the test shows the soil to need."

And very few farmers are now contented to grow open-pollinated corn and harvest only 15 to 20 bushels per acre. Every farmer I visited was growing a hybrid variety and getting a yield of from 50 to more than 100 bushels to the acre.

William Marsh, who climbed thru more than 20 years of sharecropping and tenant farming to ownership of 100 acres near Chipley, Ga., got 610 bushels off five acres last year, or an average of 122 bushels per acre.

Asked by State Agent A. S. Bacon how he got such a high yield, Mr. Marsh said he followed his county agent's recommendations: Turned under Austrian winter peas to help enrich his land, applied fertilizer in accordance with the soil test recommendation, planted a hybrid of course, and spaced his corn a little closer together. There was no guessing.

The idea of diversification is taking root. Few farmers, indeed, are depending on just one crop. Cotton and tobacco which used to stand down front have taken a back seat, and livestock, grain, hay, soybeans, fruits and vegetables are coming to the fore.

Farmers are slowing down on cotton partly because of quotas and partly because of the heavy labor requirements. "It forced us to keep our children out of school too much," they say, "so we have shifted to livestock and grain and pastures which don't require as much labor."

In the Tupelo, Miss., area some of the farmers who have cut their cotton acreage have gone into dairying. It all started when Miss Alice Little, the home agent, explained to a local banker that the colored farmers could produce more milk for a new milk plant which had come into the area, if they had some good cows.

Farmers Rebuff Benson On Corn Control Plan

By the Associated Press

Farmers' rejection of a new corn control program favored by Secretary of Agriculture Benson appeared today to have opened the door for a broad and politics-studded congressional review of Federal farm programs.

In one of five separate crop referendums held yesterday, corn growers in a designated commercial area voted it. Effect to stick with an old program authorized in 1938—even with its widely admitted shortcomings.

Some doubtless voted against the new Benson proposal on the basis of promises of Senator Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, a sharp critic of the Secretary, that he would sponsor new legislation to eliminate weaknesses of the old plan.

Four other referendums went as expected. Farmers voted to continue rigid Federal marketing quotas on upland cotton, extra long staple cotton, rice and peanuts.

Mr. Benson is expected to declare that the results of the corn referendum require a fresh re-examination of the corn program.

Referendum Figures

The corn referendum produced 257,874 votes for the new proposal and 163,227 for the old one. This was a majority of 61.2 per cent for the new one, but a 66.7 per cent or two-thirds majority was required under the law.

The rejected plan, called the soil bank base acreage program, would have allotted 51 million acres to corn farmers in the commercial area, which presently comprises 894 major producing counties in 24 Midwestern, Eastern and Southern States.

The old one, referred to as the acreage allotment program, provides for apportionment of only 37,288,000 acres among the same farmers.

The only penalty for failing to comply with allotments is loss of eligibility for price supports. Because many growers exceeded their allotments and thus became ineligible for price supports, the old program was widely regarded as ineffective in preventing over-production and in stabilizing prices.

Number of Farms Recorded in 1954 Lowest Since 1890

By the Associated Press

The Census Bureau reports that the 4,782,416 United States farms recorded in its 1954 census was the lowest number since 1890. The only State showing an increase between 1950 and 1954 was Florida where the number rose from 56,921 to 57,543, mainly in the citrus belt.

For the country as a whole the number of farms dropped more than 11 per cent from the 1950 figure of 5,382,162. This was a numerical decrease of almost 600,000.

While the number of farms declined, the total acreage in farm lands held almost steady from 1950 to 1954.

Emphasizing a consolidation into larger operating units made possible largely by mechanization, the average size of the American farm was up to 242 acres by 1954, an increase of 27 acres in five years. In the last 20 years the average size of the farm has gone up more than 50 per cent.

The largest drops in number of farms from 1950 were in the South. But the largest percentage losses in the number of farms were in New England, where there were one-fifth fewer in 1954 than in 1950.

Cotton Hours Cut 50 Per Cent

Delaware St. 3-24-56
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON—Farm employment during February continued a downward trend, showing a decline of 327,000 workers from a year ago, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. P. 7

Altogether, 5,772,000 persons were at work during the survey week of February 19-25. While this was 131,000 more than were employed in January, it was 327,000 less than were at work during the corresponding week of 1955.

DROP IN SOUTH

The drop in employment in the South, where Negro farmers and hired workers make up a sizeable part of the farm labor force, accounts for 177,000, or 54 per cent of the total decline. Family workers, perhaps mainly tenants and sharecroppers, declined by 181,000, while the number of hired workers increased by 4,000, resulting in a net decrease of 177.000.

The February decline in farm employment is in line with the longtime reduction in the number of man-hours used in agriculture. Just before World War I, over 23 billion man-hours were used in raising crops and caring for livestock. Last year, less than 15 billion were used.

COTTON HOURS DOWN

Man-hours used in growing crops, such as cotton, corn, tobacco, and vegetables, have decreased from close to 13 billion to less than seven billion, or by nearly 50 per cent within the past 40 years.

The long-time reduction in farm employment is said to be due to many inter-related factors, such as acreages of different crops, number of different kinds of livestock, changes in yields and farm practices, and advances in farm mechanization.

Hill Preparing To Re-Introduce Two Cotton Bills

South Alabamian

Senator Lister Hill today announced he is preparing for immediate introduction in the Senate a bill to re-enact two of his cotton acreage amendments, which were killed by the veto of the Farm Bill.

Decatur 4-26-56

One of these Hill-sponsored cotton amendments protects the cotton acreage of Alabama farmers in 1957 and 1958 by preventing the National Cotton Acreage Allotment from being reduced in either of those two years below the 1956 allotment. Hill said this amendment would save Alabama a loss of 88,613 acres of cotton land in 1957 and a comparable acreage loss in 1958.

Jackson Ala.

The other Hill-sponsored amendment, the so-called small farm amendment, which was also killed by the veto, will be included in the new measure Hill is preparing to introduce. This amendment will give Alabama an extra 31,600 acres of cotton land during the next two year period.

"These two amendments alone, adding and saving cotton acres, mean millions of dollars a year to the farmers of Albama," Hill declared.

Hill stated that two other provisions in the vetoed Farm Bill, the restoration of 90% price supports and the adoption of dual parity, would have added over $15.00 a bale to the price of cotton this year. He said that peanut farmers are hurt by the veto to the extent of at least $20.00 a ton this year.

The Alabama Senator declared that farmers are hit two ways by the veto: by reduced acreage and by lowered farm prices and farm income.

A Farm Problem Solution

Daily World P. 6

The one sure-shot, equitable, support-price solution to the present plight of today's farmers has been largely overlooked by Congress. It is the suggestion that Congress provide for 100 per cent price supports for Government — which is helping many farmers, and then lesser supports for larger and larger numbers of acres.

Sat. 5-19-56 Atlanta Ga.

In other words, for the small farmer who plants only five acres of a certain crop, he would receive one hundred per cent parity price support from the Government, if he followed the Government's acreage allotment program. On his next five acres — taking five as an example — he might receive ninety per cent parity price support, and so on.

In this way, the total planting of a certain crop would easily be controlled, since supports for the larger farmer would not make it profitable for him to over-produce or for him to take advantage of the Agriculture Department's price support operations to the tune of fifty or one hundred thousands dollars, as many big farmers have done in recent years.

This program, however, would allow the little farmer to maintain himself, and his family, and stay in operation. Whereas, the little farmer would not suffer the loss of his livelihood, the large farmer might have to diversify, or might even have to put a few hundred acres into the Soil Bank program.

We have no objection to the Soil Bank program, but we think it should be coupled with a sliding scale of parity price supports as outlined above. Only in this way can the small farmer be assured of equitable treatment, and of a livelihood, and certainly this is not too much for the small farmer — the backbone of our rural communities — to expect from his government.

Briscoe finds farmers use new ideas for better living

Afro-American Baltimore Md. Sat. 8-4-56

P. 12

By SHERMAN BRISCOE
(USDA Information Specialist)

Many colored farmers throughout the South are making giant strides in adopting improved agricultural practices which are resulting in higher incomes and better living.

Some with small units either have established off - farm enterprises, or have found sideline jobs in town.

However, numbers of small owners, tenant and sharecroppers are quitting the farm and moving to town; others are holding on for the present with the hope that they may be able to buy enough land for a family - sized unit.

This is how things looked to me during a recent tour of rural communities in Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina where the State Extension supervisors and farm and home demonstration agents took me to visit 32 farm families as samples of how the half million colored farmers in the South are progressing.

About 95 percent of all colored farmers in the U.S. live in these states.

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WHAT IMPRESSED me most was the extent to which these farmers are going in for improved practices, or scientific agriculture: raising purebred livestock and poultry and feeding it by nutritional formulas; and growing hybrid corn and improved varieties of cotton, tobacco, and other crops on soil that has been treated, tested and fertilized according to need.

County Agent S. T. Brooks of Robeson County, N.C., told me the 2,600 colored farmers in his county have saved more than $200,000 during the past three years by having their soil tested and then fertilizing accordingly.

And very few farmers are now contented to grow open-pollinated corn and harvest only 15 to 20 bushels per acre. Every farmer I visited was growing a hybrid variety and getting a yield of from 50 to more than 100 bushels to the acre.

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THE IDEA of diversification is taking root. Few farmers, indeed, are depending on just one crop. Cotton and tobacco which used to stand down front have taken a back seat, and livestock grain, hay, soybeans, fruits and vegetables are coming to the fore.

In the Tupelo, Miss., area some of the farmers who have cut their cotton acreage have gone into dairying. It all started when Miss Alice Little, the home agent, explained to a local banker that the colored farmers could produce more milk for a new milk plant which had come into the area, if they had some good cows.

The banker listened and agreed to finance the purchase of a dozen or so Jerseys for 4-H'ers every year. That was five years ago. Now 60 4-H'ers own 139 cows and heifer calves. Miss Little took me to visit four of the clubbers who have received Jerseys.

One of them, 19-year-old Josephine Gill, now has eight cows and calves, and the milk check is sending her to college.

In Manning, S.C., Henry Blanding, who used to count mainly on cotton and tobacco, is now marketing 200 grade Poland and China and Hampshire hogs every year.

When State Supervisor E. C. Williams asked him where his hogs were, Mr. Blanding surprised him by pointing to a cotton patch. "I let 'em in on my cotton and they keep the weeds and grass down," he said realizing that this was unusual.

In every state I saw increased diversification, modern farming equipment, and better homes. Some farmers are growing such sideline crops as onions, pimento peppers, and cucumbers; others are developing off - farm enterprises. John Moss, a former 4-H'er of Sardis, Ala., makes and repairs furniture in addition to farming.

* * *

JOSEPH PEASANT of Minter, Ala., has started a store and a service station to supplement the income from his 66 acres.

Allen Blount Sr., of Luthersville, Ga., works in a Newnan Aluminum plant in addition to raising cotton, cattle, and hogs.

Some farmers are able to take off-farm work because their equipment enables them to do their work fast. Several of the farmers, I visited have tractors

and combines. One of them, Ed Williams of Marvell, Ark., had four tractors and a mechanical cotton picker in the lot adjacent to his attractive eight-room rambelr.

Most of the farmers I visited look at their broad acres, their variety of crops, and their modern homes, and they say as Henry Blanding of South Carolina said to me, "July is just as merry as Christmas."

1b 1956

GENERAL

Some Tenants Are Leaving Farm; Others Climbing Into Ownership

Journal + Guide, Norfolk, Va

Sor. 1-21-56

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Although 336,000 white and colored farmers in the South, mostly tenants, left agriculture between 1950 tnd 1955, accounting for 56 percent of the Nation's total decline in the number of farms, other operators in the region climbed into ownership of family-sized units and built modern homes for themselves.

Take Tally Watson, a former tenant and day-laborer who now owns a 200-acre diversified farm and an attractive home near Fort White, Fla. He and Mrs. Watson set their hearts on having a farm and home of their own in 1930 and began working toward them. But after eight years of tenant farming and working in a limestone plant, they weren't any closer to their goals than the day they married, but they did have two children and a third on the way.

• • •

MAYBE IF HE quit his plant job and took work on a nearby farm, they could make more headway, they said to themselves. So in 1938 Mr. Watson became a plowhand. He did his job so well that he was soon promoted from a two-mule walking plow to a riding cultivator, then to a tractor, and finally to the position of assistant manager of the 2,000-acre farm.

Payday after paydays, the Watsons put something aside for a farm of their own. First, they bought 40 acres; later they added 160 more. Since 1951, they have been living on their farm in a modern home which they helped to build themselves.

THEY HAVE HOT and cold running water, a bathroom, a gas range, a home freezer, and a washing machine. "This is so different from the two-room shack we used to live in," says Mrs. Watson. Her home agent, Miss Gladys Wilkins, helped her to plan her new home.

On their 200-acre farm are three acres of tobacco which bring about $2,000 a year, seven acres of peanuts for market and 60 for their 90 head of hogs to feed on right in the field.

P. 13

ALSO THEY raised 70 acres of corn for their hogs and 18 head of beef cattle. Following the advice of their county agent, McKinley Jeffers, they have increased their corn yield from 12 to 30 bushels per acre by planting and plowing under lupine to enrich their land, and by following other improved practices.

In order to help provide some year-round income, as well as to add to the savings for their children's education, Mrs. Watson has taken a job as school lunch cook at the junior high school.

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"SOME FARMERS are pulling up stakes and moving to town," says Mr. Watson, "but I think we are going to be able to make it on the farm. This is what we have worked for and this is what we want."

Since 1950, more than 1,000 colored operators have left Florida farms, while about 2,000 whites have moved to them. It is the only state showing an increase in farms since 1950. According to preliminary 1955 census of agriculture data, there are now 51,458 white farm operators in Florida, and only 6,085 colored operators.

In the entire South there are 335,817 fewer farmers than there were five years ago. The decline includes 209,548 tenants and 126,269 owners. There is a decrease number of farms in other regions also. The North shows a decline of 224,978, and the West, 39,974.

Farmer Cooperative Membership Rises

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Total membership in farmer cooperatives have again showed an increase, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today. Statistics compiled by its Farmer Cooperative Service show a total of 7.6 million memberships in 1953-54 up 100,000 over the preceding year.

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These 7.6 million memberships represent some 3 million individual farmers out of a total of fewer than 5 million. This means that many farmers are members of more than one cooperative in the marketing, farm supply, and related service fields. Thus memberships in farmer cooperatives are increasing while the total number of farmers is decreasing.

Among other highlights in the 1953-54 farmer cooperative picture are the following: Net dollar business was good — $9.5 billion. This was about as much as in the preceding year, in spite of declining prices for many products cooperatively handled — livestock, grain, and feed, in particular. Of this net business, total farm products marketed accounted for about $7.3 billion; farm supplies purchased for patrons, nearly $2 billion; and receipts for services, $188 million.

Sor. 1-21-56

Dairy products accounted for $2.4 billion, or about one-third the net value of all products marketed Feed was the big item in supplies, amounting to $180 million, more than two-ifths of the total net value of supplies purchased.

Despite increased memberships, the number of cooperatives continued to fall slightly. There were 10,056 in 1953-54 compared with 10,114 the year before.

Consolidations were probably responsible for most of this decline.

Farmers of the South showed a substantial gain their use of cooperatives with 1,913 associations in 1953-54 compared with 1,890 in 1952-53. The South Atlantic and East South Central areas have increased in relative importance in number of memberships and in 1953 1954 accounted for 22 percent compared with 16 percent in 1945-46

The Greatest number o memberships, however, are still centered in the North Central States. The West North Central region — comprising Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas — had 2.3 billion.

Second in number of memberships was the East North Central region with more than 2 million memberships in 2,091 associations which did a net volume of business amounting to $2.5 billion.

Soil Bank Backed by Eisenhower

Herald Tribune, New York City, N. Y. P. 3

For Acreage Cut To Reduce Crops

Jan. 4-56

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).— President Eisenhower told Congress today he will recommend a soil-bank plan as the key feature of an "imaginative" new program to rescue farmers from the "millstones" of rising costs and declining prices.

In his State-of-the-Union message, the President confirmed reports that the Administration will propose paying farmers to reduce plantings in a move to cut down surplus production, generally considered the greatest difficulty.

He appealed to Congress to put farm problems "above and beyond politics." Replying to

critics of his flexible price support system, he said his administration has "forthrightly attacked" the problems facing farmers.

To this, Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney, D., Okla., commented: "They have been attacked and the farmers are falling back in full retreat."

Republicans Hail Plan

Congressional Republicans, openly fearful of a possible farm revolt against their party in November, generally cheered the farm portion of the President's message. Democrats generally were restrained or hostile.

Sen. Dennis Chavez, D., N. M., predicted that Congress "in the end will have to write the farm program."

Sen. George D. Aiken, R., Vt., said the Administration "is to be commended for facing the most important part of the farm problem"—the mounting surpluses the government is taking in under the price support system.

Congressional leaders who were briefed n the program by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson yesterday and today said it would involve payments to farmers for reducing already restricted acreage on the four big surplus crops—wheat, corn, cotton and rice.

Mr. Eisenhower will spell out details of his plans for aiding farmers in a special message to Congress Monday. Secretary Benson flew to Key West, Fla., today to iron out final details with the President over the week end. Mr. Benson took off after briefing Senate Republican farm leaders on the program. He met with House Republican leaders yesterday.

Cites Depressed Areas

The President said farmers comprised one of the only two remaining areas of the economy where Federal action still is greatly needed. The other, he said, is economically depressed areas.

"Our farm people are not sharing as they should in the general prosperity," Mr. Eisenhower said. "They alone of all major groups have seen their incomes decline rather than rise. They are caught between two millstones—rising production costs and declining prices."

Besides the soil-bank plan, the chief executive said he will propose measures to get rid of price-depressing farm surpluses, step up agricultural research and promote new farm markets.

He attributed the farm squeeze mainly to what he considered the failure of previous Democratic administrations to adjust big war-time farm production to the needs of peace time. But he said this is no time for a political fight over which party is responsible. "To much is at stake," he said.

FARM GOAL REACHED **It took 20 years for Mr. and Mrs. Tally Watson of Fort White, Fla., to reach their goal of a farm and a modern home of their own, but they never gave up.**

At top, Mr. Watson is preparing to mow the lawn. Looking on while he adjusts the mower are Miss Gladys Wilkins, home agent; Mrs. Watson, and Miss Floy Britt, district extension home agent. At bottom, Mr. Watson sits astride his tractor, discussing farm improvements with McKinley Jeffers, his county agent; and J. A. Gresham, district extension farm agent. (USDA Photos)

FARM BUREAU CHIEF WARNS U. S. COTTON MUST BE COMPETING

Commercial Appeal

Shuman Urges Mid-South's Leaders To Back Research As Sales Booster

7-POINT PROGRAM OK-ED

Sat. 1-7-56

Sees Loss Of Foreign Market Within 2 Years, Domestic Within 20 If Planters Fail To Take Action

By GERALD DEARING

Cotton must meet its competition in both price and quality or it will lose its foreign market within two years and its domestic market within 20, Charles B. Shuman, American Farm Bureau Federation president, said here yesterday.

Memphis Tenn.

Speaking before Mid-South Farm Bureau leaders and others interested in cotton meeting at the Claridge, Mr. Shuman and other speakers outlined the woes of cotton and the seven-point program which the Farm Bureau advocates to correct these conditions.

Proposals Endorsed

The Farm Bureau leaders from Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana enthusiastically endorsed the proposals and pledged active campaigns within their states to get their adoption by Congress.

Mr. Shuman pointed out that the high, rigid support prices have encouraged the growth of cotton abroad to the extent that within two years more the production in other countries will meet the world demand for cotton.

The same supports, he added, are encouraging the substitution of synthetics for cotton in textiles and the substitution of paper for textiles.

"If the trend continues," he said, "there will be no domestic market for cotton within 20 years.

"The farmers of the Middle West have an interest in what happens to cotton. We know that when the South is driven out of the production of cotton by the loss of markets, it will turn to the commodities we grow. We don't want that competition."

Research Work Urged

He urged a research program which would bring down the costs of cotton production to the point that it can compete in price and quality in both foreign and domestic markets.

"It is my prediction that you have only seen the beginning of high yields per acre in cotton, even though the 1955 average was 416 pounds to the acre.

"The yields will gain as much in the next 10 years as they have in the past 10, when use of the production techniques we already know come into universal use."

In spite of lowered farm income, he said, prices, on a five-year average basis, are the lowest they have been in history in terms of what an hour of work will buy.

Pound for pound, automobiles, tractors and other items bought for farmers, require fewer hours of effort to obtain than they ever did, he said, adding that he wanted it understood he was speaking in terms of effort, not the dollar price.

Jack Lynn, legislative director of the Farm Bureau, warned that the present trend of acreage reductions—4 per cent more in 1956, 10 per cent more in 1957, would result in six to eight years in cotton allotments of 10-million acres, which, with new production methods, would produce 14-million bales of cotton.

"We ust think in terms of stabilized cotton production in the vicinity of 20 million acres. As it is, by 1957 the acreage will be only slightly greater than half what it was in 1951."

By graphs, charts and visual demonstrations, Robert C. Jackson, executive vice president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, presented the picture of the future of cotton if present trends are not upset.

He first said that in spite of greater textile use in the future, cotton, which now supplies 70 per cent of the total, could be expected to supply only 60 per cent. Another 10 per cent will be lost by 1975, he said, leaving only 50 per cent of the market to cotton.

Commercial Appeal

If cotton, through competition could reverse the trend and retain its present 70 per cent of the market, the domestic consumption of cotton could be 10-million bales by 1975. Or inroads of synthetics and paper and other products could reduce it below the projected 50 per cent.

W. Rhea Blake, executive vice president of the National Cotton Council, stressed that research and sales promotion, when coupled with competitive pricing and improved quality, can turn the market tide toward cotton.

Seven-Point Program

The seven-point program which was presented to the meeting was the same as that adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago last month. It provides that:

1. The price support base be changed from Middling 7/8-inch to the average grade and staple in order that low quality cottons can be discouraged. P. 3

2. A study of a new parity formula for cotton.

3. Increased research on cotton with special emphasis on marketing and utilization.

4. The mandatory labeling of textile so that the consumer can know the product bought.

5. Limitation of textile imports either by agreement with exporting countries or through the use of quotas.

6. Compensatory payments for cotton farmers who cut production below their acreage allotments.

7. A fair share of the world market by competitive pricing.

A question-and-answer period by the Farm Bureau leaders covered interpretations of the policy.

Tom Hitch, Tennessee Farm Bureau president, presided at the conference.

Some Tenants Are Leaving Farm

Daily World

Others Climbing Into Ownership

Sat. 1-14-56

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Atlanta Ga.

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Report Shows Farm Land Idle In 19 States

Informer p.20

Sat, 1-21-56

Houston, Tex.

WASHINGTON — A report showing that nearly 21 million acres of fine farm lands are now lying idle in 19 Eastern, Southern and Midwestern States will soon be placed before Congress.

Rep Craig Hosmer of California said that he would present to the House of Representatives evidence to show that while the Federal Bureau of Reclamation is asking Congress to approve enormous costly new irrigation projects, at least 20,937,135 acres of the best American crop land are unused for any purpose.

Hosmer said the survey had been conducted under his direction in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucy, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin.

107 Countries Listed As Farm Disaster Areas

Informer

Sat. 1-21-56

Houston, Tex.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson designated 16 Kansas counties as drought disaster areas where eligible farmers and stockmen may participate in the emergency feed program.

P. 20

The counties include: Butler, Decatur, Edwards, Ellis, Gove, Graham, Kingman, Norton, Pawnee, Phillips, Rooks, Rush, Sedgwick, Sheridan, Smith, and Trego.

Today's designations bring to 107 the total number of counties in eight States so listed, either as a result of drought or hurricane damage. These include: Colorado, 4; Kansas, 41; Nevada, 6; North Carolina, 10 (hurricanes); Oregon, 1; Texas, 34; Utah, 4; and Wyoming, 7. (The remainder of Uinta County, Wyoming, was designated December 30).

Under provisions of the emergency feed grain program, eligible farmers and ranchers in designated areas may obtain certain feed grains at a reduction in price of $1.00 per hundredweight. The program is designed to help ranchers in stricken areas to maintain basic herds of livestock.

Segregation And The Farmer

A conference on agriculture was held at Tuskegee Institute not long ago, in which there was brought out the fact that "within the last 50 years the number of Negro farmers in the South has declined by 183,000 and their acreage has dropped correspondingly." By the same token the number of white farmers and their acreage have increased.

The basic reason is not difficult to discover. In one word it is segregation. Negroes have been moving from farm to city and from the South to the North primarily to escape the hard lash of segregation. Segregation has imposed on Negro farmers the worst of the bad schools, the lowest of the low incomes, the worst of the bad housing, and the most brutal of the lawless law enforcement. The Emmett Till case took place in a farm community.

U. S. Farm Woman

A tribute to the farm homemaker in the United States was included in a report by a Latin American newspaperman who took part recently in an agricultural press and radio course, sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the International Cooperation Administration. Wrote Mario Miglio of La Prensa, Lima, Peru, after visiting farms in Missouri:

"It may seem strange to consider the woman as a separate factor, but I have no fear in qualifying the American woman as one of the most decisive factors in explaining the great agricultural development in this country. In the home—the kitchen—in the field, the American woman, it could almost be said, excels the man.

"Even at the risk of being considered discourteous for making this analogy, from a strictly economic point of view the woman is the best machine which the farmer has. A man who cares for 700 chickens and works 100 acres should be applauded, but the woman who takes care of that man—chickens and all—is a person to be truly admired.

"If to this is added the fact that a good part of the spiritual strength of the community, which so characterizes the farm population of the United States, is due to her; that she is the basis for cooperation with the neighbors—it is easy to conclude that she is the cornerstone on which is built a special type of family, which will be difficult to find in any other country.

"I do not believe," Mr. Miglio conculdes, "that from a social point of view there excists anything better in the United States than the farm family as a secure and immovable basis for the greatness of the country."

Many Tenants Deserting Dixie, Others Buy Farms

WASHINGTON — Although 336,000 white and colored farmers in the South, mostly tenants, left agriculture between 1950 and 1955, accounting for 56 percent of the nation's total decline in the number of farms, other operators in the region climbed into ownership of family-sized units and built modern homes.

Take Tally Watson, a former tenant and day-laborer who now owns a 200-acre diversified farm and an attractive home near Fort White, Fla. He and Mrs. Watson set their hearts on having a farm and home of their own in 1930.

But after eight years of tenant farming and working in a limestone plant, they weren't any closer to their goals.

QUITS PLLAT

Maybe if he quit his plant job and took work on a nearby farm, they could make more headway, they said to themselves.

So in 1938 Watson became a plowhand and soon was promoted from a two-mule walking plow to a riding cultivator, then to a tractor, and finally assistant manager of the 2,000-acre farm.

Payday after payday, the Watsons put something aside for a farm. First, they bought 40 acres; later they added 160 more. Since 1951, they have been living on their farm in a modern home which they helped to build.

They have hot and cold running water, a bathroom, a gas range, a home freezer, and a washing machine. "This is so different from the two-room shack we used to live in," says Mrs. Watson. Her home agent, Miss Gladys Wilkins, helped plan her new home.

$2,000 FROM TOBACCO

On their 200-acre farm are three acres of tobacco which bring about $2,000 a year, seven acres of peanuts for market and 60 for their 90 head of hogs to feed on right in the field.

Also they raise 70 acres of corn for their hogs and 18 head of beef cattle. Following the advice of their county agent, McKinley Jeffers, they have increased their corn yield from 12 to 30 bushels per acre by planting and plowing under lupine to enrich their land.

To help provide some year-round for their children's education, Mrs. Watson has taken a job as school lunch cook at the junior high school.

"Some farmers are pulling up stakes and moving to town," says Watson, "but I think we are going to be able to make it on the farm. This is what we have worked for and this is what we want."

1,000 LEFT

Since 1950, more than 1,000 colored operators have left Florida farms, while about 2,000 whites have moved to them. It is the only state showing an increase in farms since 1950.

According to preliminary 1955 census of agriculture data, there are now 51,458 white farm operators in Florida, and only 6,085 colored.

In the entire South there are 335,817 fewer farmers than there were five years ago. The decline includes 209,548 tenants and 126,269 owners. There is a decrease in the number of farms in other regions also. The North shows a decline of 224,978, and the West, 39,974.

IT TOOK 20 YEARS for Mr. and Mrs. Tally Watson of Fort White, Fla., to reach their goal of a farm and a modern home of their own, but they never gave up. In this photo, Watson (left) prepares to mow the lawn. Looking on while he adjusts mower are Miss Gladys Wilkins, home agent; Mrs. Watson and Miss Floy Britt, district extension home agent.

KE DISCLOSES PLANS TO HELP DROUTH AREAS

4 Point Program of Aid Announced

BY WALTER TROHAN
(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, Oct. 11—President Eisenhower today announced a new four point program of increased aid for farmers in drouth stricken areas of the nation.

In announcing the emergency program, Mr. Eisenhower said he plans to visit the distressed areas before the end of the year to make sure present programs are giving the maximum help, and that his new plan is producing good results.

During his trip, he said, he will confer with farmers and ranchers, as well as with federal, state, and local officials, to develop any needed additional programs, including new legislation for submission to 85th Congress opening in January.

Would Boost Feed Subsidy

The four point program of emergency action is as follows:

1. An increase from $1 to $1.50 per 100 pounds on the federal subsidy on feed grains sold by the government from surplus stocks to help drouth stricken farmers and ranchers. This would cut feed costs and move more grain from government stocks.

2. A loan of $5,000,000 by the Export-Import bank to Mexico to permit the purchase of American beef and dairy cattle. Of the sum at least $3,750,000 will go to purchase 40,000 beef cattle from live stock owners short of feed.

3. An allocation of $5,000,000 from federal civil defense disaster relief funds to buy hay and other roughage to maintain foundation live stock. Half is committed to Texas. About $10,500,000 has already been used for this purpose in the current fiscal year.

4. Western railroads have been asked to reduce rates for moving cattle from dry pastures to areas of temporary feeding.

Will Call Conference

Two hours before making his announcement, Mr. Eisenhower told his press conference he will call a conference in Washington after the election at which leaders of the 14 drouth stricken states will discuss long range methods of coping with their problem.

He said federal help to farmers in the 14 states has already been great. He said 550 million dollars has been spent for disaster relief, and 184 million dollars to bolster live stock prices.

Mr. Eisenhower said the present programs are the "most extensive ever applied." This year more than 500 counties in 14 states have been designated as drouth disaster areas. Last year there were 326 counties in 14 states, and in 1954 1,055 counties in 19 states.

Points to Past Help

For the three years he listed nine forms of help as follows:

1. More than $100,000,000 worth of government owned surplus foods distributed free thru state welfare offices.

2. More than $140,000,000 worth of surplus feed grains to help farm and ranch families maintain foundation live stock.

3. Free grain furnished to small farm families thru state welfare offices.

4. More than $26,000,000 to help buy hay and other roughage.

5. More than $18,000,000 to help carry out wind erosion control measures.

Reserved Land Opened

6. Special permission in 562 counties in 12 states to graze soil bank reserved acres.

7. Nearly $260,000,000 for emergency credit and live stock loans.

8. More than $184,000,000 for beef and pork products to strengthen distressed live stock prices.

9. More than $1,000,000 of long term, favorable rate loans for small business in drouth stricken communities.

1b 1956

Call P.13
Kansas City, Mo
Fri. 8-3-56

TRACTORS ON THE INCREASE.— More and more farm machinery is now found on the farms of the south. Manuel Collins of Erwinville, La., and one of his sons, Randell, aboard their tractor, confer with Assistant State Extension Agent R. J. Courtney, right. The Collinses raise onions, white potatoes and beef cattle in addition to cotton on their 72-acre farm. Within the past 10 years, the number of tractors on farms of the South has increased from less than half a million to nearly a million and a half. —USDA Photo

Southern Farmers Making Giant Strides With Improved Practices

Call Kansas City Mo.
Fri. 8-3-56
P.13

By SHERMAN BRISCOE
USDA Information Specialist

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Many Negro farmers throughout the South are making giant strides in adopting improved agricultural practices which are resulting in higher incomes and better living. Some with small units either have established off-farm enterprises, or have found sideline jobs in town.

However, numbers of small owners, tenants and sharecroppers are quitting the farm and moving to town; others are holding on for the present with the hope that they may be able to buy enough land for a family-sized unit.

This is how things looked to me during a recent tour of rural communities in Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina where the State Extension supervisors and farm and home demonstration agents took me to visit 32 farm families as samples of how the half million colored farmers in the South are progressing. About 95 percent of all Negro farmers in the U.S. live in these States.

What impressed me most was the extent to which Negro farmers are going in for improved practices, or scientific agriculture: raising purebred livestock and poultry and feeding it by nutritional formulas; and growing hybrid corn and improved varieties of cotton, tobacco, and other crops on soil that has been treated, tested and fertilized according to need.

"I have had my soil analyzed," a farmer would say casually, "and as a result, I am using less fertilizer than I used to use on my tobacco, and I am getting a higher yield and a better quality."

County Agent S. T. Brooks of Robeson County, N.C., told me the 2,600 colored farmers in his county have saved more than $200,000 during the past three years by having their soil tested and then fetilizing accordingly. Some are now using only half as much fertilizer as formerly, he pointed out. "And they don't go to their dealers and merely ask for fertilizer any more," Mr. Brooks emphasized, "they ask for 5-10-15, or 5-10-10 or whatever composition the test shows the soil to need."

And very few farmers are now contented to grow open-pollinated corn and harvest only 15 to 20 bushels per acre. Every farmer I visited was growing a hybrid variety and getting a yield of from 50 to more than 100 bushels to the acre.

William Marsh, who climbed up through more than 20 years of sharecropping and tenant farming to ownership of 100 acres near Chipley, Ga., got 610 bushels off five acres last year, or an average of 122 bushels per acre.

Asked by State Agent A. S. Bacon how he got such a high yield, Mr. Marsh said he followed his county agent's recommendations: Turned under Austrian winter peas to help enrich his land, applied fertilizer in accordance with the soil test recommendation, planted a hybrid of course, and spaced his corn a little closer together. There was no guessing.

The idea of diversification is taking root. Few farmers, indeed, are depending on just one crop. Cotton and tobacco which used to stand down front have taken a back seat, and livestock, grain, hay, soybeans, fruits and vegetables are coming to the fore.

Farmers are slowing down on cotton partly because of quotas and partly because of the heavy labor requirements. "It forced us to keep our children out of school too much," they say, "so we have shifted to livestock and grain and pastures which don't require as much labor."

In the Tupelo, Miss., area some of the farmers who have cut their cotton acreage have gone into dairying. It all started when Miss Alice Little, the home agent, explained to a local banker that the colored farmers could produce more milk for a new milk plant which had come into the area, if they had some good cows.

The banker listened and agreed to finance the purchase of a dozen or so Jerseys for 4-H'ers every year. That was five years ago. Now 60 4-H'ers own 139 cows and heifer calves. Miss Little took me to visit four of the clubbers who have received Jerseys. One of them, 19-year-old Josephine Gill, now has eight cows and calves, and the milk check is sending her to college.

In Manning, S.C., Henry Blanding, who used to count mainly on cotton and tobacco, is now marketing 200 grade Poland and China and Hamshire hogs every year. When State Supervisor E. N. Williams asked him where his hogs were, Mr. Blanding surprised him by pointing to a cotton patch. "I let 'em in on my cotton and they keep the weeds and grass down," he said realizing that this was unusual. Then he started calling hem and dozens of pigs came running.

"I put from 190 to 225 pounds on my hogs in a little over five months," he said proudly. Then he showed us sacks and sacks of ground feed: his own mixture of corn, oats, soybeans, fishmeal and salt. "Here's the feed for my cows which have been bred," he explained, pointing to sacks which he said contained more soybean meal. "They need more protein, you know."

In every State I saw increased diversification, modern farming equipment, and better homes. Some farmers are growing such sideline crops as onions, pimento peppers, and cucumbers; others are developing off-farm enterprises. John Moss, a former 4-H'er of Sardis, Ala., makes and repairs furniture in addition to farming.

Joseph Peasant of Minter, Ala., has started a store and a service station to supplement the income from his 66 acres.

Allen Blount Sr., of Luthersville, Ga., works in a Newnam aluminum plant in addition to raising cotton, cattle, and hogs.

Some farmers are able to take off-farm work because their equipment enables them to do their work fast. Several of the farmers I visited have tractors and combines. One of them, Ed Williams of Marvell, Ark., had four tractors and a mechanical cotton picker in the lot adjacent to his attractive eight-room rambler.

But the average person traveling through the South is not likely to see Mr. William's lovely home and hundreds of others like it, because they are not along main highways to break the monotony of shabby tenant dwellings which now often stand empty or filled with hay for the expanding herds of livestock.

The complaints I heard were about the inability of some farmers to find land for sale so that they could piece out their small parcels into family-sized units, and about cotton and tobacco allotments being too small for the size of some farms and their families. But most of the farmers I visited look at their broad acres, their variety of crops and their modern homes, and they say as Henry Blanding of South Carolina said to me, "July is just as merry as Christmas."

Negro Farmers Making Giant Strides In Adopting Improved Ag Practices

Many Negro farmers throughout the South are making giant strides in adopting improved agricultural practices which are resulting in higher incomes and better living. Some with small units either have established off-farm enterprises, or have found sideline jobs in town.

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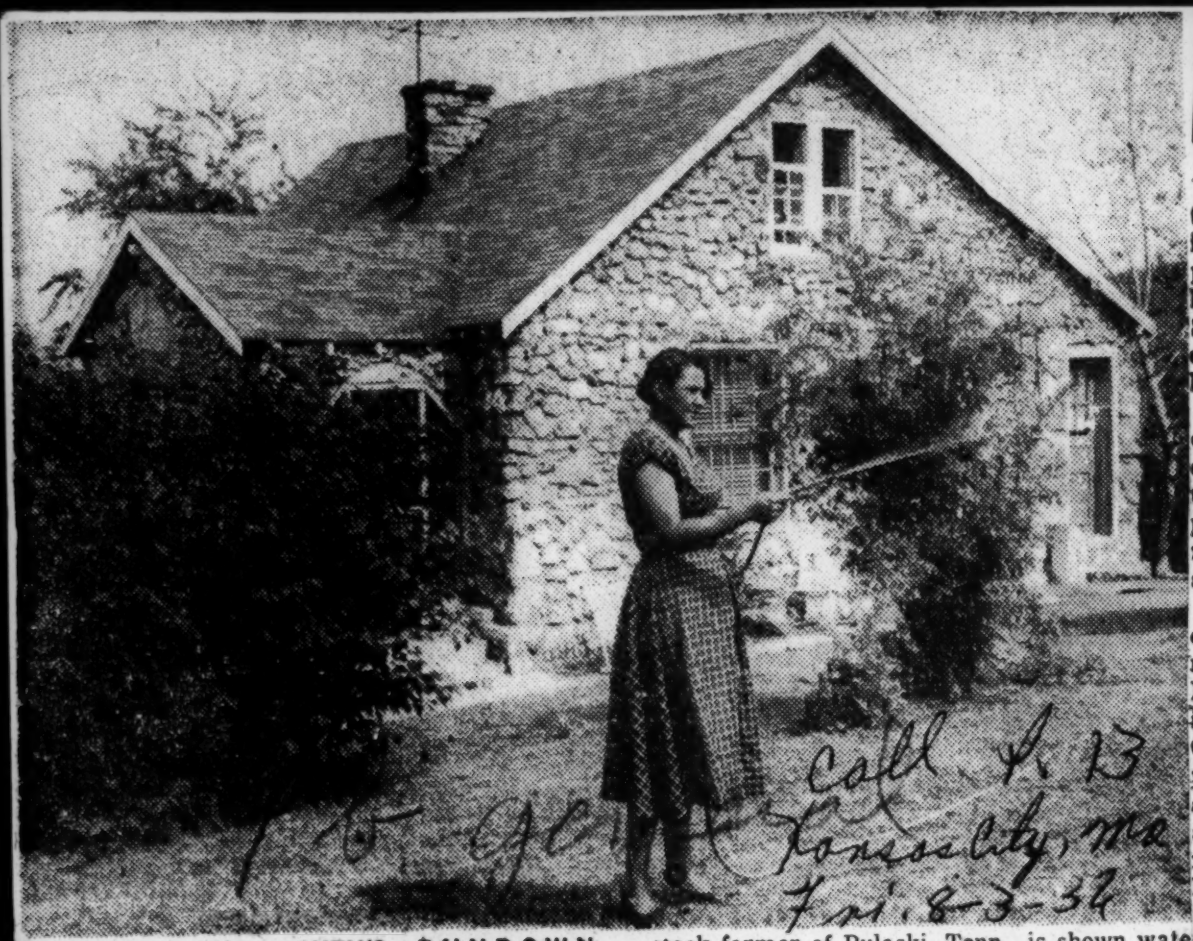


REPLACING THE SOUTH'S RUNDOWN SHACKS— Many modern farm homes stand along the backroads of the South. Mrs. Robin F. Gordon, whose husband is a cotton and livestock farmer of Pulaski, Tenn., is shown watering the lawn of her attractive home. Mrs. Gordon helps with all of the farm chores.

—USDA Photo

HOGS REIGN OVER COTTON AND TOBACCO.— Hogs and other livestock are making cotton and tobacco take a back seat on many southern farms. Shown here is Henry Blanding of Manning, S. C., who sells over 200 head of hogs each year in addition to some cotton and tobacco. He has adopted the usual practice of letting his hogs into his cotton field where he says the keep the grass and weeds down without harming the cotton. This reduces the need for hoeing. In the background is part of Mr. Blanding's cotton crop where his pigs have been grazing.

—USDA Photo

Umemployed Farmer Finds Way Out Through Crop Enterprises

Daily World Sat. 12-8-56 P. 4
Atlanta Ga.

A colored farmer of Luthersville, Ga., who formerly was unde-r employed on his worn out land, is now kept busy with a number of small farm enterprises and a full-time job in town, reports A. S. Bacon, State supervisor of Negro Extension work in Georgia.

The farmer is Allen Blount, Sr. who, while attempting to rebuild his land, is raising a little cotton, corn and wheat, a few acres of pimento peppers, a home garden, some cattle and hogs, and curing hams for home use and for marketing in town. In addition, he is holding down a job at an aluminum plant 15 miles away.

This is the season when Mr. Blount and his 18-year-old son Allen, Jr., are busiest curing hams for the Christmas market, says Mr. Bacon. They cure from 25 to 50 hams, shoulders ,and sides of bacon in a smokehouse made out of an old oil drum.

"Our barrel smokehouse cost next to nothing," says Mr. Blount. "I picked up the drum in town, then we dug a 15-foot shallow trench and covered it over with pieces of tin from the old roof off the barn. A fire pit was dug at one end of the trench and the barrel with bottom and top removed was placed upright over the other end forming a kind of smokestack."

The hams and other pieces of meat are cured, explains County Agent Frank R. Spencer who revived the old custom, by hanging them in the barrel and placing a burlap sack over it, and then building a hickory wood fire in the pit. Smoke from the pit travels through the trench and up among the meat in the barrel. Some of the hams have won prizes at the Meriwether County Ham and Egg Show.

"Anybody can cure hams this way at practically no coast," says Mr. Spencer. "And about 200 families in the county are doing just that."

Mr. Blount began farming as a sharecropper on 40 acres in 1930. Four years later he married and he and Mrs. Blount moved to the 251-acre farm they now own. Only then they were still sharecropping.

The worn out land barely gave a half a bale of cotton to the acre. So Mr. Blount took a job driving a school bus as a sideline. One summer he drove a group of county 4-H'ers to the short course at Savannah State College. There he heard speeches about the importance of farm ownership. He listened and became interested.

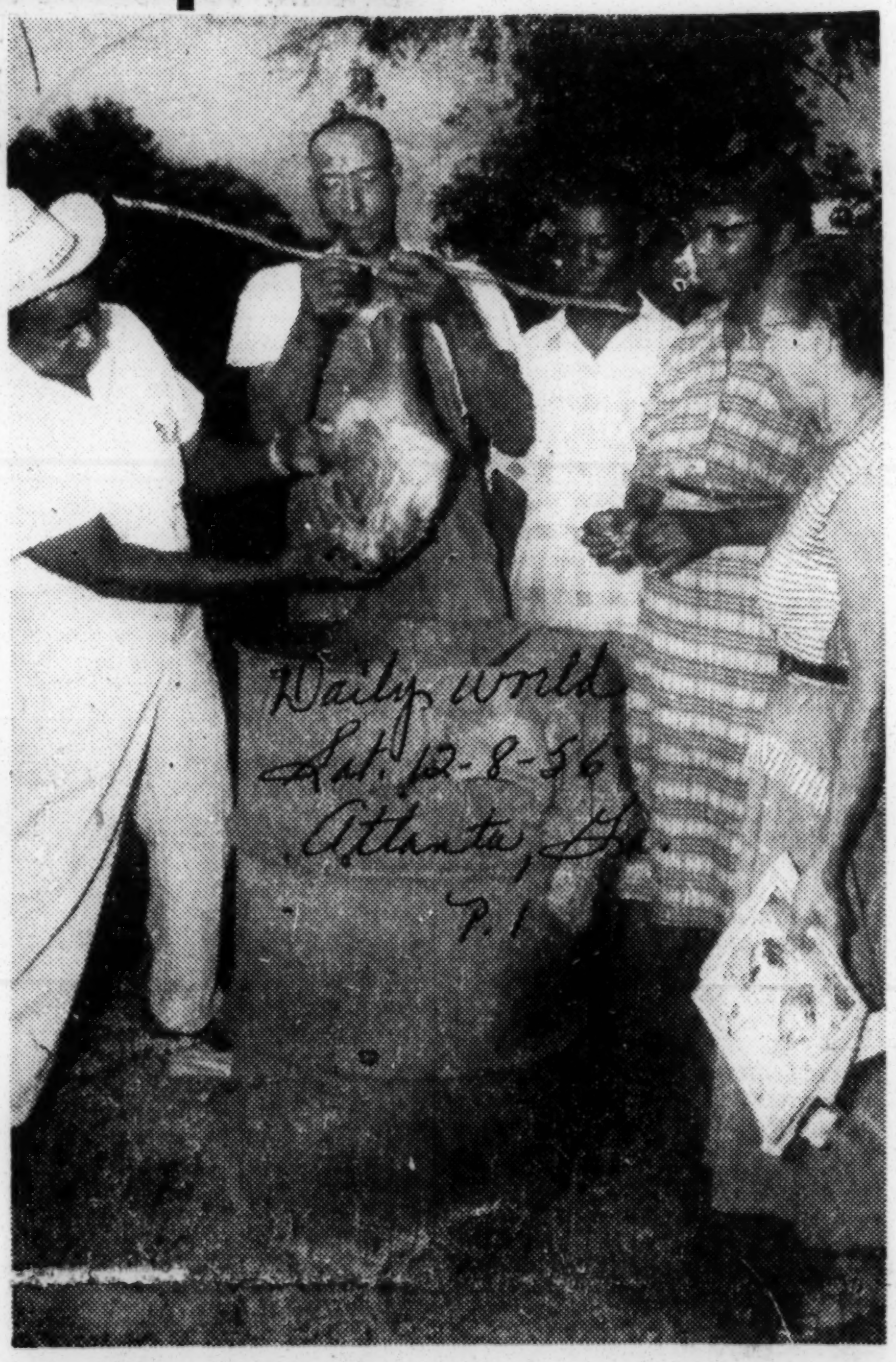
When he got back home he and Mrs. Blount began saving up for the down-payment on a farm of their own. Within two years they had reluctantly bought the land they were on, and had begun building up the fertility of the soil.

They soon increased their corn yield from 10 to 32 bushels per acre, and their cotton to three-fourths of a bale to the acre by raising such soil building crops as Austrian Winter peas and vetch, and by having their soil tested and then applying fertilizer in accordance with the recommendations.

But the Blounts are now leaning more toward livestock and good pastures. They have 25 head of grade Angus and Hereford, including a registered Angus bull. Also they have 30 head of grade spotted Poland China hogs and a registered male.

"Folks borrow my boar for miles around for sire service," says Mr Blount, "and I get $5.00 or an eight-week old pig as a fee for each service."

Today, the Blounts' farm income is more than doubled, but it is still low. They hope one day to sufficiently restored the fertility of their land to provide them and their son with full-time jobs and a good living. For the present, however, Mr. Blount is holding on to his job at the aluminum plant.



"A BARREL SMOKEHOUSE costs next to nothing," says Allen Blount, Sr., second from left, of Luthersville, Ga., "and yet it cures good hams." Hams for curing are hung in the barrel which serves as part of the smokestack for a hickory fire built in a pit at the other end of a 15-foot trench. Left to right are: County Agent Frank R. Spencer who reviewed the barrel smokehouse method; Mr. Blount; Allen, Jr.; Mrs. Blount; and Miss Ruby C. O'Neal, home demonstration agent who is holding a picture of the winning hams at the Meriwether County Ham and Egg Show this year. Nearly 200 families in the county use barrel smokehouses.

lb 1956

Month's Retail: $500

Courier

Ga. Negro Farmers Add Dairy Income

Sat. 3-10-56 P. 8

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON—In line with the trend toward increased milk production in the South, more colored farmers are adding dairying to their enterprises to help offset cotton acreage reduction under the allotment program, say officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The increased emphasis of dairying by white and colored farmers in several Southern states has resulted in a marked rise in the South's milk output. Between 1951 and 1955, milk production per cow, in the region, rose from 3,868 pounds to 4,180, and total annual production increased from 22,445 to 23,141 million pounds.

For the nation as a whole, annual milk production per cow stands at 5,815 pounds, and total production in 1955 was 123,454 million pounds. Wisconsin led with 16,547 million pounds. Honors for per pound of milk, per cow, went to California, where the average was 8,550 pounds.

The shift partly from cotton to milk production has been under way in the South for a number of years. One of the first areas to make a real start was Chester County, S. C., where some cotton plantations were divided about 50-50 between cotton and pastures, for dairy herds in 1940, and the sharecroppers who had been sharing only in bales of cotton, began to share also in cans of milk sold to newly established nearby creameries.

* * *

THIS PRACTICE spread to other states, and a number of farm owners also began to buy more cows and go into milk production commercially.

Greene County, Ga., provides one of the best examples of how some farm families in the South are slowing down on cotton and speeding up on dairying.

A. S. Bacon, state supervisor of Negro agricultural extension work in Georgia, has reported on the progress being made in dairying by a number of Negro farmers in his state. Among these are Calvin Perkins, Elgin Hallory, and Lorenzo Cunningham of Greene County. All three are making good as Grade A dairy farmers as a result of credit aid and counsel received through the Farmers Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and farm management guidance from their county agent, C. L. Tapley.

Mr. Perkins, who owns a 200-acre farm and is selling $500 worth of milk a month, started out as a farm hand in 1931. He and Mrs. Perkins became tenants six years later, and, in 1945, Farmers Home made them a $3,000 loan to buy a farm.

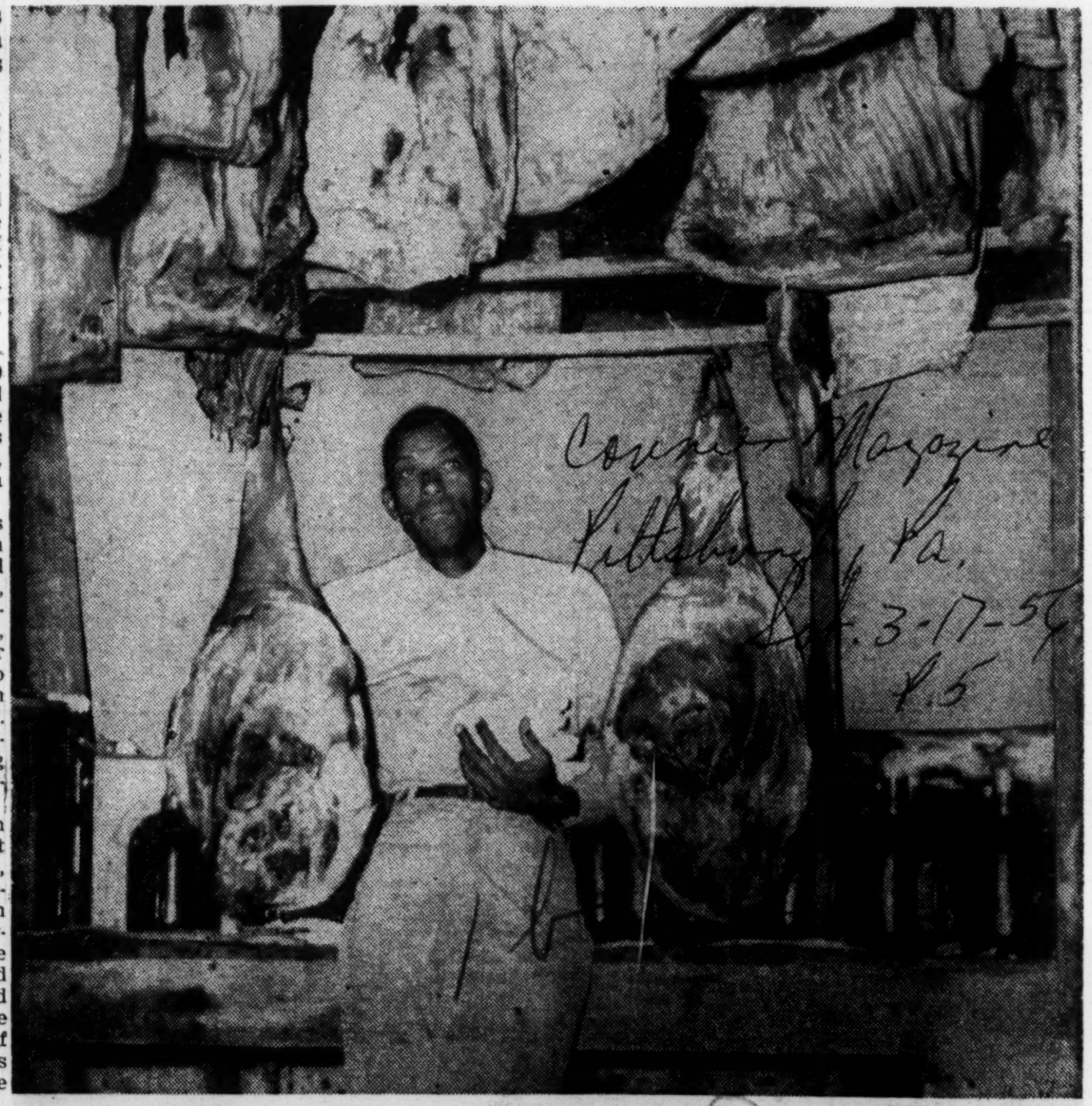
They paid out in four years and then obtained another loan from the agency to buy ten good cows to add to their herd of nine, build a Grade A barn, and improve their pastures. Since then, the Perkinses have cut their cotton acreage from twenty to five acres, concentrated more on dairying, and general farming. "My wife and I and our five children here at home are living better than ever, says Mr. Perkins.

The Farmers Home helped them too, to climb up from tenant farming to ownership of a farm, and up from Grade B milk production to Grade A. Their cotton acreage is now down from thirty-five to thirteen acres, and the emphasis is on better cows and improved pastures and other feed crops. Four of their children are carrying 4-H calf projects. If the plans of these youngsters work out, they are to be dairy farmers too.

The third Greene County farmer who is making a real go of Grade A dairying is 32-year-old Lorenzo Cunningham. He has bought and paid for a 120-acre farm through the Farmers Home since he got out of the Army in 1946.

GEORGIA

Three years ago he obtained another loan from the agency to buy some cows, develop pastures, sink a deep well, and modernize the house for his family—wife and two daughters. Now they have thirty-four head of cattle and calves, and are receiving a monthly milk check close to $350.



Courier Magazine
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 3-17-56
P. 5

Dig the Vittles!—If William Wims of Quitman County, Ga., ever gets hungry, it will be a miracle in reverse. The hams flanking the gentleman farmer weigh forty-four pounds each—stripped. The "smoke house" is full of sausage, sidemeat, lard, molasses and stuff like that. His wife, Lillie Mae, looks after the chickens, gardening and canning preserves and vegetables. Crops are cotton, corn and peanuts, and he raises "a few hogs and cattle." The Wimses own a nice bungalow, a truck, a tractor and a pleasure car.

Buy Farms With FHA Credit Aid

Defender Sat. 3-17-56

GREENSORO, Ga. — One of the best example of how some farm families in the South are slowing down on cotton and speeding up on dairying is the work of farmers here in Greene county, according to officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Typical of these new dairy farmers are Calvin Perkins, Elgin Mallory and Lorenzo Cunningham. A. S. Bacon, state agent for Negro work for the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Georgia College of Agriculture at Savannah, says all three are making good as grade "A" dairy

AIDED BY FHA

"They are succeeding as a result of credit aid and counsel received through the Farmers Home Administration of the USDA and farm management guidance of their county agent, C. L. Tapley," Bacon explains.

Perkins, who started out as a farm hand in 1931, now owns a 200-acre farm and is selling $500 worth of milk a month. As a tenant in 1945 Perkins obtained a $3,000 loan to buy a farm. He and Mrs. Perkins paid this in four years and then received another loan to buy ten good quality cows to more than double their herd of nine, build a grade A dairy barn, and improve their pastures. Since then the Perkinses have reduced their cotton acreage from twenty to five, concentrating instead on dairying and general farming. Perkins says he and his family of five are now living at home better than ever.

CHILDREN IN 4-H

The Mallory's story is about like like that of the Perkinses except that they have 35 cows, are selling 50 gallons of milk a day for an income of $700 a month for themselves and their nine children. Four of the Mallory children are carrying 4-H calf projects and if their plans work out they are going to be dairy farmers, too.

Cunningham, the third Greene county Negro who is making a real go of dairy farming is only 32 years old and has bought and paid for his 120-acre farm since his discharge from the Army in 1946. He and his wife and daughters now have 34 head of cattle and calves and are receiving a monthly milk check close to $350.

"These farmers and some others I am working with are going to be among Georgia's top grade A dairymen," says Negro County Agent Tapley. He is urging them to raise more feed for their dairy herds. Already pastures have improved sharply and one of the farmers, Mallory, has built a

Brainy, pretty Elizabeth Talmadge, 32, wife of Georgia's Senator-apparent Herman E. Talmadge, set up a pitch stand in an Atlanta department store, handed out succulent slices of Talmadge Ham to sample-minded passers-by. A country girl who learned how to cure hams back on the farm, able Businesswoman Betty Talmadge started her enterprise to make pin money in 1952, last year reportedly peddled 62,000 hams, pinned down a whole-hog gross of $750,000.

Bill Wilson—Atlanta Journal

GEORGIA'S BETTY TALMADGE
Whole hog in Atlanta.

Farm Bureau Official Urges Area Schools for Negroes

Constitution Sat. 10-27-56
Atlanta, Ga.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26 (AP)—An American Farm Bureau Federation official said here that area schools should be set up for Negro youths.

John C. Lynn of Washington, D.C., told the Negro State Farm Bureau Convention that the decreasing farm population makes such action necessary.

The legislaitve director of the national organization stressed the need for education. He told the Negro farmers that educa- people will lead to more effective employment.

Lynn also discussed the impact of automation and predicted a cut in the current cotton acreage allotment.

The speaker was introduced by J. Keith Mercer, president of the Laurens County Farm Bureau Federation. H. L. Wingate of Pelham, president of the State Farm Bureau Federation, also spoke briefly.

Dublin Mayor J. Felton Pierce made the address of welcome to the convention held at the state Negro 4-H Club center here.

A. F. Cummings, president of the Laurens County Negro Farm Bureau, presided. Delegates from 75 counties registered at the convention and more than 500 visitors were served at a luncheon.

Georgia Negro Farm Population Grows Over Other Races

Daily Herald Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 11-10-56

Georgia's Negro rural-farm population, between the ages of 25 and 69 is increasing almost twice as fast as that of whites. By 1960 the proportion of Negroes in that category will reach 46 percent of the total, migration into or out of the state, notwithstanding. This compares with about 38 percent in 1950, according to a U. S. Department of Commerce census bulletin, "Farm Population."

The bulletin states that "replacement rations and rates of rural farm males entering and leaving working ages for the decade 1940-1950 compared to 1950-60.

Daily Herald

Georgia's rural male population between the ages of 25 and 69 in 1950 was 148,978 whites, and 56,032 Negro. During the 1940-50 decade white persons in this group who either died or retired were replaced by newcomers at a rate more than double the category's loss. However, Negroes were replaced at a rate of 171 percent.

The 1950-60 term indicates a reversal. The replacement ratio for Negroes shows a rise from 171 percent to 195 percent or a 14 percent increase.

Sat. 11-10-56

Trends indicate that the state's Negro rural male population will increase 95 percent or from 56,032 to 109,262 during the 1950-60 decade. On the other hand the white male will increase 59 percent or from 148,978 to 236, 875.

The trend is not confined to Georgia alone but in 16 southern states, according to the bulletin.

FARM OUTLOOK for colored farmers is being sized up by P H Stone, second from right, a top assistant in the Federal Extension Service of the U S Department of Agriculture. He and a group of agricultural leaders are shown talking with George Wright and his son John on their 168-acre farm near Munnerlyn, Ga. Left to right are K C Childers, county agent at-large; Augustus Hill, assistant state agent; John Wright, 19-year-old farm youth; Mr Wright; Mr Stone; and County Agent R C Brown.

Ag Official Sees Big Year For '56 Farm Owners; Not For Tenants

Compared with last year, the Nation's half milion colored farmers had a reasonably good year in 1955, and the outlook for '56 is about as promising for owners, but not so for tenants and sharecroppers, says P. H. Stone, an assistant on the administrative staff of the U S Department of Agriculture's Extension Service.

Although prices were down somewhat and production costs remained up to the 1954 level, good weather made the difference, says Mr Stone. Not handicapped by drought, colored farmers, like the other American growers, produced near record crops.

"Last year," the Extension official continues, "widespread droughts cut corn and hay crops to the bone, dried up gardens, and reduced cotton production. The story is different in 1955: There's hay, in the barn, corn in the crib, and cotton yields were better than average."

Taking a look toward 1956, Mr Stone sees prospects for farm owners about as bright as they were this year, provided there is enough belt-tightening to keep costs down, and enough good farming to keep production up.

For tenants and sharecroppers, he sees a continued decline in their numbers as more and more of them either shift from operator to hire worker status, or move to town in the wake of further cotton acreage reduction and increase farm mechanization.

Census data for 1955 indicate that the number of farm operators in the United States has decreased by 600,000 since 1955. Nearly all of the decrease in the South was accounted for the decline in the number of tenants and sharecroppers. Mississippi alone, lost 14,000 white farmers and 21,000 colored operators, mostly tenants. Add the colored farm operator losses of Arkansas, Georgia, and Texas to that of Mississippi and the total is 50,000.

Mr Stone thinks his trend will continue but at a slower rate as cotton adjustments are balanced and farm mechanization levels off. The South already has 1,220,000 tractors, 6,206 mechanical cotton pickers, and 18,000 strippers. Tractor totals represent a 400 percent increase over the 1940 figure.

Crop adjustments call for a further decrease in cotton acreage. Allotments for '56 have been set at 17,391,304 acres, about 700,000 fewer acres than were in the '55 allotments. Cotton farmers approved the reduction on December 13 by a 93 percent vote.

While these developments are tending to reduce the number of tenants and sharecroppers, the number of Negro farm owners is likely to remain at about the present level of 200,00, or increase somewhat, says Mr Stone.

And because the colored owners have small farms, the Extension official thinks they may enjoy some slight advantage over other farmers next year, by not having to be caught so squarely in the jaws of the cost-price squeeze. Most of them may be able to avoid this by furnishing most of their own labor from their families by raising feed for their small livestock herds and poultry flocks, and by continuing to use mule-power or by repairing the old tractor and other implements instead of buying new ones.

Mr Stone concludes that on the whole, Negro farmers are better off at the end of this year than they were a year ago, and the outlook for 1956 seems reasonably bright for owners, but not too promising for tenants and sharecroppers.

The Ham and Egg Shows Measure Negro Progress

Anyone with doubts that spring once more has come to Georgia can set those doubts at rest. The date for this year's Ham and Egg show has been announced.

The Ham and Egg show is a peculiarly Georgian sort of institution, though it has been adopted by other states as far away as Delaware and Arkansas. The first such show of its kind in the world was held in Fort Valley in 1916. It was aimed at weaning the Negro tenant farmer away from commissary victuals bought on credit to food he raised himself.

The dirty little eggs and the few poorly cured pork products of the first show were evidence enough that here was a field where missionary work could be done. And it has been done.

This year shows will be held in 25 counties beginning the last week in February and continuing through March. The big show, the daddy of them all, that in Fort Valley, is scheduled for March 8.

The economic progress of the Negro in Georgia in the last few decades can be measured in many ways of which these shows are one. From the pathetic exhibits of 1916 to today's fine poultry, pork and other farm products is a far cry, but so is the transition of many of the exhibitors from debt-ridden tenants to self-supporting, independent owners of their own farms.

...ia. Schedules '56
Defender Sat, 2-25-56
...lam, Egg Show
p.10
Chicago, Ill.

...VANNAH, Ga. — The sched-...or Georgia's 1956 series of ...ounty ham and egg shows, ...xing year-round result dem-...ations in pork and egg pro-...on by farm families, has been ...nced by K. C. Childrens, spe-county agent.

... shows will be held between ... 21 and March 21. Childers ... that on April 6 a state-wide ... and Egg Show clinic will be ... at the 4-H Club Center at ...n. This clinic will launch ham ...egg result demonstrations for ...coming year.

...ms and dozens of eggs en-...l in the county shows will ...judged by William J. Hays, ...nsion livestock specialist, and ...es will be awarded to the best ...ucts exhibited.

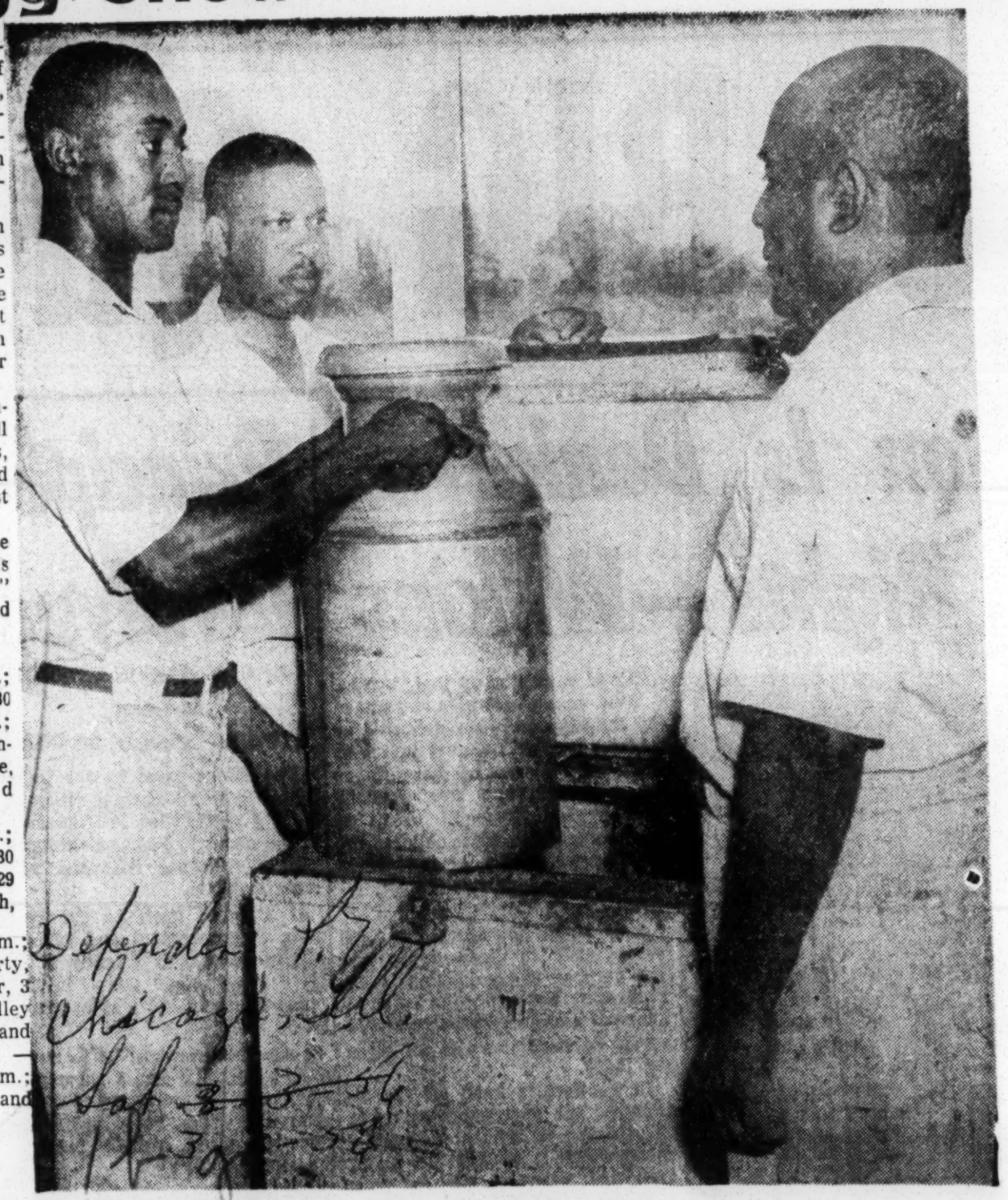
...ilders pointed out that the ...or emphasis of the shows is ...ncourage "living-at-h o m e" ...ugh increased and improved ...e and poultry production.

...ates of the 25 shows are:

...ebruary 21 — Henry, 8 a.m.; ...vton, 11 a.m.; and Walton, 2:30 ...; Feb. 22 — Baldwin. 8 a.m.; ...shington, 11 a.m.; and Han-...k, 2:30 p.m.; Feb. 23—Greene, ...m.; Wilkins, 11 a.m.; a n d ...rke, 3 p.m.

...ebruary 28 — Lowndes, 8 am.; ...ooks, 11 a.m.; Thomas, 2:30 ...; and Grady, 7 p.m.; Feb. 29 ... Decatur, 8 a.m.; and Randolph, ...0 p.m.

March 1 — Harris, 8 a.m.; Troup, 11 a.m.; and Dougherty, 4 p.m.; March 5 — Meriwether, 3 p.m.; March 8 — Fort Valley Ham and Egg Show, Peach and Houston, 10 a.m.; March 20 — Crisp, 10 a.m. and Dodge, 2 p.m.; March 21 — Emanuel, 9 a.m. and Burke, 1 p.m.



Defender p. 7
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 3-3-56
1st 30 - 56

50 GALLONS OF MILK a day is the production Elgin Mallory, deft, of Greene County, Ga., is getting from his dairy herd. Here he is talking over ways of increasing his grade A milk production with State Extension Supervisor A. S. Bacon, center; and County Agent C. L. Tapley, right. Mallory's milk check averages more than $700 a month. He is gradually getting out of cotton production.—USDA Photo.

Fort Valley Ham And Egg Show To Hear Dr. E. J. Odum

Daily World Fri. 3-9-56 p. 1

Atlanta, Ga. 1b

BY MARION E. JACKSON

FORT VALLEY — The original Ham and Egg show, a movement that started 40 years ago, and has since cannonballed into a national farm participation event, will climax here today with an address by Dr. E. J. Odum, dean of Turner Theological Seminary of Morris Brown College, Atlanta.

This dream come true designed to freshen farm home life, increase productivity of poultry and swine, and promote better farming methods among Negroes, has attracted some 125 families from Peach, Houston and Macon County.

They have put on display in mouth-watering eloquent here in the Fort Valley State College auditorium, approximately 125 pieces of meat, ham, shoulders, bacon, and about 150 dozen top eggs.

The emphasis is on quality of the products and this theme has stimulated families to almost scientific excellence in the curing, cutting and preservation of their meat products.

Massive eggs lackwise testify to the imaginative farm techniquqes used to increase productivity without decreasing the quality.

Peach County agent R. T. Church rate their efforts as the best in the history of the show'. His prediction might lead to another record-smashing purchase by P. L. Hays, Macon insurance executive, who paid $13.10 a pound in 1955 for a ham setting a new high for the show.

TWO MERIT FARMERS HONORED

Two Georgia Merit Farmers, Eddie Wilson of Bullock County near Statesboro and John H. Hunter of Early County near Berkeley will be honored at exercises today. They were selected for tha honor in keen competition throughout Georgia by Fort Valley State and the Macon College staff.

Judging of the show were held Thursday. The judges were R. O. Williams, head of the Livestock Division of the Georgia Extension Service, Bill Mays and Bill Clayton, livestock specialists, and K. C. Childress, special Negro County Agent in charge of Ham and Egg show and Curtis Collier, egg marketing specialist of Athens.

The Ham and Egg show was originated by Otis O'Neal. From his original show in Peach County, the idea has spread state-wide. Virtually every Georgia county emphasize the theme to promote better farming methods.

The shows are held throughout the year in various parts of Georgia. National honors have been bestowed upon Georgia farm families for their work in promoting the shows.

Macon Insurance Man Makes Top Auction Bid At 40th Annual Show

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World Sat 3-10-56

By MARION E. JACKSON

FORT VALLEY — The original Ham and Egg show which was founded here 40 years ago by Otis Samuel O'Neal who developed it into a national institution was highlighted by the dramatic purchase of a 22-pound ham at a price of $12.10 per pound by P. L. Hays, Macon insurance executive at an auction climaxing the event Friday. P. 1

The purchase price failed to equal a record $13.10 Mr. Hays paid for a smaller ham a year about but the money value to Simpson Felton, Macon County farmer surpassed the sum the winner got a year ago.

The auction was a closing feature of the famed Ham and Egg show which had as its theme "Foundation for Farm Development: Education, Organization, Production and Marketing." The Fifth Annual Farm and Home Short Course and Conference was a companion feature of the show.

DR. E. J. ODUM JR. RAPS FARM LIFE FICTIONS

Some 125 farm families (from Peach, Houston and Macon counties heard an address by Dr. E. J. Odum Jr. in which he exploded "Facts and Fictions About The Farm." The keynote speech by the dean of Turner Theological Seminary of Morris Brown College said the myths were that 1. All Negroes are tenant farmers; 2, Most could not make a farm pay; 3, Children educated on the farm wanted to move to the city to find employment; 4. That a farm home must lack the essentials and requisites of urban life; 5. Education and opportunities for income and investmen must be limited.

Dr. Odum blasted these myths and cities numerous success stories of farm life in Georgia.

Miss Susan Myrick, associate editor, Macon Telegraph, presented Merit Citations Eddie Wilson of Bullock County near Statesboro and John H. Hunter of Early County near Blakeley.

Miss Myrick said the Merit citations was originally intended for a single farmer but noted judges could not find a single point upon which the men did not qualify for the award. She said she was happy that Georgia had two such outstanding farmers.

R. T. Church made a special award to Augus s Hill for his work in preparing the Ham and Egg displays over the past eight years. Mr. Church presided at the meeting held in the Fort Valley State College Auditorium.

FARMERS WELCOMED BY MAYOR ALLEN

Mayor Marion Allen welcomed approximately farm families to the Fort Valley community. He praised them for their contribution to farm productivity and better farm living.

Other speakers were William A. Sutton, director, Agricultural Extension Service; R. P. Swan, Peach County Agent, C. R. O. Kelley, State County Extension Leader and A. S. Bacon, State Agent For Negro Work.

Dr. C. V. Troup, president, Fort Valley State College brought greetings and introduced Dr. Odum as the principal speaker.

E. R. Spencer, auctioneer and Negro County agent, Meriwether County, conducted the auction sales which attracted an overflow crowd to the Fort Valley State Auditorium. The highlight of the auction was the bidding for the first place Blue Ribbon Ham which was purchased by the Bankers Life and Insurance Co., executive at at $12.10 a pound for an overall cost of $266.20.

Approximately 125 pieces of meat, ham shoulders, bacon and about 150 dozen top eggs were on display.

The Theme developed were: 'Wise Investment,' 'Sound Marketing, 'Higher Yield,' 'Better Farming,' 'Lasting Endurance, 'Economy of Operation,' 'Determining Family Goals,' 'Recognition of Family Goals,' and 'Proper Soil Management.'

FIRST NEGRO AUCTIONEER TO APPEAR AT HAM SHOW

F. R. Spencer, Negro auctioneer, was the first of his race to serve in this capacity in the 40-year history of the show. R. O. Williams was in charge of the show.

The Ham and Egg show opened Thursday with judging of the exhibits by R. O. Williams, Animal Husband Agricultural Extension Service; W. J. Hays, Swine Specialst, Agricultural Extension Service; W. T. Clayton, Beef Cattle Specialist, Agricultural Extension Service; W. T. Clayton, Beef Cattle Specialist, Agricultural Extension Service; C. H. Collier, Economist, Poultry Marketing, Agricultural Extension Service and K. C. Childers, Special Negro County agent.

HAM AUCTION DELAYS ON TECHNICALITY

The auction was delayed for several minutes on a technicality raise by bidders over whether the 4-H Club winner's ham should be put on the block or the one by the adult winner. After humorous exchanges it was ascertained that although 4-H Clubbers had frequently won but there was no hardfast rule providing for this interpretation.

Otis Samuel O'Neal, a 1908 graduate of Fort Valley State, founded the Ham and Egg show. The movement since has spread to most Georgia counties and throughout the South and Nation. Activities art now guided by R. T. Church, Peach County Agent, Miss Dorothy Barden and J. M. Moody, associate directors and Negro Extension agents of Houston County.

The scope of Agricultural Extension Service which conducts the Ham and Egg Show is shown in the fact agency provides assistance to 50,358 non-white farm operators in Georgia who manage 3,542,520 acres of land. Eighty-four Negro County agents are employed in 58 counties of the state having 28,140 colored farmers.

In counties where Negro agents work, most of them having as a central theme, the Ham and Egg show, there has been noticeable improvement in the well-being of Negro families.

In 1955, Negro Extension workers assisted 27.342 families.

Ga. Farmer Gets $266 For One Ham

Atlanta Journal Sat. 3-24-56

FT. VALLEY, Ga. — The price of hogs being what it is (around 13 cents per pound) Simmon Felton, farmer of Macon county, that this $266.20 is a pretty fair price for a single ham.

Felton's 23-pound ham, declared grand champion ham at the annual Fort Valley Ham and Egg show here last week brought just that at auction. The going price chanted by auctioneer F. R. Spencer, county agent of Meriwether county, was $12.10 per pound.

The premium price was bid by P. L. Hay, representing the Bankers Health and Life Insurance company of Macon.

FORT VALLEY HAM AND EGG SHOW MAR. 8-9

Daily World Sat. 2-25-56 Atlanta Ga.

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — The famous Ham and Egg Show, which has been held annually for 40 years, will be held at Fort Valley State College March 8-9. The show was started in 1915 by County Agent Otis S. O'Neal, who initiated the event to teach farmers how to raise their standard of living by growing more food at home. Prior to the advent of modern home refrigeration, and the community freezer lockers, many farmers had lost their entire home grown meat supply. Farmers who have put into practice what they have learned through the Ham and Egg Show and the County Agent's program report that the loss of meat is now negligible. The art of smoke curing is now mastered by many successful meat producers throughout the state.

The Ham and Egg Show has attracted national attention and has resulted in such shows being staged throughout the country. The event is more than a show, it is an institution whose objective is to perpetuate the art of pork production, smoke curing, and to teach this art to future generations. The objective is being achieved through the 4-H program of the Agricultural Extension Service.

The display of hams and eggs will be set up in the colleges auditorium on March 3. The public is invited to see the exhibits and to hear the discussions led by experts on pork and egg production. Prize winning exhibits will be auctioned off to the highest bidders on March 9. All of the products exhibited will be offered for sale following the show.

The Folk Festival which has followed the Ham and Egg Show for a number of years is being replaced by the Fine Arts Festival which will be held at the College beginning on April 11.

Afro-American p. 13
Sat. 5-5-56
Baltimore, Md.

READY TO SAIL—These three International Farm Youth Exchange delegates wave goodbye from the deck of the S.S. Liberte in New York. They sailed recently for England and Wales here they will live and work with farm families for five months. Left to right, John L. D. Tanner, Big Piney, Wyo.; Edward R. King, Whitakers, N.C.; and Theodore H. Kittrell, Bloomfield, N.M. King is a senior at Maryland State College.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 9-29-56
p. 8

"I WAS RIGHT HERE," Edward R. King, North Carolina farm youth who has just returned from a four-month stay in England and Wales, explains. Edward, a senior at Maryland State college, was one of the six farm youths who made the trip to the British Isles under the sponsorship of the International Farm Youth Exchange Program. — USDA Photo by Hunter

Student Who Lived With 14 Families Abroad Last Summer Glad He's Back

Defender, Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-27-54

Edward R. King, one of six farm youths who have an opportunity of living and working with farm families aboard under the International Farm Youth Exchange program, returned here last week after a four-month stay in England and Wales.

"It was a wonderful experience and the people received me warmly," said Edward upon his arrival here in Washington.

While abroad he lived and worked as a member of the family with 14 different families.

This is customary in order to give the youthful ambassadors an opportunity to spread as much good will as possible, as well as to understand the attitudes and customs of a cross-section of the rural population.

Edward was in demand thruout his stay not only as a house guest, but also as a singer at church services, and as a speaker before local groups.

He spoke before 48 different club and organization groups during his visit.

He said he was in demand, too, as a farm worker.

"Sometimes we worked from eight in the morning until 10 at night getting in hay ahead of expected rains," explained the farm youth delegate.

Back home in Whitakers, N. C., Edward will begin a speaking tour before 4-H clubs which will take him into 52 counties.

This will prevent him from returning to Maryland State college this fall where he is a senior in general agriculture. But he plans to return for the second semester.

After graduation, he will either go into dairy farming, or become a county agricultural agent.

Edward was one of six farm youths who made the trip to England and Wales.

Altogether, 125 young men and women will live and work from four to six months this year with rural families in 43 countries. And 180 foreign youths will come to the U. S. for similar visits.

Since the IFYE program was started eight years ago, 630 U. S. youths have gone abroad under its sponsorship, and 659 foreign youths have come here.

Among the U. S. delegations have been five Negro farm youths. These have come from Mississippi, Virginia and North Carolina.

IFYE is sponsored by the National 4-H CLUB Foundation and the Cooperative Extension Service.

It is financed by contributions of 4-H clubs, civic and rural groups, business concerns, individuals, foundations, and others interested in world understanding. No federal or state government funds are used to finance the actual exchanges.

Clarence J. Broussard Family Honored Farm Family Of Year

Sat. 12-8-56

E. R. Brantley, Chairman of the Farmers' Honor Day at Southern University, announced this week that the Clarence J. Broussard Family of Lafayette Parish, near Lafayette will be the Honored Farm Family of 1956.

The Broussard Family will receive a special citation for their farm and home improvements and the education of their children in a convocation at Southern Monday, December 10.

Farmers' Honor Day, observed at Southern, is a coöperative program with the Louisiana Agricultural Extension Service, the Baton Rouge Chamber of Commerce and the Divisions of Agriculture and Home Economics of Southern.

It is a culminating activity for a year round program, which is designed to encourage farmers to develop better farming and marketing practices along with the education of their children and improving the looks of the homestead.

The Broussard Family includes eight children, three boys and five girls. Children at home and in school are: Monica, 3 years old; Earl, 8; Paul Edward, 14; Ida Mae, 16; Ophelia, 18; and John, 19. The others are: Madeline, married and living in Beaumont, Texas and Euradell at Tuskegee Institute in Nurse Training.

The farm is comprised of 61 acres of fertile soil. The principle cash crops are cotton and potatoes. The land was given Mrs. Broussard by her father, who divided his land and gave each child twenty acres.

The Broussards took twenty-acres and purchased 41 more acres of which they own, "Lock, stock and barrel," according to Mr. Broussard. The family has a modest three bedroom white cottage, which has in addition, a large dining-kitchen area, bath, pantry, living room and family room.

To make life easier in the home, this family has a large deep freeze, such electrical equipment as iron, washer, vacuum and television; gas range and furniture in good taste.

Even though the annual income of this family is rather small as compared to other farmers having received honors at Southern, the Broussards have done commendable well with what they have.

For example, one daughter is now in Tuskegee, taking nurse training. Mrs. Broussard said, "Its very expensive to keep Eradell in school. But, we don't mind the sacrifice. My daughter Ophelia came to Southern in September to enroll but all dormitory facilities were filled. So I got a letter the other day from the dean and he said that she could enroll in January."

John, who had to stop school to help out on the farm when he finished the ninth grade, has started going to night school and will enter the 11th grade this fall. "We didn't want John to stop," Broussard said, "But he wanted to do it and we needed the help very badly. This boy, now 19, maybe a little behind his regular classmates in finishing college, but when he gets there, he's not the kind to play around."

Close at hand to help the Broussard Family is Miss Bowie, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent for Lafayette Parish. She will be on hand to see one of her families take the chair of honor in December.

The second place family this year is the Bland Lewis Family of Avoyelles Parish, while the third place family will be the Emmet Hayes Family of Teasas Parish.

Honored Farm Family Named At Southern

BATON ROUGE, La. — E. R. Brantley, chairman of the Farmers' Honor Day at Southern University, announced this week that the Clarence J. Broussard Family of Lafayette Parish, near Lafayette will be the honored Farm Family of 1956.

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Sun. 12-2-56

The Broussard Family includes eight children, three boys and five girls. Children at home and in school are: Monica, 3 years old; Earl, 8; Paul Edward, 14; Ida Mae, 16; Ophelia, 18; and John, 19. The others are: Madeline, married and living in Beaumont, Texaxs and Euradell at Tuskegee Institute in Nurse Training.

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Clarence Broussards get 'Family of Year' award

A for. American Sat. 12-22-56

Baltimore Md.

BATON ROUGE, La. — Southern University honored and named the Clarence J. Broussard family of Lafayette Parish the "Farm Family of the Year' in a special noonday convocation Monday.

Presentations of certificates and trophies were made by Dr. F. G. Clark, president of Southern, who in making the presentations stated "We are singling out these families because they have become the best, using what they have."

The Broussard family, which includes eight children, began its life as a family unit on the farm in 1931. After staying one year on rented land, Mrs. Broussard inherited 20 acres from her father and immediately began buying an additional 41 acres.

* * *

BY 1947, the Broussard farm was clear of title and off toward becoming a profitable business.

With the help of their parish agent and the Farmers Home Administration, this family was able to secure a loan to build a new home. They now own a modest three - bedroom white cottage with all of the modern convenicinces that the city stores could afford them.

Along with the Bland Lewis family of Avoyelles Parish, who received second place recognition, and the Emmet Hayes family of Tensas Parish, who received third place recognition, the Broussard family was commended for having initiated modern and improved farming and marketing practices.

Other recognition went to the O. L. Virgil family of East Carroll Parish, who was cited for outstanding farming methods among big planters. The Virgils have a plantation comprising of some 800 acres of fertile soil in North Louisiana.

Christmas Dinner Comes Straight From Deepfreezer

ERWINVILLE, La. — When Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Collins of Erwinville, La., and their seven children sat down Tuesday to their Christmas dinner of turkey, ham, roast beef, salad, a variety of vegetables, and dessert, they, like many other farm families, had the satisfaction of knowing they raised just about everything on the table, says Assistant State Extension Agent R. J. Courtney.

But the Collinses have come a long way, he points out, and raising their own food has played a big part in their success. Within the past 17 years they have risen from one-horse tenant farming on a few acres to the ownership of a 72-acre farm with two tractors, 14 head of beef cattle, two dozen sheep, and an annual pig crop of 60 head of Durocs.

The yields from their cropping program included 32 tons of sugarcane, 25,000 pounds of Louisiana red creole onions, 1,000 bushels of corn, 21 bales of cotton, and 400 bushels of Irish potatoes.

And in their home freezer are 200 broilers and a half dozen turkeys along with cuts of beef and pork and many pounds of vegetables right out of their garden.

When the Collinses were married in 1939, their total possessions consisted of some clothing, a few pieces of furniture, a cow, and a bony horse. Three years later the Farmers Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture made them a loan to buy a farm of their own.

With the help of their county FHA supervisor, Joseph F. Butterworth, and their county agent, Joseph Hightower, they have improved their cropland for cotton, corn and sugarcane, and cleared some additional acres for improved pastures of wiregras, dallis and Bermuda grass as a sound basis for livestock production.

In recent years the Collinses have shifted more and more from cotton to livestock. Last year their children walked off with several top 4-H prizes at the West Baton Rouge Parish livestock show and sale. Fifteen-year-old Randell showed a Hereford calf which was selected grand champion of the show; 13-year-old Wyona had the first prize pig; and her 10-year-old sister Diane took second place with hers.

In addition to their income from livestock and crops, the Collinses are making their tractors pay off. Mr. Collins and one of his brothers handle their crops with the tractors and other equipment, and then do considerable work on the side for their neighbors.

Mr. and Mrs. Collins now have two big goals: (1) to educate their children, and (2) to repay the Government their farm loan. Already they are six years ahead of schedule with their payments.

CHRISTMAS DINNER RIGHT OUT OF THE FREEZER. — Christmas dinner came right out of the home freezer for Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Collins of Erwinville, La., and their seven children. Left to right are: Mr. Collins holding the twins, Carter and Cary; Mrs. Collins, Wyona, Christine, Diane, Wayne, and Randell. The Collinses own a 72-acre diversified farm. —USDA Photo.

MORE AND MORE AWAY FROM COTTON. — Improved pastures and livestock are helping Manuel Collins of Erwinville, La., to get more and more away from cotton. Left to right are: R. J. Courtney, assistant State Extension agent of Louisiana; 15-year-old Randell Collins, 8-year-old Wayne, Mr. Collins, and Adolph R. Slaughter, supervisor of schools in West Baton Rouge Parish, La. Mr. Collins is getting some pointers from Mr. Courtney on ways to further improving his pastures. He is going for Braham cattle because of their resistance to heat. USDA Photo.

LOUISIANA FAMILY WINS RECOGNITION

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
3-11-56

BATON ROUGE, La. — (ANP) — The Southern university Farm Family of the year award for 1955 went to a family of 10 of Rayville in Richland Parish, La., the school has announced.

Receiving plaqyes for their contribution to farming during the past year on a special convocation program at the university recently, were members of the William Riley family. In addition, each member received a trophy from President T. G. Clark of Southern. The plaques were presented by Warren O. Watson, chairman, Agricultural Committee, Baton Rouge Chamber of Commerce.

The Rileys were honored for having made the greatest improvement in farm and home techniques over the past vear.

The Rileys own a 120-acre farm and rent an additional 10 0acres. Their cropping system includes soybeans, cotton, cover crops, beef cattle, swine and poultry.

Renters for nine years, the family purchased their first piece of land in 1935.

The Rileys grossed more than $15,000 during 1955.

Louisiana Family Wins Southern U Farm Award

Dispatch
Thurs. 3-12-56
Oklahoma City
Okla.

BATON ROUGE, La. — (ANP) — The Southern University Farm Family of the year award for 1955 went to a family of 10 of Rayville in Richaland Parish, La., the school has announced.

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The Rileys were honored for having made the greatest improvement in farm and home techniques over the past year.

The Rileys own a 120-acre farm and rent an additional 100 acres. Their cropping system includes soybeans, cotton, cover crops, beef cattle, swine, and poultry.

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The Rileys grossed more than $15,000 during 1955.

Agriculture Right to Work Bill Nearer to Approval

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.
3-10-56

BATON ROUGE, July 1 (AP)—An agricultural right to work bill moved a step further toward final legislative approval today when the House concurred 54-38 in Senate amendments.

A right to work repeal law, eliminating a two-year-old statute, has been signed by Gov. Earl K. Long and takes effect Aug. 1.

The companion measure, continuing the law for agricultural workers, only lacks Senate concurrence in a conference committee report before going to the governor's desk.

Backers of the measure forced the bill into a conference committee after a Senate amendment added transportation of farm products to activities covered by the law. The committee report allayed pro-labor fears that the provision might be stretched to all transportation by making it apply only to transporting farm goods from fields to mills.

'Phony,' Says Garrett

Rep. John Garrett of Claiborne, an outspoken right to work advocate, contended the agricultural right to work proposal is "phony as a three dollar bill." He said railroads transport most of the farm produce to mills and under a U.S. Supreme Court ruling cannot be covered by any right to work law."

But Rep. Bryan S. Lehmann of St. Charles, a backer of the agricultural bill, countered, "It's not the small farmers of Louisiana who are against this. It's the general contractees of the state who are. They want the farmers with them when they try to reenact right to work in 1958."

Rep. Kenneth Deshotel of St. Landry took the same stand, saying, "if you want to throw the little farmers with the big boys so we'll have another fight (on right to work) two years from now, vote to overturn this committee report."

Bureau in Debate

Louisiana's farm bureau, a supporter of the right to work law two years ago, was injected into the debate by Rep. Eugene G. Gouaux of Lafourche. He said the American Sugar Cane League and Farm Bureau are "fighting tooth and nail" against the agricultural right to work bill.

Deshotel argued that "the farm bureau members I know in St. Landry aren't particularly interested in the small farmers, but the big ones." Rep. Walter Chachere of Franklin agreed, "I find that Farm Bureau as a whole has sponsored legislation strictly for the big man. Remember it is not the big men who put you in office, but the little ones."

Rep. Samuel J. Cashio urged upholding the conference committee report.

"If this right to work law," he said, "was good for industry and agriculture, now that industry is taken out, why isn't it good for the farmers? Is it that two years from now, industry wants to come back into these legislative halls and attempt to pass another right to work law?"

Unions Opposed, Claim

The bill now applies to all agricultural labor and transportation to the processing mills of farm produce. It would prohibit compulsory union membership as a prerequisite to hold a job.

Right to work supporters argued that the agricultural unions were opposed to uch legislation. Proponents said they had notified national labor leaders that farm workers in Louisiana favor inclusion under a right to work law

Defender
Sat. 3-17-56
P. 7
Chicago, Ill.

FARM AND HOME unit approach has been the road to better living for Mr. and Mrs. John Hampton, center, who own and operate a farm near Alexandria, La. Here they are planning the next step in their farm and home improvement program. Assisting are Mrs. Helen Schenevert, home agent of Rapides Parish, and Fuller Robinson, county agent. —

New Farm Extension Program Brings Better Living To Rural Families

Call P.20 Fri. 3-16-56

Kansas City, Mo.

Farm and Home Unit Approach Now In Effect

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Many small farmers are increasing their production and raising their standard of living through a new program which is being carried out by the cooperative Extension Service of the land-grant colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The new program is called "the farm and home unit approach." However, Extension officials hasten to point out that it really isn't new, but mostly an intensification of the work already being done by the Nation's farm and home demonstration agents.

Since 1954 when the program got under way, nearly 1,200 agents have been added to the extension staffs in the various states. Most of these have been assigned to counties as special agents to work with individual farm families, under the farm and home unit approach.

Problems On A Whole

Their aim is to help farm families deal with their problems in farming and homemaking as a unit, rather than on a piece-meal basis. This means holding conferences with families to help them define their problems, establish goals, and identify the resources with which they have to achieve their goals.

Among the thousands of white and colored families who have been helped are Mr. and Mrs. John Hampton of Poland community near Alexandria, La. They now have improved their home and made plans for sending two of their grandchildren to college.

"I have been wanting running water, a bathroom, and a screened-in front porch all my life," says Mrs. Hampton, who with her husband climbed up from 30 years of sharecropping and tenant farming to ownership of a 60-acre farm.

Some years they have grossed as much as $7,000 off cotton, soybeans, corn, hogs, and beef cattle by following sound farming practices.

Dresms Never Discussed

However, up to two years ago, their main emphasis had been on making good crops and buying needed equipment. Mrs. Hampton's dream of improving her home, and their grandchildren's hopes of going to college somehow were never seriously discussed.

Then one day their farm and home agents, Fuller Robinson and Mrs. Helen Schenevert, dropped by to talk with them about the farm and home unit approach. The family sat down around the table with their agents and discussed their goals, as well as their farming and homemaking problems.

Out of a series of such discussions over several months came plans for making the home improvements Mrs. Hampton wanted, and for sending the grandchildren, Johnnie Lee and John, to college.

Helps With Improvements

Recently the home improvements were completed with the family doing part of the work. A bathroom with hot and cold running water has been installed, the interior of the home has been renovated, and the front porch has been screened in so that Mrs. Hampton and the family can sit there summer evenings without having to fight mosquitoes.

They borrowed the money for these improvements from the Farmers Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. "We'll finish paying it back in a year or two," says Mr. Hampton.

Next fall, Johnnie Lee plans to enter college to study home economics. She earned part of the money for her education by raising prize-winning calves. John plans to go to college, too, when he finishes high school.

"There's nothing like looking at your whole farm and hom situation," says Mr. Hampton, "if we had started doing that when we were tenants, we might have become owners a lot sooner."

PLANNING NEXT STEP IN HOME IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.—The Farm and Home unit approach has been the road to better living for Mr. and Mrs. John Hampton, center, who own and operate a farm near Alexandria, La. Here they are planning the next step in their farm and home improvement program. Assisting them are Mrs. Helen Schenevert, home agent of Rapides parish; and Fuller Robinson, county agent.—USDA Photo.

1b 1956

MARYLAND

Father and Son Set Good Example in Operating 325-Acre Farm as Partners

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Farming partnerships between father and son or other relatives provide a number of advantages, says officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Such partnerships help to make it possible for older farmers to retire earlier, for younger men to get established in farming on a sound basis sooner, and for family-sized units to be kept intact.

An outstanding example of a father and son partnership is to be found near Preston, Md., where a 66-year-old colored farmer, Albert Blake, and one of his younger sons, 29-year-old Leroy, have become full partners and are doing a good job of farming, says Martin G. Bailey, Maryland district extension agent.

Variety of Products

On their 325 acres the Blakes produce a variety of products, including corn, wheat, barley, 100 gallons of milk a day, and 10 tons of tomatoes and 4,000 broilers annually.

Mr. Bailey says Mr. Blake and his son have a written agreement as to the responsibilities of each in the operation and management of the farm and as to the division of the income. Right now it's 50—50 with the father and son sharing the management and the workload. But little by little, the younger Mr. Blake is taking over more of the duties.

He and his wife and four children live in the same house with his parents. There the chores also are divided.

Regarding the future, plans are not definite, but it is thought that Leroy will one day have an opportunity to buy or lease his four brothers and sisters' share of the farm and continue operating it as a unit. At present none of them is interested in farming. One sister and one brother live in Washington, D.C., and the other sister and brother live in Easton, Md. The elder Mr. and Mrs. Blake were more than 40 years in getting where they are. They bought their first 15 acres in 1913 by scrimping and saving up from his wages as a farm hand. Then they rented some additional land and began farming on their own.

Nine years ago, the Blakes sold those 15 acres along with some other land they had acquired and bought their present 325-acre family-sized farm.

"It took us a long time to get here," says Mr. Blake "and I'd like to see this farm remain in one piece."

The Blakes usually plant 75 acres of their land to corn, 30 to soybeans, 30 to wheat, 19 to barley, 19 to sweet corn, and six to tomatoes which they handle with two tractors, a combine, a corn picker, and other equipment. The rest is in woodland and pastures for their 32 Jerseys.

Mr. Bailey says the Blake farm is a kind of a model for their community. Often it is used for demonstrations, and farmers from all over Caroline County come there to observe good practices.

"We work hard to keep it that way," says the younger Mr. Blake who is proud to be his father's partner.

FATHER AND SON PARTNERS. — Teaming up as full partners, Albert Blake and his son, Leroy, are making a real success of farming on their 325 acres near Preston, Md. Here they are shown getting some pointers on culling a dairy herd from their district extension agent, Martin G. Bailey, left. The Blakes sell nearly 100 gallons of milk a day. The younger Mr. Blake hopes to take over the farm when his father retires. —USDA Photo.

1b 1956

Cotton Picking: Manual Vs. Mechanized

Advertiser P4-a

WITH another cotton picking season coming up, a look at the ways of harvesting the cotton crop shows a tremendous gain in machine-picking in less than a decade.

Jan. 4-16-56

Supplanting hand-picking with mechanized picking is not general however. It is concentrated in the irrigated areas of the Far West, recent additions to King Cotton's realm, in the Mississippi Delta, and a lesser degree, Texas. These are areas of big farms and level land. The proportion of cotton harvested by machines in the Southeast, including Alabama, is still small, even though we have some highly successful machine-picking operations here in Montgomery County.

Montgomery Ala.

Cotton mills still avow a preference for hand-picked cotton. But the machines have been improved to the point that most of the trouble with them is attributed to incompetent operators. The emphasis today is on training better operators.

The splurge in mechanized cotton picking is indicated by the fact that in 8 years time the number of pickers in use jumped from practically nothing to more than 16,000.

A recent publication of the National Cotton Council of America carries a table showing that as late as 1947, the number of mechanical pickers in use was "negligible." No figure is given for that year, as there were not enough to bother with. But in 1952 there were 12,000; in 1953 there were 14,456; and in 1954, the latest year for which complete figures are available, 16,082.

More than half the total—8,248 out of 16,092—were in California, Arizona and New Mexico, where cotton is grown under irrigation. Mississippi, Arkansas Louisiana, Missouri and Tennessee accounted for 5,440, Texas and Oklahoma, 1,547.

The four Southeastern states, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, had between them only 847 pickers in 1954.

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IT IS A NOTEWORTHY fact that in all the areas except one, the number of mechanized pickers was virtually stationary, or showed an actual decline, for 1954 compared with 1953. The 1953 figure for the Southeast showed 844 pickers, compared with 847 for 1954, a gain of only three pickers in four states. For the same two years, the number of pickers in the Far West declined by two, and in Texas and Oklahoma by 27. Only the group of states of which Mississippi is the core showed a substantial gain—from 3,788 in 1953 to 5,440 in 1954.

Does this indicate a peak in mechanization, or was it one of the fluctuations that frequently go with a general advance in almost any line? History would indicate the latter.

Figures on the number of pickers in the various zones are naturally reflected in the ratio of harvest. Thus, for the nation as a whole, 20% of the total crop was machine-picked in 1954. In the Mississippi Delta, the "high plains" area and the irrigated West, mechanical pickers harvested 36% of the crop. In the Southeast, they handled a mere 3%.

As for quality, mechanized vs. hand-picking, in the report on the Ninth Annual Cotton Mechanization Conference held last September, we find:

> Cotton mills are specific with reference to the objectionable conditions of lint which they attribute to mechanical pickers. Not all bales have such damage, and frequently it is not sufficiently present to show in the sample or affect the class. But it is prevalent enough and costly enough to the mills to lead to buyer preference for hand-picked cotton.

But, the same authoritative source tells us:

> The training of picker operatives for quality harvesting was recognized as a key to the problem. . . . In the case of mechanical harvesting, most of our trouble is caused by careless or improper operation and maintenance of machines, because the machines themselves are engineered and designed to do an acceptable job of quality harvesting. Intensive education and training of both machinery owners and operators is the obvious answer to this problem.

It is thus a case of the machines having run ahead of the available supply of trained operators. Even in hand-picking, there was and is a lot more to it than merely slinging a sack over shoulder and going to work. Cotton picking by hand is an art—the professional picker may weigh up at the end of the day 10 times as much as an amateur.

There was a time when the advent of the mechanical picker was viewed with alarm, as throwing workers out of jobs. The great migration of farm labor to the cities has in large measure allayed that fear.

★

IN ANY EVENT, talks with farm leaders showed them taking a philosophical view. One pointed out that ever since the industrial revolution hit England, there have been forebodings of machines throwing men out of work—yet more men are working today than ever before. He frankly conceded that mechanization, in harvesting and other phases of farm work, means fewer jobs on the farm. But it also means more jobs, building and servicing machines—and those who remain on the farm will be smarter and better paid.

"If it was a good thing not to be mechanized, India would be the ideal country" he said. "And just look at India—I don't think our farmers would swap places with hers, do you?

MECHANIZATION

Farmers Told To Prepare For New Technical Culture

Daily World Wed. 9-26-56

Atlanta Ga.

Present day youngsters are facing many challenging problems, in farming as well as many other fields, brought on by technical advancement. These youngsters must prepare themselves by education to meet these problems and carry on the rich inherited culture, said Frederick Brown, principal of Butler high school.

The speech was the first address at the opening session of the 22nd National Convention of the New Farmers of America, Tuesday evening at the Municipal Auditorium.

"You must hand your culture on to the succeeding generation in a better condition than you received it," said Brown who continued:

"No task in the world is of more importance than farming. The United States had its beginning in farming. The agrarian group who fought to raise the status of farmers will never permit politics to ignore them."

Brown went on to say "farming will give you human understanding which clouds of hatred, prejudices cannot take away from you as long as you communicate one with the other about your ideas."

The welcoming address was delivered by Atty. Lee Evans, who was representing Mayor William Hartsfield, who was reported to be ill.

In his address, Evans, told the 300 delegates, representing 17 southern states about the rapid growth of Atlanta. He said it is estimated that the city will exceed one million inhabitants by 1861. He told of the many public and private buildings under construction.

Daily World

"All facilities are inadequate for the number of people we have here. However, we are attempting to bring the facilities up to need, particularly our water system. We have a 1,000-bed hospital under construction and now plans are being discussed for two more — one in the upper part of the county and one in the lower part. We are making more progress in our school program. We have appropriated 18 million for new classrooms to be spent over a five-year period. By 1960 we'll need an additional 750 classrooms.

"We must give equal educational opportunity to all our children."

Also speaking was Terrell Benton, Jr., national vice president of the Future Farmers of America of Pittsburgh, Texas., who said that the farmer of today is blessed with modern equipment, scientific improvement, which result in better crops and more profit.

Second place, North Carolina of the Washington section, and third was Georgia of the Sargent section.

Presiding at the session was Cecil Strickland of Pittsburgh, Tex national president.

Music was furnished by the 60-voice National NFA chorus under the direction of I. S. Glover of Conley, Ga.

First place winners in the annual National Quartette Co was Texas of the Almmot

Vanishing From the South

By Mary Ann Pardue of The News and Observer Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON—The era of sharecropping and tenant farming is gradually vanishing from the South, according to recent government figures on farm trends.

These figures also show that small farms that have long been the backbone of agriculture south of the Mason-Dixon line are giving way to larger farms as mechanization of agriculture tends to make it less profitable to cultivate small areas of land.

As industry continues to move southward, more and more so-called "marginal farmers" are giving up a precarious livelihood on the land to seek steady employment and better living standards in metropolitan centers.

During the immediate past five years the steady march of tenants and sharecroppers way from the farms in the South totaled almost three hundred thousand. This includes 208,974 tenant farmers, 54,191 sharecroppers, and 17,367 "other and unspecified tenants."

These facts are brought out in a farm census of the South released today by the Census Bureau and covering the years from 1950 to 1954, inclusive. The Bureau defines the South as comprising the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisian, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The census reveals that more than half of the 599,759 decrease in the number of farms in the United States during the period under study occurred in the South with 335,817, or 56 per cent of the national decrease in this region.

All of the southern farms that disappeared ranged in size from 10 to 260 acres. There were some gains in the number of farms of less than ten acres, as well as in big farms of 260 acres and over.

Farms of between 10 and 50 acres represented by far the biggest dip in the total decrease of southern farms. From a total of 996,217 in 1950, the small farms declined to 811,317 last year—a loss of 184,900 farms, or 55 per cent of the overall decrease.

As small and medium size farms decrease in numbers, much of their acreage is gobbled up by larger farms. In the South as a whole, land in farms dropped from 393,215,171 acres in 1950 to 386,447,746 last year, a decrease of 6,767,425 acres or only about 20 acres per farm that ceased to exist as a separate unit.

Although there were increases in the number of big farms in the South, this region continues to have more small farms than any other area. During the five-year census period, the average size of farms increased from 215.3 to 242.2 acres for the country as a whole. In the South the average farm rose from 148.2 to 166.8 acres, while in the North the increse was from 194.4 to 212.6 acres, and in the West from 702.4 to 798.4 acres.

With the shift of farm labor to the progressively industrialized cities and towns in the South has come a corresponding shift in agricultural operations. Mechanized farming has shown a marked advance, and more and more farmers are turning to cattle and poultry raising and dairy farming to make use of additional acres taken out of controlled crops such as corn, cotton and tobacco.

In 1954, beef sold in the South brought over three-fourths of a billion dollars. This included 5,026,744 cattle sold alive for $461,578,318, plus the sale of 7,731,012 calves for $370,916,592. In 1949, the combined total of cattle and calves sold alive in the South was 9,862,895.

The number of chickens sold in 1954 was 565,575,379, almost double the 290,892,879 sold five years earlier. The turkeys raised by southern poultrymen rose from 7,471,572 in 1949 to 17,389,629 last year.

Dairy herds in the South advanced from 12,731,438 to 16,359,760 during the five-year period, and the amount of whole milk sold rose from nine to twelve billion pounds.

Hay crops covered over two million acres last year, as compared with about 640,000 acres in 1949.

During the period encompassed by the study, farm land in the South advanced in value from an estimated $58.26 per acre to $74.60 and the price of the average farm rose from $8,522 to $11,929. The Census Bureau states that these estimates are based on reports from a sample of approximately 20 per cent of the farms.

Farm Mechanization Drives Negroes To Industrial Cities

BY ROLAND SMITH
Special to The Commercial Appeal

SLEDGE, Miss., Jan. 15.—Mechanized farming is pushing the Negro from the fields of Mississippi to the industrial cities of Memphis, Chicago and Cleveland and the auto centers of Michigan.

School leaders say the decrease in Negro population between 1940 and 1950 is one of the most significant features noted in school surveys undertaken to equalize the state's educational facilities.

Two of the reports, on Quitman and Panola Counties, are typical of the population shifts underway in both hill and Delta regions. Like most counties in Mississippi, they are rural and with no large cities.

Down 15 Pct. In Panola

Oddly enough, the greatest migration has been from the hill county, Panola. Panola's Negro population declined 15 per cent, while that of Quitman, in the Delta, decreased 13 per cent.

White population, meanwhile, was climbing 12 per cent in Quitman, and decreasing one per cent in Panola.

Quitman is an agricultural county in the main, with cotton as chief crop. The biggest industry is Riverside Oil Mill at Marks, processing cotton seed and soybeans.

Panola ranks among the top counties in the state in beef cattle and diversified farming. Several industries not related to farming are located at Batesville and Sardis.

Drops Are Cited

In 1940, Quitman County had 27,191 residents, of which 18,071 were Negroes. By 1950, the overall population had dropped to 25,885, of which 15,702 were Negroes. White population climbed from 9,120 to 10,183 over the same period.

Panola County had 34,421 residents in 1940, including 20,545 Negroes. In 1950, the county had 31,271 residents, with 17,489 Negroes. White population declined from 13,876 to 13,782 in the same period.

The survey team is composed

Hand Labor Off 80% In Delta

WASHINGTON — Sharp reductions in the need for hand labor to hoe and pick cotton were shown in 1954 and '55 in the Mississippi Delta as a result of chemical weeding and mechanical picking, say researchers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Compared with hand hoeing, chemical control of weeds cuts labor needs by as much as 80 percent during the two-year tests.

However, since weed growth was light and labor costs low during those years, use of chemical weed killers did not reduce the costs of cotton weeding very much.

95 PER CENT REDUCTION

On the other hand, however, use of the mechanical cotton harvester reduced the need for hand pickers by 95 per cent, and at a savings of nearly $13 per acre.

Going further, the scientists say requirements for harvest labor dropped from 162.5 hours to only 3.38 when mechanical picking was substituted for hand picking. This means that one machine did the work of 68 hand pickers.

While chemical weeding cut labor needs overall by as much as 80 percent, hand hoeing proved cheaper in some test series and more expensive in others. For example, hand hoeing cost $9.06 an acre in the first series of two-year tests, and chemical weed control cost $10.54.

$25 ACRE SAVING

In other tests where the weeds grew thicker, the average costs of hand hoeing was $14.32 an acre, compared with only $10.17 for chemical weeding.

When weeds were controlled by the best known cultural and chemical practices, and the cotton was picked mechanically, cash savings per acre averaged about $25 more than when hoeing and hand picking were employed.

One-Man Machine Strips Sugar Cane

TOOMSUBA, Miss., Oct. 3.—(INS)—A Toomsuba planter has invented what is believed to be the world's first successful sugar sorghum cane stripper.

H. C. Welch, a Lauderdale County man, says his machine operated by only one man, can strip from eight to 10 tons of cane per hour while the average by hand method is from one to two tons per day.

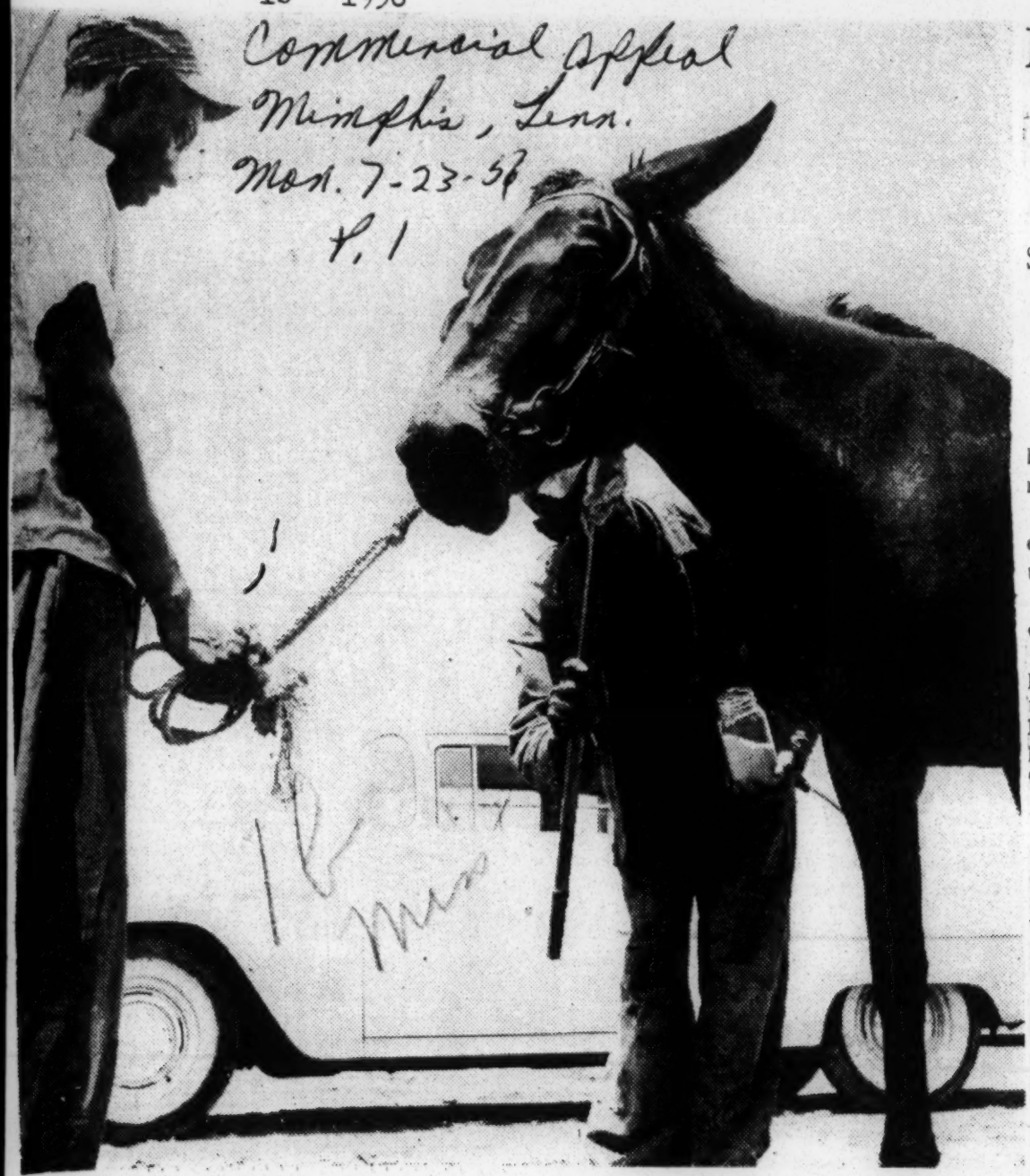
An authority in the sugar cane industry sees a great potential in the new machine which will do much to help the industry and will solve many labor problems.

In the sugar industry in Louisiana and Florida, present method is to remove leaves by burning them off the cane in the fields. This is said to be a terrific waste.

By removing the leaves mechanically at a central location, the leaves or fodder can be used for fuel for the boilers or for livestock feed.

lb 1956

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Mon. 7-23-56
P. 1



FAITHFUL TO MULE—Charlie Ellis, a Bolivar County, Miss., Negro tenant farmer, yesterday faithfully swabbed a special homemade remedy on his sick mule, a victim of anthrax. Charlie's son held the bridle

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Dawn Patrol Spreads 2-County Warning In Drive To Curb Anthrax

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Mon. 7-23-56
P. 1

State Sanitary Board Urges Vaccination As Livestock Toll Passes 200 Mark And Financial Loss Exceeds $20,000

By WILLIAM SORRELS
Staff Writer

SHAW, Miss., July 22.—A worried farmer, counting his 21st loss in the anthrax outbreak in Bolivar and Washington Counties, rubbed his chin.

"You know," he said, almost to himself, "I've got where I dread to ask the boys how many cattle they find dead each morning.

"You feel helpless—like somebody you know is sick and you can't do anything about it."

J. L. Wiggins, who lives at Longshot in Bolivar County six miles west of Benoit, found three Herefords dead Sunday in lush pastures. The afternoon previous none had exhibited ill effects.

Warning Is Sounded

Despite a 15-mile deep quarantine belt straddling county lines, officers of the Mississippi Livestock Sanitary Board each day warn farmers, prevent cattle movements and urge immediate vaccination.

Dr. Vernon Chadwick of Jackson, state veterinarian who is directing control measures, estimates the death toll passed 200 Sunday—with the financial setback exceeding $20,000.

One post-mortem on an Angus bull brought bad news. There is evidence of malignant edema, a soil organism similar to anthrax, in the area.

"It's part of the trouble here," Dr. Chadwick said, adding that edema might more likely spread into other sections than internal anthrax. He cautioned cattlemen to vaccinate for both diseases.

Some animals, principally cattle, have died since receiving inoculations for anthrax.

Mules, Hogs Hit

Mules, horses and hogs also have come down with the disease, or diseases. When a final count is made, the toll may mount, W. C. Grice of the Sanitary Board said.

Anxious farmers do all they can for their animals. Some use the modern biotics; others, especially Negro tenant farmers, use older remedies.

In a stable at E. E. Cockrell's farm at Bogue Phalia in Bolivar County, miracle drugs have been used to reduce the fever of a handsome Tennessee walking horse from 106 to 101 degrees.

Charlie Ellis, a Negro tenant at nearby Clear Creek, worked diligently to save his 4-year-old mule with steady application of his own concoction. He dips a cloth swab into a fruit jar containing Sloan's liniment, vinegar, turpentine and eggs.

Commercial Appeal

It serves as an irritant to stimulate circulation in swollen areas, Charlie said.

Disease Is Rapid

Anthrax, one of the oldest of diseases, spreads rapidly in hot humid weather unless there are strict and immediate control measures. So far, outbreaks in the Mid-South this summer have been held to limited areas. An early July outbreak to the west of Reelfoot Lake in Tennessee was limited to 38 farm animals. A small area of Louisiana has reported anthrax.

P. 2

"This thing slipped up on us," said T. Y. Williford, veteran Bolivar County agent. "Too many quit vaccinating each year."

The Bolivar County Board of Supervisors will meet at 10 Tuesday morning to continue work begun on the problem last week. Dr. Chadwick and the county health officer will attend the session at the courthouse in Cleve-

Memphis, Tenn.
Mon. 7-23-56

Death Is Swift

When internal anthrax strikes an animal, especially cattle, they die almost overnight with fever and swelling.

"They usually die at night," said Dr. Chadwick.

Bulldozers are at work in the stricken area, digging deep holes for burials. At the J. O. River's plantation at Stringtown, more than 75 animals—his has been the hardest hit farm—have died.

Woods fires also dot the countryside, for burning of the carcasses is recommended.

"One way to tell who lost some more last night," said Mr. Wiggins, who keeps a herd for his father, Dr. J. P. Wiggins, "is to watch the smoke rising."

Mosquitoes, horseflies and other insects possibly help to spread anthrax.

While Dr. Cliff Allen, a Greenville veterinarian, was making a post-mortem near Helm in Washington County Sunday morning, vultures watched from a nearby cottonwood. To prevent their activity as potential carriers, a farm hand stood by until a lowboy arrived to haul the carcass away.

Long Working Hours

All area veterinarians are working overtime. Most charge only 50 cents for inoculations.

"For the last 10 days," said one, "I've been getting up at 3 and getting in at 10:30 at night. I've put 2,600 miles on my car."

Dr. Chadwick, who delayed leaving for National Guard duty to work during the crisis, said there is no need for alarm outside the quarantine area. He said farmers should take all precautions in the section. Dr. Chadwick feels the anthrax organism causing the current outbreak has lain dormant in the Delta area for many years.

One of the last big outbreaks was in 1924, when more than 6,000 animals died in the Mid-South. Anthrax sometimes spreads to humans, but it is not too common now. Many cattlemen in this area are facing the disease for the first time.

They stop the patroling members of the Livestock Sanitary Board to ask advice.

State Cotton Farmers Urged To Use Government Classing Service

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 28.—An appeal to cotton farmers in Mississippi to use the Government classing service to determine the value of their crop was made today by Boswell Stevens, president of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation.

"The attention of the Mississippi Farm Bureau has been called to the apparent lack of understanding on the part of cotton farmers that the Government classing offices are available to class their cotton about as rapidly as it is received, especially in the early part of the season before the bulk of the samples begin to reach the classing office," he said.

This service was inaugurated to let cotton farmers know the grade and staple of cotton that they are producing, thereby giving them an idea of the value of the cotton produced, he stated.

"We believe it to be imperative that cotton growers avail themselves of this service to know the grade and staple they have in each bale to better determine the value,"

MISSISSIPPI JUDGES SEEK P TO P VICTORS

Five-Day Champion Search Starts Today

STATE TO BE COVERED

By WALTER DURHAM

Mississippi state judging in The Commercial Appeal's 1956 Plant To Prosper Contest will begin in Union County this morning, J. V. Pace, extension economist and chairman of the judging committee, said yesterday.

Mr. Pace

The committee will visit farmsteads of district winners in all sections of the state in a five-day search for state champions to carry Mississippi's standards in the grand sweepstakes judging in Memphis in December.

Plant To Prosper sweepstakes champions in the White Division will be crowned at the annual Award Dinner at the Peabody Dec. 21. Top winners in the Negro Division will be selected at a rally at Booker T. Washington Hight School Dec. 14.

To be selected in the White Division during the state judging are first, second and third place winners in both the Landowner and the Tenant Division and a first place winner in the Home Improvement Division.

Prizes Are Listed

State prizes are $100 for first, $75 for second and $50 for third to both landowners and tenants. The state prize in the Home Improvement Division is $25.

First place state landowners and tenant winners in Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee will vie for 500 awards in each class. There also is a $100 sweepstakes prize for home improvement, open only to tenants.

In the Negro Division of Plant To Prosper, state prizes are $50 for first, $37.50 for second, $32.50 for third and $25 for fourth to both landowners and tenants. State winners in the Home Improvement Division will receive $25 each.

Sweepstakes prizes in the Negro Division are $350 for the best landowner and $250 for the best tenant family. The home improvement sweepstakes award is $50.

How They're Judged

The sweepstakes prizes are given by The Commercial Appeal, the Memphis Chamber of Commerce and the Colored Tri-State Fair.

Contestants this year are being judged 50 per cent for efficient farm management and improvement and 10 per cent for participation in community life.

Serving with Mr. Pace on the committee will be Miss Katherine Simpson, extension specialist in balanced farm and home planning, and Dallas C. Vandevere, chief of production loan operations for the Farmers Home Administration

MISSISSIPPIANS TAKE NEGRO P TO P HONORS

Bennie Merritt Of Aberdeen Leading Landowner

OTHER WINNERS NAMED

Special to The Commercial Appeal

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 8.—A 51-year-old Monroe County landowner and a 25-year-old Holmes County tenant are Mississippi state champions in the Negro Division of The Commercial Appeal's 1956 Plant To Prosper Contest.

Top honors in the Home Improvement Division were captured by a Marshall County couple who own a 306-acre farm.

19 Farms Visited

State winners in the contest were announced Saturday by W. E. Ammons, extension leader in Negro men's work who served as chairman of the state judging committee. The judging group visited farmsteads in 19 counties before making the decisions.

Chosen as first-place winner in the Landowner Division was Bennie Merritt of Route 3, Aberdeen, Monroe County, who operates a 62-acre cotton, dairy and truck farm. He bought the place in 1945 and paid it out in three years.

In the Tenant Division, the championship went to Matt Johnson of Route 4, Lexington, Holmes County, who rents 120 acres. His principal income is from cotton and hogs.

Jessie and Mamie Jones of Route 4, Holly Springs, Marshall County, 68 and 36, respectively, placed first in the Home Improvement Division. They built a new home this year.

As first place winners in their divisions, the Merritt family and the Johnson family will receive $50 each at the annual Plant To Prosper Rally at Booker T. Washington High School in Memphis, Dec. 14.

The Merritts also are now eligible to compete for the $350 landowner sweepstakes prize to be awarded to the most outstanding contestant of Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee at the Memphis meeting.

The Johnsons are eligible to compete for the $250 tenant sweepstakes prize. The Jones family will receive a $25 state prize for home improvement and are candidates for the $50 home improvement sweepstakes.

Other Winners

Other Mississippi landowner winners and their prizes include C. P. Tate of Route 1, Osyka, Pike County, $37.50; John H. Malone of Route 1, Pickens, Holmes County, $32.50, and Willie McDaniel of Route 3, Batesville, Panola County, $25.

In the Tenant Division, second place and $37.50 went to Martha Bolden of Scott, Bolivar County; third place and $32.50 to O. C. Pegues of Route 1, Holly Springs, Marshall County, and fourth place and $25 to Spencer Edwards of Route 2, Nesbitt, DeSoto County.

Other home improvement winners were J. D. Thornton of Route 1, Anguilla, Sharkey County; Henry Donald of Noxapater, Winston County, and William Jones of Sardis, Panola County.

The Edward Thomas family of Route 3, Batesville, Panola County, are entered for the landowner sweepstakes award. They are former state champions.

Successful Farming in the South Presents Tough Job

Herald p. 21-a
Dun. 2-13-56

...Mississippi County Tries Out Experiment

...Many Fail Because of Lack of Real Knowhow

By NIXON SMILEY
Herald Staff Writer

KOSCIUSKO, Miss. — Attala County, in the heart of the red clay farming section of Mississippi, is showing how it is possible to make progress by going backward.

SMILEY

The 1940 population of Attala county was 30,000. It had dropped to 25,000 in 1950, and "has lost a lot of people since then."

What is happening in Attala county is happening in much of the rural South today.

Miami, Fla.

The Negroes and the poor Whites are pouring into the industrial cities. They no longer can make a living in the rural areas. They are no longer wanted there. They are going where the opportunities are brighter.

★ ★ ★

EXCEPT in the Mississippi Delta, the soil of Mississippi is not very rich. It is like much of the soil elsewhere in the South. To make it productive requires a lot of know-how.

The small, uneducated farmer and the tenant farmer have been finding things on the farm too tough for them. Furthermore, where a farmer used to operate a four-horse farm with the help of three tenants, he now does the work himself with a tractor.

This has freed thousands of Negroes and poor whites.

There is very little industry in Attala County. The only plant of any importance is that of the Superior Coach Corp. of Lima, Ohio, on the outskirts of Kosciusko. It provides work from time to time for several hundred persons, many of them small farmers. The plant just finished assembling 250 buses for delivery to Saudi Arabia, where they will be used to carry Moslem pilgrims to Mecca.

★ ★ ★

"IT TAKES a good farmer to make a living in the South today," said J. C. Williams, farm extension worker in Kosciusko, "We do have a number of good farmers in Attala County, and our farmers generally are getting better all the time.

"We are helping farmers to work out individual programs which suit their soil and their needs. Last year, for instance, Attala farmers planted 150,000 pine seedlings on land not being used for crops.

"We're also helping farmers to get away from the idea that cotton is the only cash crop. We're helping them to develop balanced livestock programs, so that they can make money from hogs or cattle or from milk. The Pet Milk Co. has a processing plant in Kosciusko and is buying milk from local farmers."

★ ★ ★

EIGHTEEN MONTHS ago the extension service started a new plan in Attala county to help farmers. It is a "balanced farm and home program," and is part of a nationwide federal and state plan to boost the income and wellbeing of rural people.

William DuBard, farm agent, and Mrs. Dorothy Ashcraft, home agent, are spending full time to help 22 farmers and their families in Attala county to develop an improved farm and home plan.

The farms range from 43 acres to 500 acres. They were selected by a committee, mainly on account of the families' willingness to co-operate and the locations in the county.

For these farms are meant to serve as an example to other farmers.

★ ★ ★

"OF COURSE it's too early to see any great improvement," said DuBard. "It's going to take time. Furthermore, farmers are too often handicapped by a lack of funds. It takes a lot of money these days to develop a modern farm to its fullest possibilities.

"But these people are eager to learn and willing to use recommended farm practices, in most instances. I'm sure we're getting somewhere."

Both DuBard and Williams agreed that the county was likely to lose still more farmers during the next few years.

"There are some who won't be able to stick it out," Williams said.

White Man Goes Fishing As Negro Does the Work on Mississippi Delta

Herald Mon. 5-21-56 Miami, Fla.
p. 18-F

By NIXON SMILEY
Herald Staff Writer

MEMPHIS — In the rich Mississippi Delta from Vicksburg to Leland, to Shelby, to Clarksdale, to Tunica, to Memphis — 215 miles of cotton farms — there was not a white man at work in the fields.

SMILEY

It was my first visit to the Delta, and my first impression is a picture that will stay with me as long as I live — not a white man at work in a field from Vicksburg to Memphis.

The Negroes were doing everything, preparing the soil, doing the planting and the cultivating. There was not even a white man out there to supervise. And the Negroes were driving big tractors and operating complicated equipment.

Who said that the Negro didn't have mechanical aptitude?

I spent the night at Leland, in the heart of the Delta. Over coffee and eggs the next morning at the Leland Cafe I heard a group of white farmers talking. Their skin was tanned and windburned, but the insides of their hands were soft.

A swarthy fellow shifted his cigar from one corner of his mouth to the other.

"The fishing ain't so good," he said.

"Well, me and Pete ain't done so bad," said a moon-faced youth, who sipped coffee from a cup which he nested in both hands.

That was the only part of the conversation I remember that seemed to make much sense.

The dingy Negro shacks speck the landscape from one end of the Delta to the other. A third of them stand empty.

I asked a fellow at a filling station in Shelby about the empty houses. Were the Negroes leaving the Delta?

"Leaving the Delta? Shucks, no," the man answered as he scrubbed a coat of splattered insects off the windshield of my car. "They've never had it so good. Getting a dollar an hour, and the work's easier than ever. Drive tractors. Some mules, yes, but not like it used to be. These niggers leave? Shucks, no."

The Negroes outnumber the whites in the Delta country three to one. The population of Coahoma County, whose county seat, Clarksdale, is the largest town in the Delta, rose from 46,000 in 1930 to 49,000 in 1950. But the Negro population of Coahoma county was 35,000 in 1930 and still 35,000 in 1950.

What's happened to all those big familes these Negroes have been raising? 'Gators haven't got all of them.

No figures are available, but the county agent's office in Clarksdale figures the Negro population in Coahoma county is less now than it was in 1950.

I stopped at a roadside farm and talked for a few moments with a Negro who was readjusting the cultivators of a four-row tractor unit.

"Heaps of people leaving the Delta," he said. "Me? I stays. I ain't got no business up there in the city. I been there. It ain't for me."

Many white landlords, looking to the future, are giving their Negro tenants a break. They split the cotton crop percentage-wise up so many pounds, and all the Negro can produce above this is his.

Not all farms are even partly mechanized and 100 per cent mechanized farms are still rare. You see a lot of mules in the Delta. And you hear that the reason many farmers are slow to mechanize is because they "don't want to put our colored folks out of work."

In many instances both the whites and the Negroes have stayed on the same farm through several generations. If such farms are mechanized a lot of Negroes will have to go.

"I can't put old Uncle Jess and his children off the land," the white farmer says. "And there's Aunt Sissie, she used to bounce Pappy on her knees. I feel like they're part of the family."

But many of the Negro youths are leaving. The pastures of opportunity look greener in the industrial cities than do the cotton fields.

If all the Negroes should pick up and leave the Delta, the white man would starve, I thought.

I asked the porter who helped me take my luggage out of my car at Memphis where he was from.

"Miss'ippi," he said, "the Delta part."

"What's going to happen to the white folks when all those colored people leave the Delta?" I asked.

"Starve, I reckon," the Negro grinned.

Isn't that what I just said?

350,000 Quit Mississippi Farms Each Year for Out-of-State Jobs

Herald P. 14-A Wed. 5-16-56 Miami, Fla.

By NIXON SMILEY
Herald Staff Writer

JACKSON, Miss.— New industrial plants are moving into Mississippi at the rate of nearly 100 a year.

SMILEY

Sounds like a lot of industry, and it is for Mississippi. Percentage wise, it makes Mississippi the fastest growing industrial state in the South.

But all this new industry, nearly all of it small, is only a drop in the bucket so far as Mississippi's needs are concerned.

New plants are not coming in fast enough to provide enough jobs for the people who are leaving the countryside and pouring into the cities.

Finding no jobs in the cities, the onetime sharecroppers and laborers from the cotton fields move to other states in search of opportunities. Negroes move to the North. The whites may move to Florida, to Texas or perhaps California.

Despite the fact that Mississippi's birth rate is five times her death rate, the state has fewer people than it did in 1950, when its population was 2,160,000. People are leaving Mississippi at the rate of nearly 350,000 a year. The population at last count was 2,100,000.

The long-time prospects for Mississippi aren't so black as the population statistics might indicate.

It's hard for Southerners to realize the significance of the change taking place in the rural areas of the South. Everywhere I've been people apologize for the declining numbers of rural people.

Yet the well-being of the people remaining, and that of the people who have gone, has been improved.

There are still too many people living on farms in the South. The federal price support for such basic crops as cotton, tobacco, peanuts and corn is the only thing that's keeping thousands of little farmers going in the South today.

But economists at state universities tell me the same thing —that the margin of profit the farmer now makes is so small that only the very efficient will be able to stick it out indefinitely. And that goes for the big farmer as well as the little fellow.

Thousands of Mississippi acres that used to be planted to cotton are now growing pasture grasses for cattle or slash pine for pulpwood mills.

Mississippi claims she is the foremost cattle state in the Southeast. And you don't need many farm hands to take care of cattle. Cattle don't have to be hoed, cultivated or harvested like cotton. And the pine crop is harvested only about every eight or 10 years.

Mississippi has an ambitious balance-agriculture with-industry plan to attract new industry, and it is working. The plan permits communities to give assistance to responsible industries wanting to set up shop in their areas.

Of the nearly 100 new industries which have located in Mississippi during the last 12 months, 35 have taken advantage of the community assistance plan. Communities have thus far approved $8,500,000 in bonds to acquire sites and construct factory buildings for lease to industry.

Mississippi also is cashing in on her ante-bellum mansions at Natchez, Vicksburg and Holly Springs, once the homes of wealthy, slave-owning plantation owners. Last year tourists spent over $300,000,000 in Mississippi.

The state's biggest single attraction is the military park at Vicksburg, where the North and the South have erected more tons of marble to honor the thousands who fell fighting there than you'll find in any other similar park in the world.

Farmers Yield Way Up, But...

Mississippi's 'King' Isn't Sick Yet --Blame the Cotton-Pickin' Politics!

Herald P. 27-A
Sun. 5-20-56 Miami, Fla.

By NIXON SMILEY
Herald Staff Writer

CLARKSDALE, Miss.—Cotton ain't sick.

It's the political and economic philosophies behind the cotton price support program that are sick.

SMILEY

Cotton itself is looking up as well or better than ever.

Cotton's of better quality than it used to be when it was called "king." It's fiber is longer, and the stuff made of cotton is the best ever. When cheap enough, cotton fiber is usually the preferred fiber.

Costs of producing cotton have gone up, you hear. But have you heard what has happened to the yield of cotton? It's way up. Last year Mississippi farmers produced over a bale to the acre.

In 1930 the farmers of Coahoma county, in the heart of the Delta, picked 171 pounds of cotton to the acre. In 1955 they picked 700 pounds to the acre.

In 1930 Coahoma county farmers picked 65,000 bales from 182,000 acres. In 1955 they picked 135,000 bales from 95,000 acres.

The Delta farmer can produce more than a bale to the acre and loaf. His Negroes produce it for him. He can go fishing or loaf in town with his friends.

With cotton bringing over 30 cents a pound a farmer can make money when his yield is 700 pounds to the acre.

But with intensive farming, the Delta farmer can produce over two bales to the acre — over 1,000 pounds of ginned cotton. Last year a number of farmers produced three bales to the acre, and a few got as many as four. That's really growing cotton, but it can be done with know-how and the know-how is available.

Cotton research in the South is far out in front. I spent part of a day at Stoneville, Miss., one of th eSouth's main centers of cotton research. I found that cotton farming is years behind research.

The methods used for producing most of the South's cotton are more closely related to the 19th century than the mid-20th century.

This is not just a personal idea. It was repeated by every farm economist I have talked with during the past several weeks of touring the South.

The economists blame politics. "Only the agricultural industries that are not price-supported are making headway," they said. "Look at the poultry industry, the fresh vegetable industry and the citrus industry. Look how they've developed."

But cotton, they all say, is hopelessly bogged down. Much of the nation's cotton is produced on plots no bigger than three to eight acres.

If cotton prices were not supported at a high level, it would not be possible for a farmer to plant a small patch of cotton and make a profit. Cotton prices are as synthetic as the substitutes which are pushing thousands of cotton bales off the market every year.

How, then, can cotton farming be brought up to the mid-20th century level?

By encouraging complete mechanization of production, farm economists say.

Get the little grower with his five-acre patch out of the cotton growing business. Pay him to plant pine trees or pasture grass on his cotton land, but get him out of cotton.

For cotton, to be cheap and competitive with other fibers, it must be produced cheaply.

That means larger farms, higher yields and 100-per cent mechanization. With 100 per cent mechanization one man can do the work of ten, and do it better.

But isn't it cruel, you might ask, to put so many people out of work, and especially the little farmers?

Perhaps it is more cruel to keep these people in a sub-marginal way of life.

There's little hope for the fellow these days who is trying to make a living on a tiny patch of land, unless members of his family have jobs in industry. And if the family has outside income, then the income from cotton isn't absolutely necessary anyway.

SENATOR JAMES O. EASTLAND
PLANTATION LABOR- GERMAN IMMIGRANTS

German Family Of Five Takes Up Plantation Life At Doddsville, Miss.

German Family Begins Again On Eastland Farm In Delta

Commercial Appeal
Sat. 3-3-56 P. 23

By HELEN SHEARON
Special to The Commercial Appeal

DODDSVILLE, Miss., March 2.—A family of German immigrants, with two hectic weeks in America behind them, settled in a new home on the plantation of Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) here this week. Memphis, Tenn.

Joseph Fischer Sr., his wife and three children, have moved into a white frame house on the sprawling plantation and are seeking a new life from the disrupted one they have known since they lost their farm in Hungary to the Russians in 1945.

Their trip to the United States was sponsored by Senator Eastland. Mr. Fischer will work as a tenant on the place.

Mr. Rice

The children, Joseph Fischer Jr., 15, and his 13-year-old sister, Elizabeth Fischer, have started school in Ruleville, five miles north of here, still unable to speak English. However, Elizabeth brags that she knows the name of every one of her sixth grade classmates.

W. R. Rice, Doddsville service station owner who acts as interpreter for the family, predicts they will quickly acquire the language.

J. T. Jones, manager of the plantation unit in which Mr. Fischer will be employed, said Mr. Fischer will be a gardener and yardman until planting season.

Home Facilities Modern

Frau Fischer will continue her duties as wife and mother in the five-room house which has electricity, plumbing and gas. The 3-year-old baby of the family, Anna Marie Fischer, will remember her former home the least. Born near Munich where the family migrated from Hungary, she is blond, blue-eyed, and like all little girls loves her beautiful German-made doll.

Mr. Fischer rented a small farm in Germany and also worked as an assistant to a stone mason there.

A domestic problem was handled quite well by Mr. Fischer the day after he arrived in Mississippi. Not knowing the English word for egg, Mr. Fischer substituted art for language on his first trip to the plantation commissary.

When the storekeeper could not determine that the picture he drew was of an egg, the self-reliant Mr. Fischer simply drew the hen sitting on the egg. He got the eggs.

Second Family T oCome

The Fischers will be having German-speaking neighbors soon. Senator Eastland is sponsoring a second German family who also will be employed on the plantation.

The Fischers are Roman Catholic and attended Mass Sunday at Cleveland.

Among the family's first visitors in their new home were Mrs. Gertrude Werbeck and her 15-year-old son, Hartmut Werbeck, of Greenville. The Werbeck family came from Germany a year ago and now speak good English.

Hart, as the Greenville boy is called in his newly-adopted country, played checkers or "dame" with young Joseph and the two families swapped information about their former homes.

The Fischers of Doddsville were reassured by the Werbecks of Greenville that the United States and Mississippi are fine places to live.

Commercial Appeal
Sat. 3-3-56 P. 23
Memphis, Tenn.

OFF TO SCHOOL—Joseph Fischer Jr. and his sister, Elizabeth, wave goodby to their 3-year-old sister, Anna Marie, as they leave for school in nearby Ruleville. Young Joseph is in the seventh grade and Elizabeth attends sixth grade. Neither speaks English, although Elizabeth knows the names of all her classmates.

Commercial Appeal
Sat. 3-3-56
P. 23
Memphis, Tenn.

FAMILY GROUP—The Joseph Fischer family is getting acquainted with neighbors and new friends on Senator James O. Eastland's plantation at Doddsville, Miss. From Munich, Germany, are Elizabeth Fischer (1), Mrs. Fischer (2), Anna Marie Fischer (3), Joseph Fischer Jr. (4) and Mr. Fischer (5).

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Sat. 3-3-56
P. 23
Memphis, Tenn.

VISITOR — Mrs. Gertrude Werbeck (right) of Greenville, Miss., who moved to the Mississippi Delta from Germany a year ago, was among the first visitors in the Fischer home. Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, who speak no English, enjoyed the conversation in German. The Fischer family is one of two being sponsored by Senator Eastland. The second German family will arrive soon.

—Photos by Robert Co...

Commercial Appeal
Sat. 3-3-56
P. 23
Memphis, Tenn.

OPPORTUNITY AHEAD —A view of the flat Delta countryside is shown Mr. Fischer (2) by Sam Riddell (1), plantation bookkeeper, J. T. Jones (3), unit manager, and William J. Godbold (4), plantation manager.

1b 1956

RESEARCH STRESSED BY COTTON COUNCIL

Co-ordinated Program, Expanded In Efforts, To Be Proposed

By GERALD L. DEARING
Markets Editor

BILOXI, Miss., Jan. 29.—A co-ordinated research program for cotton, expanded far beyond the present efforts and organized as to objectives, will be recommended by the National Cotton Council when the report of the Production and Marketing Committee is adopted Tuesday.

Criticism of the haphazard approach to cotton research was voiced in the committee discussions. Too often, it was charged, the research projects were fitted to the needs of the unoccupied research teams available and followed the lines for which the workers were best suited.

Research Needs Stressed

The committee cited the need for the determination of what research is essential, then placing the research projects with the groups best qualified to do the work. Increased agricultural research has been an aim of the Administration in Washington and was advocated in the President's farm message. The Council's aim is to channel the research into areas where it is needed, rather than have it dissipated merely to keep the research staffs occupied with un-co-ordinated projects.

Questions Raised

The Council, when the general sessions get underway, also is expected to discuss the effects of the Government foreign economic policy on cotton.

The questions to be raised include:

What will be the effect of the policy of extending financial assistance to increase the capacity of Asswan Dam in Egypt to allow more water for crop irrigation there?

Irrigation Needed

What about the policy of extending financial assistance to Mexico, Central America and the Middle East for the construction of irrigation facilities and for the purchase of agricultural machinery?

These recommendations also were made as a means of offsetting the rapid increase in the use of synthetic fibers abroad.

In some countries, notably Germany, Austria and Japan, the use of synthetics already has equaled the use of cotton and the trend toward synthetics is increasing.

Two reasons are assigned for this increase, the desire of nations for independence in developing a source for fibers, and the constant lowering of the price of synthetics at times when cotton prices have been stabilized at a high level by the American support system.

Many synthetic producing nations are increasing their industry as a means of developing an exportable product which will supply them with foreign exchange. The United States last year imported synthetic fibers equivalent to 400,000 bales of cotton.

Sunday's convention activities centered about the meeting of the directors which was called to take the recommendations of the various committees and work them into resolutions to be made to the delegates.

The producer and shipper delegations held caucuses Sunday afternoon to discuss the major recommendations, particularly the export plan and the textile import quotas.

The convention sessions start Monday with the address of W. T. Wynn, president. He will review the activities of the Council and the problems being faced by cotton.

The rest of the day Tuesday morning will be devoted to discussion of a program designed to double the activities of the Council.

Voting on the resolutions will come Tuesday.

1b 1956

NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

Ga. Home Agent Sets Progress Record

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Name $150,000 School For Her

Sat. 4-28-56 T-8

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Among the 4,000 white and colored home agents who will join with nearly six million homemakers in observing the 11th annual National Home Demonstration Week, April 29-May 5, few will have a finer achievement record to celebrate than Mrs. Lovie M. Lyles for whom the new $150,000 Cedartown, Ga., elementary school has been named.

Through 36 years, Mrs. Lyles has served as the home demonstration agent of Polk County, Ga., helping rural families to grow and conserve more food for better year-round diets, to shift from one-crop farming to a diversified agriculture, and to climb up from tenancy to ownership of their own farms.

Within the past 15 years Negro farm ownership has doubled in the county.

RAISE LIVING LEVEL

Mrs. Lyles achievements serve as examples of the things the nation's home demonstration agents are doing to help rural and village families to raise their level of living.

Last year the 443 colored home agents and supervisors in the South assisted more than 200,000 families with food and nutrition problems, some 150,000 with health problems, and nearly 100,000 with family life problems.

During the observance which has as its theme, "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World," home agents and leaders of the 65,000 home demonstration clubs throughout the country will report on their achievements and set goals for furthering the work.

MANY NOW SELL

While Mrs. Lyles main emphasis has been on eating and living better, gradually the farm families—largely tenants and sharecroppers — have begun to grow more than enough for home use. Many are now selling vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, chickens, and a few hogs and calves in town.

Last year, Mrs. Lyles kept a record on the sideline sales of 10 families. Their gross totaled $3,945.22.

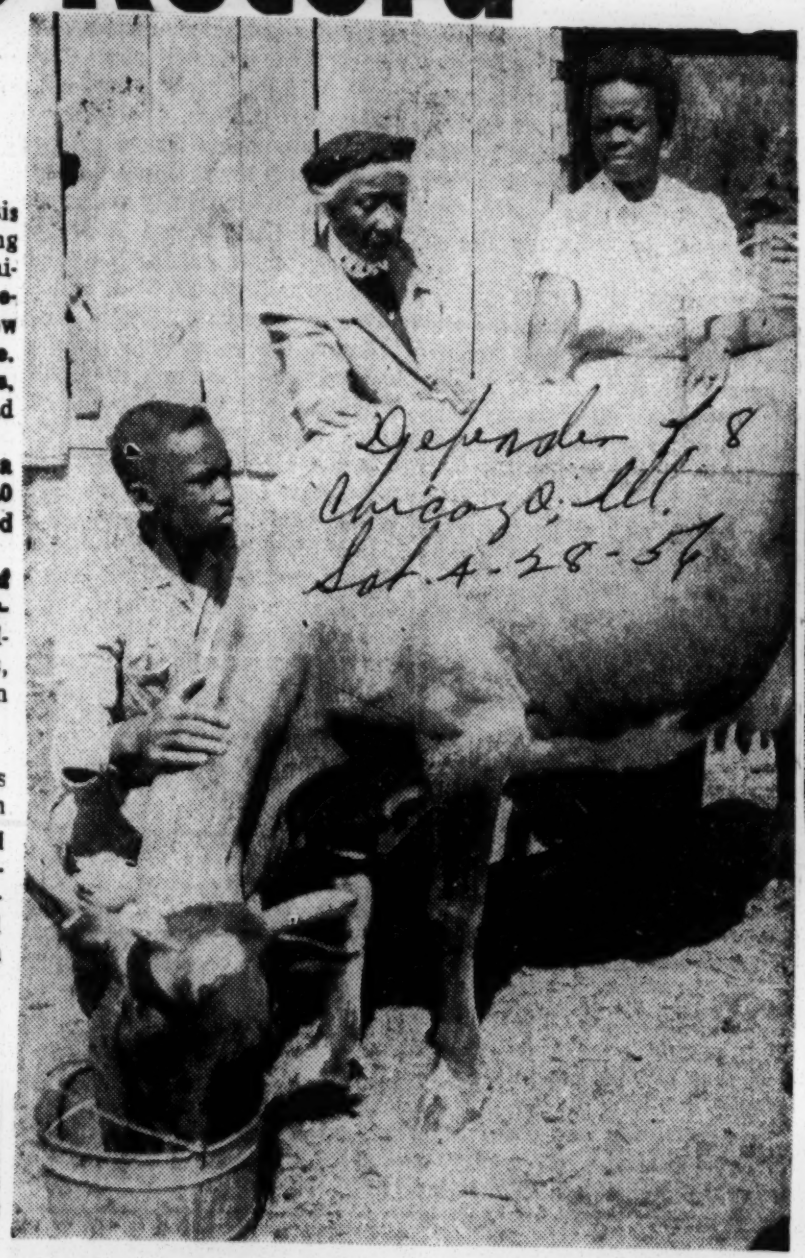
With the extra money, some of the families improved the appearance of their homes, others installed running water and bathrooms, and some began buying their own farms.

2,138 IN 4-H

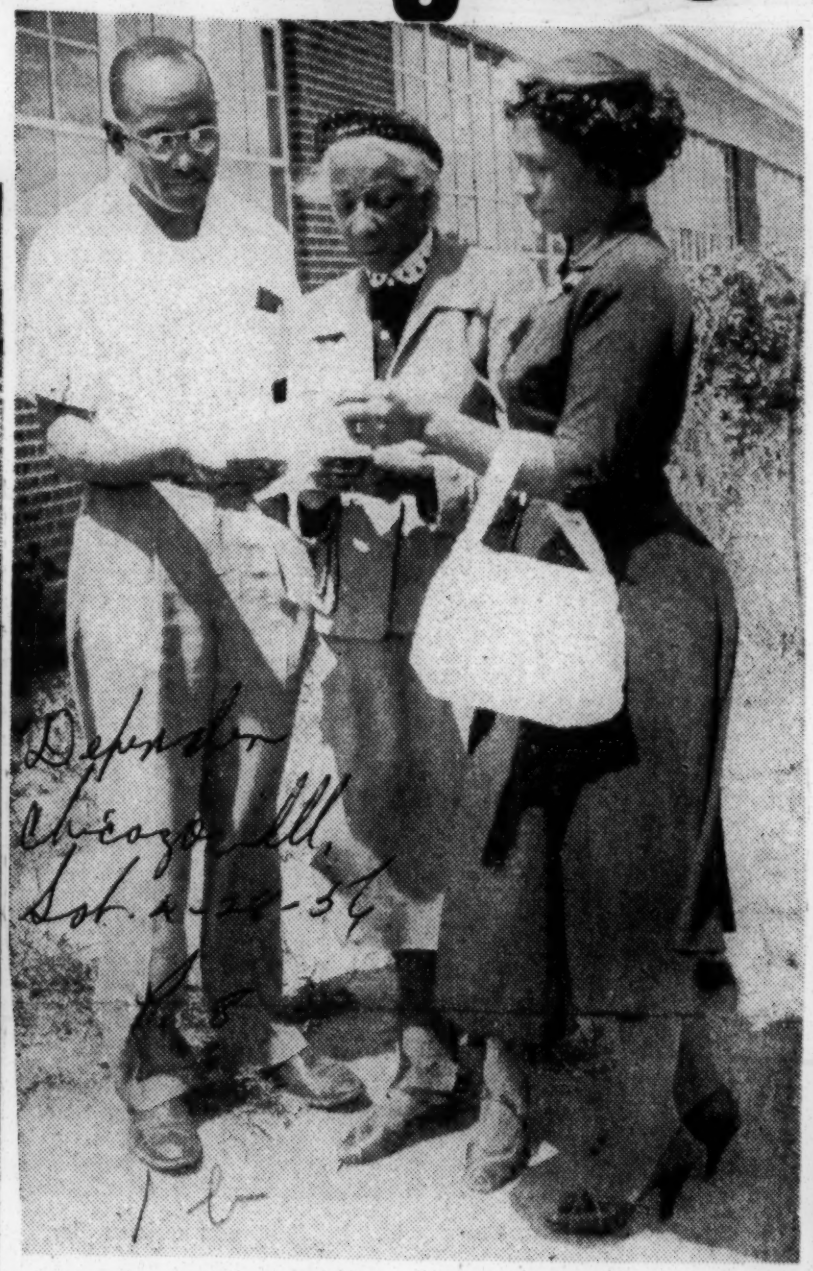
The work in Polk County is accomplished largely through home demonstration clubs and 4-H clubs which Mrs. Lyles has organized. Membership in the county's 22 4-H clubs totals 2,138, and in the 16 home demonstration clubs, 684.

In approving the naming of the school for Mrs. Lyles, Superintendent Kankakee Anderson said she is a quiet, but effective and faithful worker, and her people wanted the school named for her.

Mrs. Lyles was an elementary school teacher for six years prior to her appointment as a home demonstration agent in 1920. She was graduated from Clark college, Atlanta, in 1914.



HELPING 4-H'ERS with their projects take up nearly half of Mrs. Lovie M. Lyles' time as home agent of Polk County, Ga. Here she is shown talking with 4-H'ers William and Mattie Tumlin of Cavesprings. Although their parents are sharecropers, these youngsters are being encouraged by Mrs. Lyles to raise cattle and hogs. USDA Photo



IN RECOGNITION of her work as home demonstration agent of Polk County, Georgia, this elementary school in Cedartown, Ga., was named for Mrs. Lovie M. Lyles, shown at center reviewing dedication plans with R. A. Bryant, principal of the Cedartown high school; and Mrs. Doris T. Owes, State supervisor of colored home agents. The Lyles elementary was built at a cost of $150,00.

"PRODUCE QUALITY EGGS for market," Mrs. Lovie M. Lyles, left, home agent for Polk County, Georgia, is telling Mrs. James G. McClendon of Rockmart, Ga., who sells 10 dozen eggs a week. Egg money paid for the electric refrigerator at right, and for the installation of the sink. It will be achievements such as these that homemakers will be reporting during National Home Demonstration Week, April 29-May 5.

National H-D Week Held At Rustburg, Va.

Special to the Guide.

RUSTBURG, Va. The Campbell County Home Demonstration Committee sponsored its first observance of National Home Demonstration Week on May 3, at the Yellow Branch Community Center.

All five of the Home Demonstration clubs were present. The program consisted of the following: Welcome, Mrs. Mallie Williams, president Y. B. H. D. club; Scope of Home Demonstration Work by Mrs. Geneva Cardwell, Mrs. Juanita Cunningham, president of Hodges H. D. club; "Why celebrate National Home Demonstration Week", Mrs. Sallie Herndon, vice president of Yellow Branch H. D. club. Introduction of speaker, Mrs. N. H. Payne, president of Lynch Station H D. club. Address on National theme, "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World" by C. A. Elliott, local farm agent.

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EXHIBITS were articles made in the clubs as parts of the program set up for the year. Articles included children's dresses, work dresses and aprons, quilts, play togs, pot holders, laundry bag, old fashion straw brooms, table cloths, handkerchief bags, crochet doilies, baby's bib blouses, child's housecoat and slip. Presentation of these exhibits were given by Mrs. Fannie Morgan, president of Hill Creek H. D. club.

Summary and recognition of leaders was given by the home agent, Mrs. M. M. Bailey. Leaders recognized for outstanding service were Mrs. Olivia Hughes, Mrs. Geneva Cardwell, Miss Catherine Douglas, Mrs. Odell Peerman and Mrs. Jacheled Payne.

1b 1956

IN RADIO INTERVIEW

Advertiser Pg-C

Home Agent Gives Digest Of HD Club's Program

Thurs. 5-31-56

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, May 29—Mrs. Rosa L. Mindingall, New Rising Star home demonstration club member, was interviewed on a radio program recently, in the interest and observance of National Home Demonstration Week.

After a brief outline of purposes of home demonstration program by the Macon county home agent, Mis Leon V. Battle, Mrs. Mindingal related how home demonstration work has made progress and grown through the near 28 years since its beginning in Macon County.

A fine tribute was paid Mrs. Laura R. Daly, retired home agent, who pioneered the work and led hundreds of women like Mrs. Mindingall, in paths of progress and better living.

Mrs. Mindingall in relating her account of how helpful the home demonstration work has been to her through the years, stated that the only way she and many of her friends, knew how to keep ice was to wrap it in a blanket and bury the ice in the ground near the house. To even get ice was a rare treat, to think nothing of owning an ice-box. Flies and household pests were considered necessary evils; the young mother and housewife, living on the farm, had no access to the now available invaluable health clinics and the family looked forward to its members having "that bad feeling" each year, especially in the Spring.

GAVE ENCOURAGEMENT

For a way out of this situation and these conditions, the home agent, offered suggestions, gave assistance and encouragement to those who would improve their homes, their farms and communities.

Mrs. Mindingal, who represented more than 500 home demonstration club members in Macon county, many of whom are enjoying as a result of their work through the years, comfortable, conveniently arranged homes with modern conveniences, pledges her full support of the home demonstration program in the future.

Further, Mrs. Mindingall advises young mothers and homemakers to join a club; never be ashamed of having to make a "small beginning," rather, take an active part in as many of the activities of the home demonstration program as possible and enjoy the results of accomplishments in the years to come.

MANY OPPORTUNITIES

There are numerous opportunities for the homemaker of today; there are numerous opportunities for her to serve in almost any capacity which she chooses, she said. Mrs. Marie McKinney, president of the Macon County Home Demonstration Council, and Mrs. Luvesta Moore, secretary of the council, urge all women who enjoy working toward better homes, families, better communities, to join the Home Demonstration Council.

Join and work with your community club, your home demonstration club, or some organization or related group, and help make the National Theme: "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World" more of a reality in each home, in the county, the state and the nation.

Colored Home Agent Sets Achievement Example For National Home Dmonstration Week Observance

Advocate Pg 1

Jackson Miss

Sat 4-28-56

Among the 4,000 white and colored home agents who will join with nearly six million homemakers in observing the 11th annual National Home Demonstration Week, April 29-May 5, few will have a finer record of achievement to celebrate than Mrs. Lovie M. Lyles for whom the new $150,000 Cedartown, Ga., elementary school has been named.

Through 36 years, Mrs. Lyles has served as the colored home demonstration agent of Polk County, Ga., helping rural families to grow and conserve more food for better year-round diets, to shift from one-crop farming to a diversified agriculture, and to climb up from tenancy to ownership of their own farms. Within the past 15 years Negro farm ownership has doubled in the county.

Mrs. Lyles achievements serve as examples of the kinds of things the Nation's home demonstration agents are doing to help rural and village families to raise their level of living.

Last year the 443 colored home agents and supervisors in the South assisted more than 200,000 families with food and nutrition problems, some 150,000 with health problems, and nearly 100,000 with family life problems.

During the observance which has as its theme, "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World," home agents and leaders of the 65,000 home demonstration clubs throughout the country will reporton their achievements and set goals for furthering the work.

While Mrs. Lyles main emphasis has been on eating and living better, gradually the farm families—largely tenants and sharecroppers—have begun to grow more than enough for home use. Many are now selling vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, chickens, anda few hogs and calves in town.

Last year, Mrs. Lyles kept a record on the sideline of 10 families. Their gross totaled $3,945.28. With the extra money, some of the families improved the appearance of their homes, others installed running water and bathrooms, and some began buying farms of their own.

The work in Polk County is accomplished largely through home demonstration clubs and 4-H clubs which Mrs. Lyles has organized. Membership in the county's 22 colored 4-H clubs totals 2,138, and in the 16 home demonstration clubs, 684.

In approving the naming of the school for Mrs. Lyles, Superintendent Kankakee Anderson said she is a quiet, but effective and faithful worker, and her people wanted the school named for her. Mrs. Lyles was an elementary school teacher for six years prior to her appointment as home demonstration agent in 1920. She was graduated from Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., in 1914.

1b 1956

NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA

Over 1,000 Boys Expected At New Farmers Convention

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. p. 7

Lusa. 9-25-56

By WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

Young men representing 17 Southern states began pouring into the Butler Street YMCA Monday and registering for their 22nd National convention.

The New Farmers of America, a national organization for farm boys studying vocational agriculture in the public secondary schools, will meet in Atlanta through the 28th of this month. The youngsters have picked Atlanta as their permanent convention headquarters. This was done several years ago when the group of young men decided that the city, because of location, would be the "ideal place" to come together and discuss advance techniques of agriculture.

1,000 BOYS

According to officials and adult leaders of the New Farmers, more than a 1,000 boys will take part in the convention during the week.

Activities for Monday began with registration and a meeting of the national board of trustees. Registration was under the direction of McKinley Wilson of Georgia. Mr. Wilson has been in charge of these activities for several years now.

Today's activities will continue with more registration, a rehearsal of the national chorus and a meeting of the state advisors beginning at 9 a. m.

Other meetings for the morning and noon will include the national advisory council, directory of personnel, a tour of Grant Park, College Hill and a rehearsal of the Star Superior Farmer ceremony.

MAYOR TO SPEAK

At 4 p. m. there will be auditions for the talent program to be held at Taft Hall Municipal Auditorium.

The evening session will also be held at the Auditorium where Mayor William Hartsfield is scheduled to make the welcome address. His speech is to be followed by remarks from officials of the group and Terrell Benton, Jr., national vice-president of the Future Farmers of America, another organization.

Fred Brown, principal of H. R. Butler School Atlanta, is also to address the group.

The New Farmers of America had its beginning in Virginia in May, 1927 when the New Farmers Virginia Chapters held their first state meeting and convention at Virginia State College in Petersburg.

45,000 MEMBERS

The organization has made rapid growth since that time. Today, there are 1,020 chartered chapters with 45,000 active members. It is recognized as one of the largest farm boy organizations in the world. National headquarters are maintained in the Agricultural Education Branch of the Office of Education, Department of Health and Welfare in Washington.

The national organization has become "an important factor in the development of the New Farmers of America, and has grown not only in membership, but has each year, improved its program of helping farm boys to better prepare themselves for citizenship and life on the farm," officials say.

Daily World

A local Enterntainment Committee under the direction of Mrs. Cornelia Gadsden and working cooperatively with Miss Evelyn Jefferson of the Butler Street YMCA Staff, has arranged a series of entertainments for the group. One of the highlights will be a social at the Atlanta Life Home Office Recreational Building. Another performance by the Bethlehem Dramatic Club, under direction of Miss Lillie Florence Arnold, will be held at the New Auburn Avenue Casino — Irvin Favors, Proprietor of the Auburn Casino. Also the public schools of Atlanta have arranged for a group of teachers to sponsor approximately 500 young ladies to attend as hostesses on Thursday, Sept. 27.

Lusa. 9-25-56

Members of the Enterntainment Committee are: Miss M. E. Howard, Miss Eleanor Bradley, Miss Sarah Wingfield, Mrs. Emma D'Shazor, Mrs. Annie Scott, Mrs. Elsie Evans, Mr. Welborn Crenshaw, Melvin Waples, John W. Miles, Alphonso Goggins, Herbert Watson, Roy Wolfe, C. W. Whitaker, Virgin Scott, Miss Vernice Eppinger, Mrs. Jean Foster, Mrs. Modiste, Mrs. Eula Cohen.

OFFICES AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS AT BUTLER STREET YMCA

Many of the committee meetings are taking place at the Butler St. YMCA where more than 200 of the delegates are housed. Special recognition should be given to Kroger Company, Georgia Power Company and the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce all of which have cooperated to make this Convention a successful one.

Lusa 9-25-56 Atlanta Ga.

ABOVE ARE THE INDIVIDUALS who will be responsible for the activities of the 22nd National Convention of the New Farmers of America, which will be held in Atlanta, Georgia, September 24-28, 1956. The picture was made last month while the officers were in Washington, D. C. making final plans for the convention. — (Seated right to left) Dr. W. T. Spanton, Chief Agricultural Education Service, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.; Cecil Strickland, National President, Pittsboro, Texas; Billy Ray Ballard, National Secretary, Arcadia, Louisiana and W. N. Elam, Administrative Executive Secretary, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. (Standing right to left) G. W. Conoly, National Advisor, Tallahassee, Florida; J. R. Powell, Executive Secretary. Prairie View, Texas; Roosevelt Lawrence, (student) Treasurer, Chadbourn, North Carolina; James Wright, 1st Vice President, Waynesboro, Georgia; Arthur L. Jones, 3rd Vice President, Orange, Virginia; Lemon Strong, Reporter, Eurora, Arkansas and W. T. Johnson, National Treasurer, Greensboro, North Carolina. The New Farmers of America is a national organization with headquarters in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

New Farmers Of America To Convene In Atlanta Sept. 24

Daily World Fri. 9-21-56 Atlanta, Ga.

P.1

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 9-25-56

TOP THREE NEW FARMERS — President Cecil Strickland (C) Prairie View, Texas; Vice Presidents Billy Ray Ballard (L) Arcadia, Louisiana and Arthur Lee Jones, Orange, Virginia are all happy as the annual convention of the New Farmers of America got underway Monday night. — (Perry's Photo)

More than 1,200 Negro farm boys from seventeen states are expected to attend the Twenty-Second Annual National Convention of the New Farmers of America to be held in Atlanta's Municipal Auditorium, Sept. 24 to 28.

The New Farmers of America is the national organization for students of vocational agriculture in the public schools which operates under the provision of the National Vocational Education Acts. It is an educational; non-political, nonprofit, farm youth organization of voluntary membership, designed to develop agricultural leadership, character, thrift, cooperation, citizenship, and patriotism.

National officers presiding at the convention will be Cecil Strickland, Box 574, Pittsburg, Texas, president; James H. Wright, Route 3, Box 115, Waynesboro, Ga. first vice-president Billy Ballard, Box 455, Arcadia, La., second vice-president; Arthur L. Jones, Mt. Sharon Farm, Orange, Va., third vice president; John L. Gordon, Tuskegee, Ala., secretary; Roosevelt Lawrence, Route 1, Box 9, Chadbourn, N. S., treasurer; and Leman Strong Eudora, Ark., reporter. The adult officers who will assist the boys in conducting the affairs of the convention are: G. W. Conoly, national adviser, Florida A. and M. University, Tallahassee, Fla.; W. T. Johnson, national executive treasurer, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; J. R. Powell, national executive secretary, Prairie View A. and M. College, Prairie View, Texas; and W. N. Elam, national administrative secretary, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

The NFA national headquarters is maintained in the Agricultural Education Branch of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Washington, D. C. The New Farmers of America has 1,057 local high school chapters with 45,127 active members in 17 states.

The major purpose of the NFA organization is to help farm boys better prepare themselves to become successful farmers.

The convention program includes an address of welcome by Mr. William Hartsfield, Mayor of the City of Atlanta. A chorus of 75 trained voices will sing Negro spirituals and other appropriate songs.

On Thursday, Sept. 27, NFA Livestock Judging teams from 16 states will compete for honors at the Southeastern Fair Grounds in Atlanta. During the National Convention at the Municipal Auditorium, $16,408.00 will be awarded national and sectional winners in farming activities including livestock judging, farm mechanics, farm electrification, dairy farming, and soil and water management. The organization's outstanding member will be named Star Superior Farmer. H. O. Sargent awards will be made to the three most successful young adult farmers who are former students of vocational agriculture.

About 200 leading business and industrial concerns, organizations and individuals in the United States contribute more than $175,000 annually through the Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc., for the award program. Representatives of these donor firms will be the honor guests during the Tuesday night program.

New Farmers Win Honors

The Progressive Farmer
January, 1956

By Romaine Smith

NEW Farmers of America, a Negro farm youth organization, offers advantages, opportunities, and encouragement to its members. Organized in 1935 through Negro high schools, today its membership totals 42,327 in 1,016 chartered chapters, and it's still growing. The NFA is to Negro boys what FFA (Future Farmers of America) is to white boys. It is patterned after the Future Farmer movement.

Each member conducts farm projects—crops and livestock. He is taught the latest scientific information and practices related to farming and farm life. In addition, members participate in community-service programs.

Last year more than 20,000 participated in farm safety; 18,247 exhibited at agricultural fairs; 15,833 reconditioned or repaired farm machinery; 14,210 culled poultry flocks; and 10,000 repaired farm buildings.

Annually the National NFA Convention is held in Atlanta, Ga., in the city auditorium. All sessions are conducted according to parliamentary law, and in a manner that would reflect credit to any organization.

"What have you learned through NFA?" we asked Leroy Shell Troutman, Wilcox County, Ga., winner of a sectional Star Superior Farmer award (including a check for $250). "I have learned the importance and 'know-how' of 1) crop rotation, 2) soil testing, 3) pasture improvement, 4) certified seed, 5) recommended fertilizers, 6) winter cover crops, 7) terracing, 8) farm ponds, 9) farm management (advanced planning), 10) power equipment, 11) improved livestock, 12) reforestation, 13) farm and home improvement, 14) community development. And NFA has helped me produce better crops and livestock, improve my home, and better cooperate with others."

As a young farmer, what are Leroy's problems? "Over-all planning and management," admits Leroy. But through advice and counsel of his vo-ag teacher, Leroy is learning to live with his problem—one that is familiar to most young farmers.

Others honored at the National NFA Convention were Edd Van Williams, Macon County, Ala., national winner of the H. O. Sargent award (he received a check for $500); section winners Don White, Caddo Parish, La., and Willie M. Jones, Mecklenburg County, Va. (each received a check for $250).

The H. O. Sargent awards are made annually to successful young Negro farmers, former vo-ag students who have been out of school not more than 10 years.

Hunter Watson, Jr., Houston County, Tex., was named winner of the NFA National Superior Farmer award and presented a check for $500. The two sectional winners were Solomon S. Brown, Amelia County, Va., and Leroy Shell Troutman, Wilcox County, Ga.

The following NFA'ers won other national honors: Timothy White, Columbus County, N. C., farm mechanics award, $100; Hollis B. Roberts, Washington Parish, La., dairy farming, $100; Eddie Davenport, Lincoln Parish, La., water management, $100; Roosevelt McFarland, Franklin Parish, La., farm and home improvement, $100.

The quartet contest was won by Edward J. Hansberry, Joseph J. Hansberry, Theodore Hollman, and Lormie T. Margan of Pasco County, Fla. First place in public speaking went to William N. Davis, Pontotoc County, Okla.

One of the most enjoyable features of every National NFA Convention is the splendid singing by the national chorus under the able leadership of J. S. Glover, vo-ag teacher, Jasper County Training School, Monticello, Ga.

Highlight of every National NFA Convention is the chorus.

Acme Student Wins Coveted NFA Top Award

Journal & Guide P. 12
Oct. 5-5-56

ACME, N. C. — The Adult Farmers Award for excellence in vocational agriculture and New Farmers of America participation will be awarded to Theodore Coggins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Coggins of Acme.

Norfolk, Va.

Young Coggins is to receive the coveted award for being chosen the top farmer student at Armour high school here.

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COGGINS, president of the local NFA chapter, is also vice president elect of the R. R. Federation, NFA. He has served on the judging team and has participated in the NFA Federation quiz and parliamentary procedure contest.

Along with Earnest White, Maceo Freeman and W. T. Ellis, Sr., advisor, Coggins will attend the State NFA convention to be held at A. and T. College, Greensboro, June 3-5, where he will receive the award.

NFA Honors Six At Its 30th Meet

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Oct. 6-23-56

Judges Cite Webb Chapter As First Among Outstanding

P. 3

The Virginia Association of New Farmers of America held its 30th annual convention at Virginia State College, Petersburg, June 11-14. Convention sessions were presided over by Arthur Jones of Louisa and Sam Wilborne of Halifax.

Among speakers were Dr. Samuel A. Madden, director of field services at the college; Dr. J. H. Johnston, dean and vice president of the college; and Russell Lawrence, national officer from North Carolina.

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THE D. A. WEBB chapter of Halifax was judged to be the most outstanding group for the year with Amelia, Pittsylvania (Gretna), Pittsylvania (Blairs), Mecklenburg, South Hill) Louisa, Charles City and Farquier following in the order listed.

Cited for outstanding participation on individual and or team bases were the following: Public speaking — Sam Wilborne of Halifax; quiz — Carlyse Hammonds of South Hill! talent — Homer Johnson of R. R. Moton high school; quartette — Amelia, tractor operator — Harry Clarke of Pittsylvania (Blair); livestock judging Culpepper; forestry judging — Amelia; H. O. Sargent award — Curtis Cunningham of Halifax; star modern farmer — Wallace Arnold of Farquirer; Dairy farmer — Joe Arrington of Franklin; farm mechanics — Marshall Scott of Halifax; farm electrification — Lazzarus Johnson of Fluvanna; farm and home improvements — George Carter — Greenville; and soil and water management — Thomas Buster of Halifax.

The recipients of the honorary modern farmer degrees were: H. C. Jackson, dean of men, Virginia State College; Gatewood Roane, farmer of Montross; James Miller, farmer of Gretna; S. P. Morton, high school principal, Franklin; L. M. Harvey, farmer of Cullen; W. C. Edwards, principal, Halifax; and P. E. B. Byrd, farmer of Central Point.

54 NFA Boys Win Awards

Carrier Magazine
Oct. 23-56

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Fifty-four members of the North Carolina Association of New Farmers of America were awarded the Modern Farmer Degree for outstanding achievement in various farm projects.

The presentations were made at the 27th annual convention held at A. and T. College.

The list included:

Robert Sparrow and Ulysses Sparrow of Southport; Celephues Leary and Dacton Hill of Columbia; Willie Straupe and Julius Taylor of Nashville; Murphy Gabriel and Richaul Little of Catawba; James W. Freeman, Clarkton; Willie Roscoe Blue, Fairmont; Paul Greene, Durham; Richard Bowling, Greensboro; Theodore Coggins and Hubert Shaw of Acme; Samuel Morris, Cleveland; Martin Johnson, Laurinburg; David Coston, Burgaw; Paul Geralds Jr., Chadbourn; Isaac Jones, Burlington; Curtis Hall, Acme; William C. Parker Jr., Troy; Joe N. Murphy, Rose Hill; Leonard L. Petty, Wilkesboro; James A. Beatty, Eliza-thew Batchelor of Louisburg; Hugh M. Turner and Dallas Steele of Statesville; Jasper Exum, Otha M. Jones, Bobby White and Herbert Best Jr. of LaGrange; Simon McIntyre, George Wright and Fred Hardison of Rocky Point; Jimmie Kilgore, Boiling Springs; Johnnie Carson and Roger Hairston of Mocksville; Thomas Hurt and Cornelius Hill and Willie J. Clements of Lawndale; Avant Coleman, William Cofield and Jesse Vaughn of Battleboro; William Freeman and James Hicks of Oxford; Lee Riley and James Baley of Wilson; George Harris Jr. and Joseph B. Clifton and Matt-

J. P. Thompson of Boiling Springs; Johnny Bullock, Durham and Earl Robinson, Durham.

WINS NFA AWARD—Ulysses Banks of Route 4, Dublin, Ga., competed against New Farmers of America from four states (Alabama, Florida, Tennessee and Kentucky) to win first place in the sectional NFA public speaking contest, held at Nashville, Tenn. He will compete for national NFA honors at Atlanta, Ga., in September.

North Carolina Youth Elected President Of The New Farmers

BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

A North Carolina youngster was elected president of the New Farmers of America association during election, Wednesday afternoon. He is Marvin Roundtree of Elm City, N. C. Other national officers elected were:

Lewis Gibson, Marvell, Tex., first vice president; Paul Hull, Quantico Md., second vice president; James Donaldson, Madison, Fla. third vice president; Robert Hillard, Hardwood, La., secretary; Calvin McCarroll, Farensdale, Ala.; William Johnson, Conway, S. C., reporter.

The new officers were installed during the closing session of the convention, this morning. Speaking on behalf of the nine persons who received the NFA Honorary Superior Farmer Degree, S. E. Duncan, state supervisor of North Carolina, said "We accept the awards first, because we are human; second for whatever may have been our contributions to the ongo of the N. F. A. program in the past and third, for the implications involved which shall stimulate our more enthusiastic support in the future.

We hold the highest regard for the sponsors of your program and the boys who participate."

The history of leadership among Negroes in America is an interesting one.

After Emancipation the greatest part of it fell to the hands of the Negro clegy who led their brethren out of the white segregated churches into their own. At the turn of the century there came prominent educators, including Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. DuBois. Now there is a trend toward inter-group leadership with its evident advantages.

The need for leadership has not been so great since reconstruction He said "For the solution of o problems we need leaders who w work in the interest of the peo ple; leaders who can work wit other leaders and leaders who car touch leaders with whom they have little contact for the common welfare. Above all we must have leaders who are good citizens that good government may be maintained and improved, explained Duncan.

"The future lies before you with its opportunity for service and the past and present offers the example and precept of those who have labored assidously in your behalf. They taught dependability, diplomacy, thrift, tact, honesty, love, citizenship cooperation, patriotism and leadership; but above all they taught hope and faith in the coming of a new day."

Duncan continued; You the New Farmers of America will be an integral part of this day. Acquaint yourselves like men and leave American democracy better than you now find it."

"Because of your worthy objectives and accomplishments, and our faith in your future leadership, we, the recipients of your awards, graciously accent the honors bestored upon us and sincerely pledge our continued cooperation in the future promotion of yuor program concluded, Duncan.

GEORGE M. CARTER
Wins Award

Virginian Gets $100 Award At NFA Session

ATLANTA, Ga. — George M. Carter, Emporia, Va., is the winner of the New Farmers of America National Farm and Home Improvement Award and was presented a $100 check at the Wednesday evening session of the 22nd annual NFA Convention last week at the Municipal Auditorium in Atlanta.

Two sectional winners of Farm and Home Improvement Awards were presented checks for $50 each. They are Theo Pruitt, Jr., age 16, member of Prairie Creek NFA Chapter, Athens, Tex., and David Buford, Jr., Gallatin NFA chapter, Hendersonville, Tenn.

THE AWARDS are provided by the Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc., which is supported by annual donations from individuals, organizations, business and industrial concerns. The New Farmers of America Convention which opened Monday ended last Friday noon with the election and installation of new national officers.

Goerge Carter is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Carter, Route 2, Emporia, Va. He has just completed four years of vocational agriculture, and NFA membership. Soon after George enrolled in vocational agriculture, he became interested in beautifying the family farm home. First, he painted the nine-room home with two coats of white paint, set out shrubbery, and graded a 100-foot driveway to the house.

* * *

DURING the past year, he screened 19 windows and three doors, and painted the inside of four rooms in the house. George constructed and painted three lawn chairs and established flower beds, built a wash house, a corn crib, and placed concrete around the well and pump. To insure good drainage away from the well, he dug a 50-foot diversion ditch.

Young Carter improved the farm by planting 300 pine seedlings and clearing four acres of hardwood trees. He installed a water pump and built four self-feeders for hogs. His program resulted in a beautiful home with well-kept hedges lawn and flowers.

1b 1956

400 Expected At Negro FB Convention

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 10-25-56

Constitution State News Service

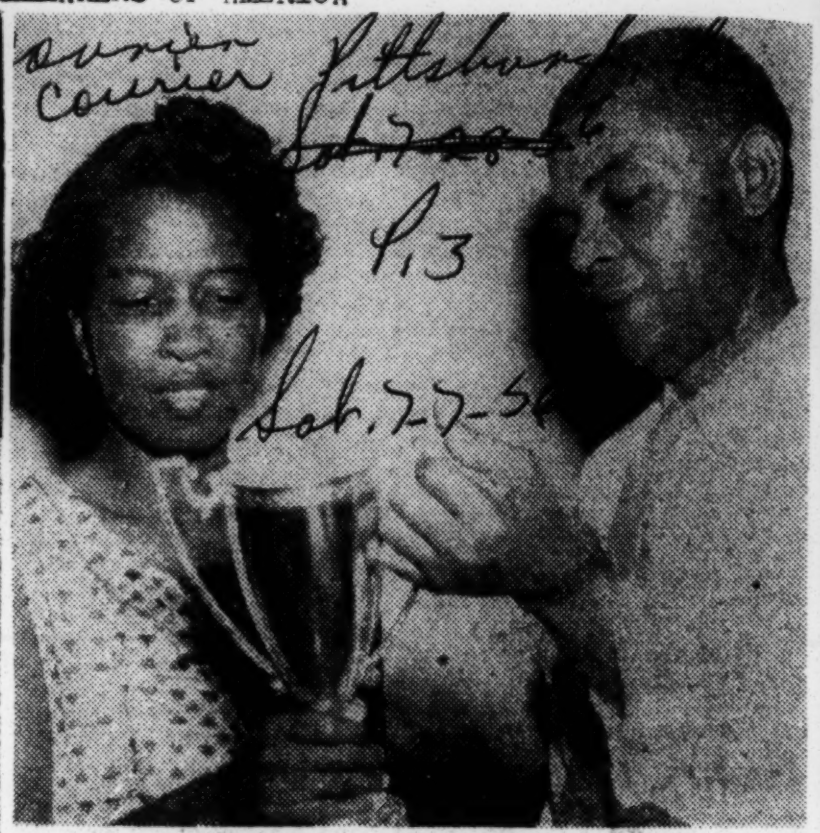
DUBLIN, Oct. 24—The Sixth Annual Negro Farm Bureau Convention will be held at the Negro 4-H Center near here Thursday with an expected 400 Negro farmers in attendance.

John C. Lynn, legislative director, American Farm Bureau Federation, Washington, D.C., will deliver the principal address. Lynn will give a synopsis of the legislative outlook for 1957.

The program at the 4-H center will begin at 10 a.m. Others appearing on the program will be H. L. Wingate, president, Georgia Farm Bureau Federation; A. S. Bacon, state leader, Extension Service, Savannah, and McKinley Wilson, teacher trainer for Negro schools, Fort Valley.

The welcome address will be given by Felton Pierce, mayor of Dublin. Guests will be introduced by V. I. Pearson, teacher of vocational agriculture, Laurens County.

REELECTED OFFICERS for the State Conference of Negro Farmers and Homemakers which held its 34th annual meeting at A&T college last week included (from left) J. W. Mitchener, Smithfield, N. C., president; J. A. Spaulding, Greensboro, treasurer; Mrs. Vera M. Slade, Ahoskie, vice president, and Mrs. Estelle A. Smith, Palmyra, 2nd vice president. R. E. Jones, a state agent, in charge of the A&T college Extension Service is secretary to the organization.



FOR LARGEST MEMBERSHIP—Mrs. Elsie J. Boney, Wilmington, N. C., accepts the membership trophy at the State Conference of Negro Farmers and Homemakers, held at A. and T. College. Her county, New Hanover, maintained the largest membership in the conference during the past year. R. E. Jones, state agent, in charge of the A. and T. College Extension Service, makes the presentation.

1b 1956

NEW HOMEMAKERS OF AMERICA

Texas Teachers Honored By Homemakers Of America

Informer P. 4 Sat. 4-7-56 Houston, Tex.

PRAIRIE VIEW A and M COLLEGE, Texas — Most recent additions to the list of persons having received honorary MEMBERSHIP IN THE TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF NEW HOMEMAKERS OF AMERICA are Mesdames Roberta O. Crawford and Jane Ramsoure. The awards were made during the Eleventh Annual Leadership Training meeting of New Homemakers of America which was held in Prairie View A and M college recently.

Honorary membership in the New Homemakers of America is awarded only to those who have helped to advance the homemaking program or who have rendered outstanding service to the organization.

Both honorees are instructors in the Home and Family Life Education department of the Solomon Coles High school in Corpus Christi, Texas. The teachers are co-sponsors of the state president of the Texas Association of New Homemaker of America for 1955-56.

* * *

Mrs Ramsoure has served as chairman for the Southern district in Area III. Mrs Crawford is presently district chairman for the Southern district. Texas is divided into three geopraphical areas, which are subdivided into districts. Both ladies are members of the State NHA Advisory board.

Mrs Ramsoure who has ten years of pleasant teaching experience to her credit in Homand Family Life Education, will be honored for invaluable service in the near future along with other teachers in the Corpus Christi school system.

Mrs Crawford has taught eleven years, spent in teaching homemaking education in two Texas schools. Nearly ten years of her teaching career were spent in the Home and Family Life Education Department in Solomon Coles High schol of which she is a graduate.

In their present teaching positions, Mrs Crawford and Mrs Ramsoure have been instrumental in developing with youth and adults desires o be of service in the home, school, community, state and nation. Their slogan is "Together we stand, divided we fall."

Both teachers state that working with NHA members has provided many of their most enjoyable working hours. Secret of their successes in working with NHA'ers includes these ingredients: 1-2 cup of politeness, 2 tablespoons of thoughtfulness, 4 cups of love, 4 tablespoons of willingness to work together, 1 tablepoon of tolerance and 1-2 tablespoon of encouragement. Add a big dash of unselfishness - season liberally with good humor and bake in an oven of warm contentment. Serve big helpings with a smile..

Mrs Roberta O. Crawford is the daughter of Mr and Mrs Perry Harris of Corpus Christi, and the wife of Charles Crawford of the same city. Mr Crawford is one of the two Negroes having finishing and insignia jobs at the Naval Air Force Base in Corpus Christi. They are the parents of one son, James Alvin Crawford.

Mrs Jane Ramsoure is the daughter of Mrs James A. Lindsay of Ironton, Ohio and the wife of James H. Ramsoure, Guidance counselor in Solomon Coles High school, Corpus Christi.

Mrs. Moffitt appointed to NHA board

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 1st. 3-17-56

DURHAM, N.C.—Appointment of Mrs. Marie C. Moffitt, itinerant teacher trainer in North Carolina College's department of home economics, to the national board of the New Homemakers of America, was made here this week.

Mrs. Edna P. Amidon, chief of the home economics section of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, made the appointment.

Mrs. Moffitt will serve until Augl 31, 1959.

* * * P. 11

AS A NATIONAL advisory board member, she will visit various NHA chapters throughout the country to advise on programs and policies. She will also attend the national NHA's meeting at Daytona Beach, Fla.

Some of Mrs. Moffitt's work will involve interpreting the national and state programs and also performing public relations functions for NHA with other agencies. Her duties will also include advisory activities in budget-planning.

NAOMI SMITH, 15, homemaking student at the McDuffie Training school in Thomson, Ga., has been elected national president of the New Homemakers of America, and was installed during the national convention at Bethune-Cookman college in Daytona Beach, Fla. Students from 17 southeastern states were represented.

No. 1 Girl—Naomi Smith, 15-year-old homemaking student at McDuffie Training School, Thomson, Ga., has been elected national president of the New Homemakers of America.

Future Homemakers Hold State Convention In Greensboro, N. C.

Defender p. 14 Sat. 5-26-56
Chicago, Ill.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Delegates attending the 11th annual State convention of the New Homemakers of America, held here recently at A and T college, were told of the necessary qualities for leadership.

The speaker was Miss Boletha Frojen, visiting lecturer at Greensboro Woman's college. She said, "Leaders for tomorrow are made today," and warned that the lessons learned from active participation in such organizations as the NHA are of much importance in later life.

"Leadership," she explained, "is both, unconscious and informal . . . it is a very personal thing." The opportunities of self-expression, fellowship an achievement available in the New Homemakers of America were described as valuable tools in the formation of real leaders.

Miss Frojen enlivened her presentation, by using models wearing native dress of Puerto Rico and Hawaii, countries in which she has held supervisory posts in Home Economics Education.

At the morning session, Warmoth T. Gibbs, president of A and T college, delivered a welcome address and reminded his young auddience that "the woman of the home, the homemaker, is still the basic founation of the American home." He urged the group to take advantage of every opportunity available to them for a higher education, permitting the optimum in service to home, the state and the nation.

More than 1600 high school girls, members of chapters of the organization from throughout the state were on hand for the celebration. It was the first time that the group had ever met at A and T college. It recorded the largest attendance in the history of the organization and was the largest convention ever to meet at the college.

Honorary memberships were presented to S. B. Simmons, assistant state supervisor of vocational agriculture and Mrs. Clara S. Evans, chairman of the department of home economics, both of A and T college. The honors were presented for their outstanding service to youth, generally, and homemakers group. The memberships were presented by Rosa Outerbridge, Williamston, retiring president, who received an honor, herself, the advanced homemaking degree.

Advertiser
June 3-29-56
P. 2-F
Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner, NHA state advisor, will lead Alabama's New Home Makers of America's delegation to Daytona Beach, Fla., June 4 for the National NHA meeting. Mrs. Turner, aside from handling the many chores of her regular routine, finds time to play an active role in Elkdom—where she is a state leader — and other civic and fraternal work.

500 Home Makers Gather At Tuskegee For Parley

Advertiser June 5-29-56
Montgomery, Ala.

By NOVAL BONE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — Five hundred new Home Makers of America with their leaders representing a membership of 5,000 throughout Alabama gathered here Thursday afternoon, May 24, for a three-day session, augmented by the association's 10th anniversary.

The convention, which began at 4:30 p.m. in the Vocational Building Auditorium, with committee meetings, took on double interest as it moved on and by Friday the representatives had settled down, ready for the program that was to be theirs for the duration of the meeting.

Highlighting the many activities was the talent show, presented Friday night with Miss Gwendolyn Jenkins, vice president, District III presiding. Other interesting features included 10th anniversary candle lighting ceremony conducted by Tuscaloosa County Training School Chapter; "This Is Your NHA," the seven districts of the state; panel, "Youth Wants to Know," Clausell High School Chapter, Beatrice; meditation period, Academy Street High, Troy; the birthday party, sponsored by the social committee and the Fashion Show by Pickens County Training School Chapter, Mrs. J. C. Hardy, adviser.

Among those presiding during the sessions were Miss Julia Bellamy, vice president, district VI, Miss Bernice Carter, vice president, district II, and NHA state adviser, Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner.

Contributing to the meeting were: Dr. L. H. Foster, president, Tuskegee Institute; R. E. Cammack, state vocational educational director; Miss Ruth Stovall, state home economics supervisor, and Prof. R. W. Stone, principal, Tuskegee Institute High.

Climaxing a fruitful meeting were the business session on Saturday morning, reports of committees, installation of officers and election of delegates to the national confab to be held in Daytona Beach, Fla., June 4. Representing Alabama will be Mrs. Bettye S. Turner, Mrs. B. M. Rankins and Noval Bone, adults; the Misses Minnie Christmas, president-elect, Mildred Davis, vice president, and Deborah Spears, NHA-ers.

Theme for the meeting was: "Developing Better Citizens For Today and Tomorrow Through NHA." It was fittingly carried out during the sessions.

The annual meeting has served to provide for active participation by all NHA members, to devote some time for leadership training and offered methods for developing good human relations among the girls.

Betty J. Prince Heads Homemakers

Afro-American p. 11
Sat. 6-2-56

EDGEFIELD, S.C.—Miss Betty J. Prince of C. A. Johnston School in Columbia has been chosen 1956-57 president of District 3, New Homemakers Association.

New officers were elected and homemaking awards were presented at a recent convention of the association at the Edgefield County [illegible] School here.

THE NEW HOMEMAKERS Association is an organization of girls who are studying home economics in high schools throughout the state. More than 850 members attended the Edgefield district convention.

Serving with Miss Prince during the year will be Miss Rosa M. Williams, West Columbia School, vice president; Miss Mary A. Butler, Hopkins School, secretary; Miss Joan E. Dumas, Wagner School, treasurer; and Miss Gerleen Allen, Chesterfield School, reporter.

Misses Virginia Brown of Johnston and Alleultra Marshall of Ridge Hill Schools, were selected as the convention candidates for NEA State first vice presidents.

WINNER OF THE speaking contest was Miss Shirley Pope, Johnston School entry, who will represent the district at the state convention.

Graded excellent in five contests were:

Misses Eloise Franklin, Ridge Spring; Barbara Watson, Aiken; Joan Dumar, Wagner; Lena Goodwin, Camden; Bessie Williams, Batesburg; Loretta Geiger, Irmo; Elizabeth Wise, Lexington; Joan Milligan, Columbia, and Carrie Eichelberger, Columbia.

MADE OVER garments: Misses Sadie Bussey, Aiken; Barbara Bevin, Wagener; Ernestine Davis, Ridge Spring; Mary Johnson, Pageland; Dorothy M. Lee, Edgefield;

Ezulia Harrison, Camden; Dorothy Lundy, Johnston; Bertha Trapp, Columbia; Jean Readden, Columbia; Dorothy Dozier, Saluda; Lorine Nelson, Swanson and Tommie Finch, Eastover.

SPEAKING: Misses Barbara J. Amos, Ridge Spring; Antonie Smith, Aiken; Christine Thomas, West Columbia; Vivian Moseley, Edgefield; Helen Washington, Eastover, and Shirley Pope, Columbia.

Home Projects: Misses Betty Odom, West Columbia; Annie L. Sinclair, Chesterfield; Duraphiner Adams, Columbia, and Johnnie M. Sharper, Columbia.

Chapter Yearbook: Edgefield Senior High School.

SPECIAL AWARDS were presented by Miss Mattie E. Pegues, NHA executive secretary, State College, Orangeburg, to Ridge Spring, Edgefield Junior, Edgefield Senior, Johnston and Batesburg High schools.

Encour[illegible] awards were presented by Mrs. Dora Daniels, assistant NHA executive secretary, to Wagener, Camden, Lexington, Eastover and Hopkins schools.

NHA's 11th Convention Draws 328

Journal & Guide
Sat. 6-23-56
Norfolk, Va.
p. 3

President Says Patience Needed In Social Change

PETERSBURG, — Three hundred and twenty-eight delegates of the Virginia Association, New Homemakers of America, holding their 11th annual convention at Virginia State College, heard their state president, Miss Roena Hairston, of George Washing-

ton Carver high school, Fieldale, urge that future homemakers need to learn to associate with people of all ages and races.

The occasion was the first general session of which the highlight was the state president's annual address. Future homemakers, she said, must recognize and accept responsibility and must be tolerant and patient while making the adjustment in our enevitable social change.

• • •

DR. ROBERT P. Daniel, president of the college, an honorary NHA member, welcomed the group. Dr. Mildred Jordan, director of the school of home economics, brought greetings from the faculty.

The highlight of third general session was an address by Miss Inyang Okodi, Nigeria, an international student and a June graduate of Virginia Union University. Her topic was "Family Life in Nigeria."

• • •

WILLIE WAYNE, a native of the Gold Coast and student at Hayden high school, Franklin, presented an illustrative talk on "Home Life in South Africa."

Honorary state members selected were, Dr. Mildred Jordan, director of the school of home economics; Dr. James Hugo Johnston, vice president and dean of the college and Miss Madeline Bolling, home economics teacher, Southhampton county training school, Courtland. Va.

rolina. She was state president of the New Homemakers of Georgia last year. Her homemaking teacher is Alma Perry of Thomson, Georgia.

Daisy Lewis of Fort Valley, State Homemaking Negro Supervisor, is the adviser for Georgia's New Homemakers of America.

Girl Is Named Pres. Of New Homemakers

NAOMI SMITH

THOMSON, Ga. — Naomi Smith, fifteen-year old homemaking student at the McDuffie Training School at Thomson, has been elected national president of the New Homemakers of America. This is a homemaking group for Negro homemaking students in the high schools of seventeen southeastern states. The Georgia girl was installed at the recent National Convention at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida. She has been very active in services to her school and community throughout her three years of membership in the New Homemakers of America.

She has carried out a number of home improvement projects in the field of furniture, renovation, nutrition, and recreation. She served as chairman of a play school project for the little children of her community. She has two NHA degrees. She has been guest speaker at youth programs in Georgia and South Ca-

BETTER QUALITY TOBACCO is now grown by many farmers throughout the tobacco region as a result of proper application of fertilizer and other cultural practices. William V. Floyd of Fairmont, N. C., and his nine-year-old son, Robert Earl, are showing some of their better quality tobacco to County Agent S. T. Brooks, left and District Agent J. A. Spaulding, center. USDA Photo.

Defender P.S. Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 3-10-56

THESE PROFESSIONAL workers in Nash County, North Carolina, are all smiles over the outstanding job they accomplished in winning the coveted "County of Year" award for Nash county in 1955. They were on hand for the giant celebration held in Nashville, N. C., on last Tuesday evening. Left to right, A. H. Bryant, Rocky Mount, N. C., businessman and chairman of the campaign committee; W. F. Wright, county agent; Mrs. Margaret H. Wade, home agent; Mrs. Juanita A. Powell, vocational home economies teacher and R. E. Fitzgerald, vocational agricultural teacher.

Afro-American P. 16
Sat. 3-31-56
Baltimore, Md.

SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS — Farm youths studying scientific agriculture at A. and T. College on four-year Smith-Douglass awards, given each year by a Norfolk, Va., fertilizer manufacturer, are, from left, Reginald Simmons, Ahoskie; Samuel Rogers, Durham, and Bobby T. Dunn, Zebulon, with W. T. Johnson, assistant supervisor of agriculture, standing at right.

Afro-American P. 16
Sat. 3-31-56
Baltimore, Md.

AT FARM BUREAU MEETING—Top officials of organization checking program at recent session at A. and T. College are, from left, A. W. Solomon, Greensboro, field representative; U. S. Hart, Rocky Mount, state chairman, and the Rev. W. H. Farmer, Elm City, steering committee member.

1b 1956

NORTH CAROLINA

Home Demonstration Meet

Howard Prof to Talk Here

Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, director of home economics at Howard University, Washington, will be principal speaker at the 14th annual State Council meeting of Negro Home Demonstration Clubs in Memorial Auditorium here Wednesday.

Attending the session, which begins at 10:30 a.m., will be several hundred rural women from the 52 counties in which Negro home demonstration work is conducted.

Mrs. Ashley Powell of Wake County is president of the State Council and will preside at the morning session. The vice president, Mrs. Ruth Stancil of Northampton County, will preside during the afternoon.

Other officers include Mrs. Bessie Inman of Robeson County, secretary; Mrs. Martha Lipscombe of Rowan, assistant secretary; and Mrs. Ella Trice of Orange, treasurer.

Reports will be given by Mrs. Alice Clayton for the Western District Federation, Mrs. Nannie L. Smith for the Southeastern District Federation, and Mrs. Ruth Johnson for the Northeastern District Federation.

Pender County women will present a playlet on "The Meaning of the Club Collect." Delegates from Person, Anson and Chatham counties will render special music.

The program will conclude with installation of new officers by Ruth Current, State home demonstration agent for the N. C. State College Extension Service.

CHAMPIONS — David Richardson (top photo) of Route 1, Wendell poses with the Grand Champion ham which brought $357 at the Johnston County Ham and Egg Show Friday. In bottom photo, Mrs. Ester M. Mitchiner of Route 1, Smithfield poses with her Grand Champion dozen eggs, which sold for $37. (Photos by Larry Wallace.)

TOBACCO HARVEST BEGUN—Harvesting of tobacco, North Carolina's major money crop, is shown underway this week in Greene County on the farm of Dallas Sugg in the Arba Community. Scenes such as this will be prominent throughout the large tobacco belt. Recent rains that visited the State are expected to aid materially in stimulating the growth of tobacco in Eastern North Carolina. Opening dates for markets of the Bright Belt Warehouse Association will be set at Myrtle Beach, S. C., next week. (Photo by Bob Aiken Jr., Snow Hill).

FOR RURAL PROGRESS—The North Carolina Committee on Rural Progress will visit in five counties in the state beginning in late January to determine the "County of the Year" winner for having made the most outstanding progress during the past year. The winning county will receive the Clarence Poe Award of $500, given each year by the publisher of the Progressive Farmer.

Members of the committee attending the meeting held at A. and T. College recently are from left to right, seated: J. R. Larkins, Raleigh, consultant, State Board of Welfare; Mrs. Ruth L. Woodson, Raleigh, supervisor of N. C. Negro elementary schools; Mrs. Lucy F. James, Durham, supervisor, vocational home economics and R. E. Jones, state agent, A. and T. College extension service. Those standing are: Dr. W. E. Reed, dean, school of agriculture, A. and T. College, and C. E. Dean, vocational teacher trainer, A. and T. College.

Nash County wins state rural award

Afro-American p 16
Baltimore Md.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Nash County last week was named as winner of the Clarence Poe "County of the Year Award" for rural progress in the state during 1955.

Sat 2-18-56

The award is given annually to the county in which the colored rural population has contributel the most impressive gains to the overall development of the county.

* * *

NASH COUNTY won in close competition with, Pender, Wayne, Bertie and Franklin in the finals which included the participation of 60 counties in the state.

The award of $500 given by the prominent publisher of a farm journal at Raleigh was begun in 1952 and previous winners include Hertford and Orange Counties.

North Carolina A and T College was designated as the sponsoring agent.

* * *

DR. W. E. REED, dean of the School of Agriculture at A and T College and chairman of the state committee, made the announcement after the committee visited each of th five counties last wek for an on-the-spot evalution.

The winning county is one of the largest in the state by land area, and has a colored population of 25,405. Dr. Poe will present the award at a public program later this month or in March.

With Extension Service Help:

Rural Vance Family Gets New Home

HENDERSON, Feb. 18—Coleman Henderson, Negro farmer of Henderson, Route 2, has a brand-new, modern farm home gracing his brand-new farm.

The house was built with technical help from the Agricultural Extension Service, provided largely by Negro Farm and Home Agents L. L. Peace and Mrs. Ester Roscoe and State College Agricultural Engineer W. C. Warrick.

The house will be open to the public Friday, February 24, from 3 to 5 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m.

The 1,300 square-foot house was built for a cash cost of only $5,996.11. The family contributed 200 hours of labor and contracted for $1,200 worth.

The three-bedroom frame house has a concrete block foundation wall, asbestos shingle siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a modern kitchen, living room, bath, utility room, two entrance porches and one living porch. The house is heated by wood burners.

It was built from North Carolina Extension Farmhouse Plan No. 36 with modifications. The plan is available through county farm and home agents.

The attractive, well-arranged interior of the house includes a pine-paneled living room with oak flooring; other rooms have walls of plaster board, and all ceilings are tile board. Bedrooms are floored with oak; and the utility room, bath, and kitchen floors are covered with inlaid linoleum.

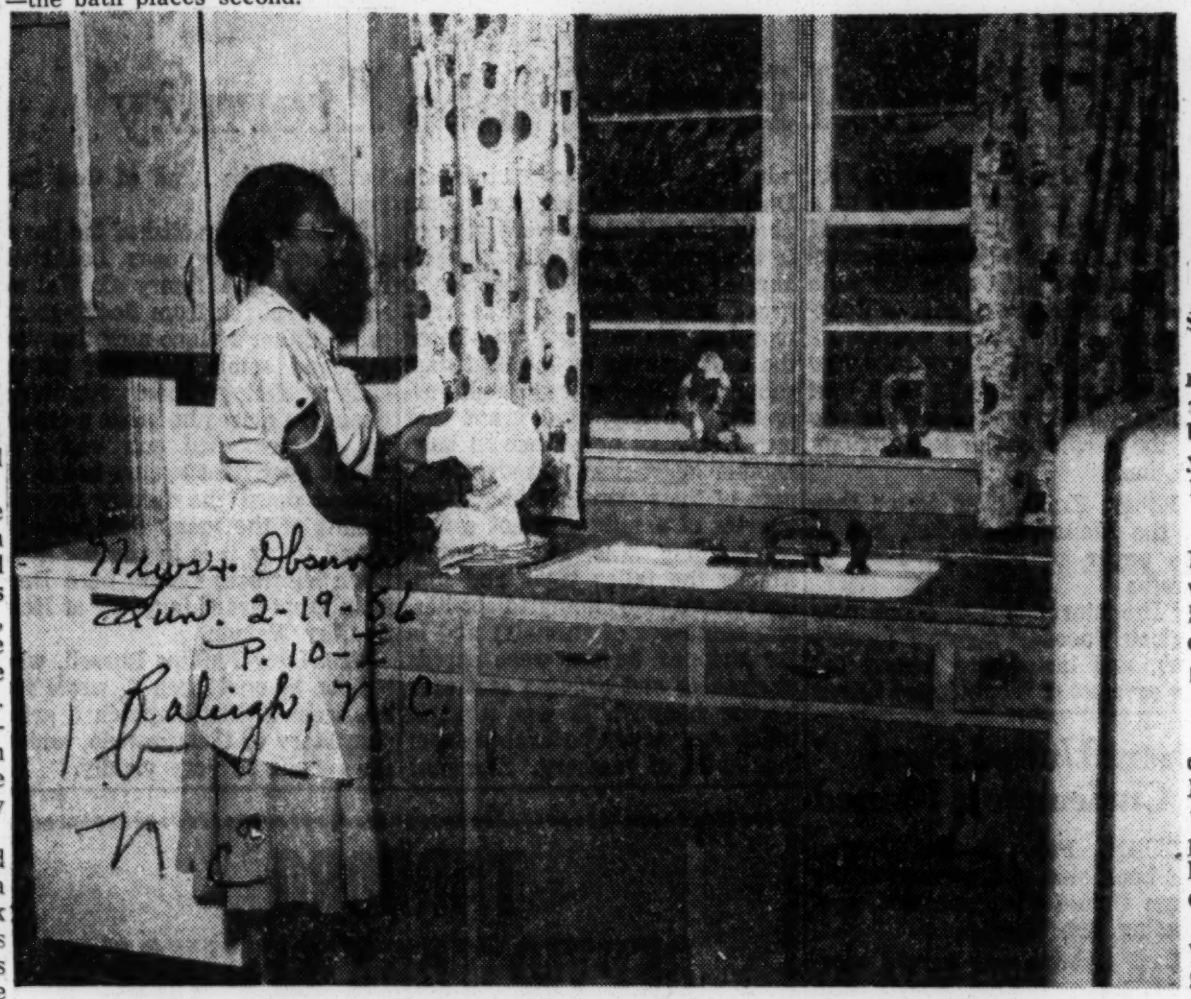
Carpentry work was done by contrast, and the family finished the plaster board joints, painted the walls, and finished the floors. Mrs. Roscoe and Peace gave a floor-finishing demonstration in one room, using a penetrating oil seal; and the family took over from there.

Twin daughters, Annie and Winnie, 12, and an aunt, share the house with Henderson and his wife, Estelle. Two other daughters are away in school, and two sons live in Virginia.

The Hendersons have a small allotment of cotton and tobacco on their four-acre farm; and, as usual, they will rent additional acres nearby.

The twins are 4-H'ers, and Mrs. Henderson is past president of the Greystone Home Demonstration Club; she is present garden leader.

Mrs. Henderson ranks the kitchen her greatest joy in the house —the bath places second.



BARGAIN HOUSE—The Coleman Henderson house, located at Henderson, Route 2, will be open to the public Friday, February 24, from 3 to 5 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m. It was built as a demonstration house in cooperation with the State College Extension Service. Mrs. Estelle Henderson (above) says this kitchen is her greatest joy in the new house.

Expect Big Event At Smithfield, NC

Record Prices Have Been Paid For Products In Yearly Event; Show Is Marking 9th Year; Banquet Scheduled

Special to Journal and Guide

RALEIGH, N. C. — The famous Johnston County Ham and Egg Show and Sale will be held for the ninth straight year at Smithfield April 11, 12, and 13.

The Show and Sale offers Negro farmers and farm women an opportunity to exhibit prize hams and dozens of eggs, and the public an opportunity to buy them.

* * *

THE EVENT WAS conceived by Negro County Agent L. R. Johnson to encourage the farmers he serves to improve their practices in raising hogs, curing hams, and producing quality market eggs.

Three years ago, Leonard Wiggs sold his champion ham for $715, which may be a world-record price for a ham. The meat was sent as a gift to President Eisenhower. Last year's ham brought $368, and the champion dozen eggs brought $26.

* * *

NOT ALL THE hams and eggs sell so high; most are bargains in taste and price, according to past buyers. The breakfast food was grown by the book, and screened before being entered in the show. Only the best are sold.

All hams and eggs will be delivered to the show room in Perkins Riverside Warehouse on Wednesday, April 11, for judging. The fancy hams and ten best dozen eggs will be sold on Friday, April 13, from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m.

THURSDAY NIGHT, April 12, at 7:30, a banquet will be held in the warehouse. John A. Winfield, director of the markets division, State Department of Agriculture, will speak. Winners in the show will be announced. They will receive trophies.

The event is sponsored by the Smithfield Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture Extension Service of State College.

March 21 Is Date

Farm Owners Scheduled To Meet in Boley

Dispatch
Thurs. 3-15-56
Oklahoma City

BOLEY.—Leslie Primm, prominent Kingfisher dairy farmer whose average monthly income is $1,500, will be the principal speaker here Wednesday, March 21, at a luncheon banquet sponsored by the regional Farmers Home Administration.
Okla.

The meeting will keynote farm ownership borrowing programs under the FHA.

About 60 Negro farmers and their wives, from seven counties, representing an approximate total of $210,000 in FHA loans, will attend the meeting, according to Hollis Stearns, Okmulgee, supervisor at large.

Counties from which farmers attending the meeting will come are: Okmulgee, Okfuskee, Wagoner, Muskogee, Creek, Hughes and Seminole.

The FHA has Negro farm owner-borrowers in 34 Oklahoma counties, Stearns said. The average loan to a Negr farmer in the state is about $3,500 he stated.

Of these borrowers, Stearns cited Primm as one of the most successful. Owner of one of two Negro-owned grade-A dairies in the state, Primm is the biggest milk producer in the co-op milk shed of which he is a member. Last year his dividend from this co-op was $2,400, while his total gross income was $29,000. Primm in his speech to the farmers who will assemble here next Wednesday will tell how he increased his dairy from 15 cows to 60 with FHA funds, and how he has become a leader in dairy production with the help of his wife and four sons.

Other persons scheduled to speak at the meeting, which will begin at 11 a. m. in the Boley high school auditorium, are:

J. G. Powers, state director of FHA, Stillwater; L. O. Parsons, area supervisor, Oklahoma City district, Stearns, and four other outstanding FHA borrowers in addition to Primm.

The other farm ownership speakers will include: Miles Terry, Wagoner county, a leader in swine production; Clifford Davis, Okfuskee county, a top cotton producer; Sterling Ross, Okmulgee leader in peanut production; and M. C. Robbins, Wagoner county, leading record keeper.

Dairy Producer Reports

Farmers Meet In FO and PS Fete at Boley

Dispatch
Thurs. 4-3-56
P. 2

BOLEY.—A Negro dairy farmer, who since 1951 has expanded his herd from eight to 60 milk producing cows, and his farm to a grade A dairy unit inventored at $46,000, took the spotlight at a Farm Ownership and Production and Subsistence luncheon banquet held here Wednesday, March 21, in the Boley high school auditorium, with more than 75 farmers and their wives, and other visitors present.
Oklahoma City

Leslie Prim, FO and PS borrower under the Farm CRS Home administration agricultural lending program, was a key speaker at the meeting which had scheduled outstanding borrowers to speak on peanut production, pasture management, dairy production, swine production, cotton production and record keeping.
Okla.

Prim, whose post office address is at Hennessey, was introduced by Bill Farrell, Kingfisher county farm agent. Prim, who was accompanied to the meeting by his wife, described how he had made improvements to his land, purchased equipment and cows, and increased his dairy production with the help of loans from the FHA totaling $15,000.

With the help of their five sons, Prim reported that his dairy production brings an income of $1,600 per month, "with a little farming on the side."

Explaining why he bought cows whenever he had "a little money ahead," and referring to his FHA loan, Prim said, 'I bought cows, because cows would make me more money than that interest." He credited his cows with producing 1500 pounds of butter fat per month, or approximately 18,000 pounds of milk every two weeks. He indicated th'at his sons, aged 17, 16, 14, 12 and six years, are enthusiastic about the prospects of following in his footsteps as dairy farmers.

Also scheduled as speakers were: Farris Stevenson, production and subsistence borrower from Okfuskee county; Mack Holland, farm ownership borrower, from Muskogee county; Roger Hay, farm ownership borrower, from Wagoner county; Clifford Davis, production and subsistence borrower, from Okfuskee county; and M. C. Robbins, production and subsistence borrower, from Wagoner county.

Farris Stevenson, an outstanding peanut production man, was unable to be present. Also absent were Roger Hay, key swine production farmer; and Clifford Davis, a leader in cotton production.

Mack Holland, an alert, young farmer, read an informative paper on his methods of pasture management and answered several questions from the assembled farmers and visitors. Miles Terry substituted for Hay to give an interesting report on swine production in Wagoner county. Another youthful farmer, M. C. Robbins, reported on his record keeping methods, after he was introduced by county farm agent Mark Bethel as the area's most outstanding record keeper.

Hollis Stearrs, FHA field supervisor, presided during the meeting which was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. W. Tomblin of Boley. Following a welcome address by Mrs. Velma D. Ashley, superintendent of schools at Boley, Lester O. Parsons, area 6 supervisor of the FHA, spoke on 'The Role of Farmers' Home Administration in Helping Farmers Get Established in Farming."

Remarks, spiced with witticism, were made by James G. Powers, state director of the FHA, Stillwater, at the close of the program.

FHA Supervisor Stearns introduced farm guests and visitors. Among these were: Mrs. Henry Sims, Muskogee; Mrs. Anna L. Anderson, home demonstration agent, Okmulgee; Mrs. Hazel O. King, home demonstration supervisor, Langston; Mrs. Nina Kirksey, Boley; Mrs. Lucy Hardemon, Wetumka; Mrs. Tena Tate, Beggs; Mrs. Sophia Mae Jennings, Holdenville; Mrs. Elisha Young Henrietta; Mrs. Tessie Crenshaw, Slick; Mrs. H. M. Saunders, Boley; H. E. Berry, 4-H club supervisor and farm demonstration agent; Dr. D. C. Jones, Dr. Paul Brooks and Dr. Battles, all of Langston university; Mrs. Hollis Stearns, Langston; Mrs. Nettie Stearns of Okfuskee county; D. P. Rev. Floyd Dumas, Mrs. Thelma T. Gorham, Joe Younger and A. D. Provo, of Oklahoma City; Mrs. Johnnie Mae Fondren, Boley; Theodore McCormick, president of the Boley Chamber of Commerce; Jesse Franklin, of Wetumka; Henry Stearns, Okfuskee county.

Negro Farmers Help Improve Pecan Crops.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 4-6-56

TULSA, Okla. —(ANP)— Negro farmers of Oklahoma are playing an importan part in helping that state to improve the quality of its $4 000 000-a year pecan crop, reports Paul O. Brooks, district agent of the Oklahoma Extension Service.

He says two Oklahoma colored farmers have produced such high quality pecans tha grafts are being taken from their trees for use in nurseries all over the state to help improve the quality and disease resistence of the crop.

The farmers are L. P. Young, Jr., and Leonard Pickens, both of Newport. Young ;won the State championship as a quality pecan producer a year ago. His pecans won out over 190 other samples.

Pickens' pecans were considered superior in the same contest. Awards were made by the Oklahoma Pecan Growers Association. The two winners and a number of others are being aided by Assistant County Agent H. G. Hankins in improving the quality of heir pecans.

1b 1956

NEGRO P TO P EVENT IN MEMPHIS FRIDAY

Commercial Appeal P. 25

Sweepstakes Prizes, Other Awards To Be Given

Memphis Tenn.

PROGRAM IS ANNOUNCED

Wed. 12-12-56

By WALTER DURHAM
Director, Plant To Prosper Bureau

Outstanding Negro farmers—landowners, tenants and sharecroppers—from Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee—will converge with their families in Memphis Friday for the 19th annual Plant To Prosper Rally given by The Commercial Appeal at Booker T. Washington High School.

With them will come agricultural agents who have worked closely with them in field and home, representatives of the Negro press and educators.

Honors County Winners

The event, starting at 10 in the Blair T. Hunt Gymnasium, will honor about 150 county winners who have done the best jobs this year in producing crops and managing their farms nad homes efficiently and who have taken an active part in community affairs.

Cash prizes totaling $1,910 will be awarded to state and sweepstakes winners in the contest that enrolled almost 60,000 families this year.

Highlight of the all-day program will be awarding of the $350 landowner s sweepstake prize to the champion farm family of the four states. The presentation will be Darryl Francis, chairman of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce agricultural committee.

Prof. R. J. Roddy, principal of Shelby County Training School at Woodstock, will present the $250 tenant sweepstakes award to the champion tenant family. This prize is given by the Colored Tri-State Fair, of which Prof. Roddy is manager.

State Cash Prizes

State cash prizes of $50 for first, $37.50 for second, $32.50 for third and $25 for fourth to both landowners and tenants will be presented by Walter Durham, contest director, on behalf of The Commercial Appeal.

Also to be presented by Mr. Durham are checks for $25 each to four state winners in the Home Improvement Division, along with a $50 prize to the sweepstakes winner in this division.

Principal speaker will be Dr. S. J. Parker, professor of horticulture at Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College in Pine Bluff. He will be introduced by Prof. Blair T. Hunt, principal of Booker T. Washington High.

Gordon Hanna, managing editor of The Commercial Appeal, will make the welcome address after the meeting has been called to order by Ernest Brazzle, Shelby County Negro extension agent. Guests also will be welcomed by W. H. Williamson, Tennessee assistant state extension agent in charge of Negro work.

Gammon To Preside

John Gammon Jr. of Marion, Ark., a former grand sweepstakes champion in the contest and president of the Negro section of the Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation, will preside. The invocation will be by Rev. W. A. Haraway, pastor of Fredonia Baptist Church of Mason, Tenn.

Others on the program include Bessie L. Walton, Tennessee ashome demonstration work; T. R. Betton, Negro agricultural agent for the Arkansas Extension Service; W. E. Ammons, state Negro leader in men's extension work for Mississippi; Ella Stackhouse, home demonstration agent for Pemiscot and Dunklin Counties, Mo., and Mary E. Williams of Little Rock. Special vocal numbers will be by Imogene Hill.

Following the meeting, guests will attend an old-fashioned Southern barbecue.

Music will be by the Booker T. Washington Band and groups from Mt. Pisgah High School, Woodstock School and E. A. Harold High School.

Negro Farmers Ready To Reap P To P Awards

Commercial Appeal

Thirty-eight Mid-South Negro farmers will harvest a green crop in Memphis today.

State and sweepstakes winners in The Commercial Appeal's 1956 Plant To Prosper Contest, in which some 60,000 families participated, their harvest will be $1,910 in cash awards they earned for efficient farm production and home management and improvement.

The prizes will be presented at the 19th annual Plant To Prosper Rally at Booker T. Washington High School, starting at 10 a.m. Some 700 county winners and their families, representatives of the Negro press and agricultural, educational and business leaders will attend.

The festivities will be climaxed with an old-fashioned Southern barbecue dinner. 2-14-56

Principal speaker will be Dr. S. J. Parker, professor of horticulture at Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, Pine Bluff, Ark. The program will be in charge of Ernest Brazzle, Shelby County Negro extension agent.

1b 1956

PLANT TO PROSPER ENROLLMENT FOR '56 STARTS TOMORROW

Agents, Supervisors Ready To Sign Farm Families In 225 Counties

FOUR STATES ELIGIBLE

Internationally Famed Program Now Entering 23rd Year Will Accept Applications Until June 1

By WALTER DURHAM
Director, Plant To Prosper Bureau

Enrollment will start tomorrow in The Commercial Appeal's 1956 Plant To Prosper Contest.

In some 225 counties of Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service agents and Farmers Home Administration supervisors will begin registering farm families in the internationally famous program, now entering its 23rd year.

Drive Ends June 1

The competition this year is expected to appeal to more families than ever before because current trends in agriculture call for the kind of farming Plant To Prosper advocates. The enrollment drive ends June 1.

The Commercial Appeal, the Memphis Chamber of Commerce and the Colored Tri-State Fair are offering cash awards of $4,810. An additional $17,500 will be given by civic and service clubs, local Chambers of Commerce, farm bureaus and business and professional men to local winners in numerous counties.

The program will emphasize efficiency in crop and livestock production and in home management. Home improvement and participation in community activities also will be encouraged and will count in the scoring of contestants.

Open To All Farmers

The program is open to all farmers of the four states—landowners, tenants, cash renters, and sharecroppers.

Prizes will be awarded in three classifications to both white and Negro families. These classes are:

Landowner Division, open to all farmers who own their own farms, regardless of size or the number of tenants or sharecroppers they have working with them.

Tenant Division, open to all tenants, cash renters and sharecroppers.

Home Improvement Division, open to tenants, sharecroppers and renters who make improvements in their homes.

Judging will be based on 50 per cent for efficient farm management and improvement, 40 per cent for efficient home management and improvement and 10 per cent for participation in community life. Improvement or progress made in 1956 will count 65 per cent in the over-all judging, while the total of improvements made in previous years will count 35 per cent.

Two grand sweepstakes prizes will be offered in both the White and Negro Divisions.

In the White Division there will be a $500 sweepstakes award and a $500 tenant sweepstakes prize.

For the Negro Division, the landowner sweepstakes is $350, with $250 going to the top tenant family of the four states.

There will be a home improvement sweepstakes prize for both white and Negro families. The white family of the four states making the best home improvement record will receive $100, while the top Negro family will get $50. In addition, each state winner in home improvement, white and Negro, will receive $25 each.

State prizes in the White Division of Plant To Prosper will be $100 for first, $75 for second and $50 for third to both landowners and tenants.

State Prizes Listed

In the Negro Division, state prizes for both landowners and tenants are $50 for first, $37.50 for second, $32.50 for third and $25 for fourth.

Also to be awarded by The Commercial Appeal are plaques to the agricultural workers who produce the various sweepstakes champions, and to a newspaper in each state which contributes the most editorially to make the program a success in its area.

Farmers desiring to enter the program this year may do so through their county agent, home demonstration agent, FHA supervisor, Soil Conservation Service technician or veteran on-the-farm instructor.

Blank Is Published

For the convenience of those wishing to send their entry directly to The Commercial Appeal, an enrollment blank is being published in today's issue of this newspaper.

A report book and a folder describing the competition in detail will be sent to all those registering through The Commercial Appeal.

ENROLLMENTS START IN PLANT TO PROSPER

Farmers Of Four States Are Eligible For Contest

PRIZES TOTAL $22,310

By WALTER DURHAM
Director, Plant To Prosper Bureau

Enrollment in The Commercial Appeal's 1956 Plant To Prosper Contest is off to a fast start.

Already agricultural workers in a number of counties have sent in lists of enrollees for this year's cash prizes totaling $4,810 at the state and sweepstakes levels and about $17,500 at the county level.

Four States To Participate

These prizes will go to farm families of Arkansas, Mississippi Missouri and Tennessee who make the best record in operating their farms and homes efficiently and who participate in community activities.

The awards are offered by The Commercial Appeal, the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Colored Tri-State Fair, civic and service clubs, local Chambers of Commerce, farm bureaus and business and professional men throughout the Mid-South.

Farm families of the four states are eligible. There are divisions for landowners, tenants, renters and sharecroppers, white and Negro.

Those who have qualified their counties to participate in this year's program are County Agent O. F. Parker of Oktibbeha County, Miss.; County Agent G. W. Oxford of Benton County, Tenn.; County Agent J. L. McReynolds of McNairy County, Tenn.; S. A. Huskison, county agent, and W. C. Chisholm, associate county agent of Chickasaw County, Miss.; County Agent W. T. Smith of Prentiss County, Miss.; County Agent Richard A. Cooper of Carroll County, Miss.

Other Counties Qualified

County Agent Ellis E. Randle of Copiah County, Miss.; County Agent J. A. Killebrew of Montgomery County, Miss.; County Agent Evans E. Wooten of Clay County, Miss., and Robert B. Cooper, Negro county agent of Washington County, Miss.

"The interest The Commercial Appeal is taking in farming is most commendable," said Mr. Randle. "We need more business people to show an interest in agriculture. With conditions as they are, every effort should be made to encourage the farmer. Through this encouragement, perhaps some of the young farmers will remain on the farm," he added.

Observing that farming is now big business, Mr. Randle said too few people know of the high investment farmers have in their farms. Not many consumers know the farmer receives only 40 cents of the food dollar, he emphasized.

"Plant To Prosper," Mr. Randle said, "gives farm people an opportunity to show the good job they are doing on their farms."

In discussing the Plant To Prosper program, Mr. Smith said, "It has certainly been a contributing factor in promoting diversification and it has inspired many farm and home improvements throughout the Mid-South."

"Plant To Prosper is a farm program that cannot be beat," declared Mr. Wooten. "I have long realized its value to farm families."

From Greenville, Miss., Robert B. Cooper wrote, "I am going to do my best this year to encourage as many of our families as possible to participate in the contest. It is a most worthwhile project."

Families may enroll in the program by contacting their county agent, home demonstration agent, Farmers Home Administration supervisor, veterans on-the-farm instructor, Soil Conservation Service technician, or by writing directly to the Plant To Prosper Bureau of The Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.

An enrollment blank is being published in today's issue of The Commercial Appeal.

PLANT TO PROSPER CONTEST

The Plant-to-Prosper Bureau
Care The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Date.....1956

I want to enter in the Plant-to-Prosper Competition as a contestant for the $4,810 in cash awards, The Commercial Appeal Trophies and The Commercial Appeal Certificate of Honor.

My name is.....
PLEASE PRINT

I get my mail at.....Route.....
PLEASE PRINT

.....
COUNTY

.....
STATE

I am a
Landowner ——————— ( )
Tenant-Sharecropper ———— ( )

The size of my farm is.....acres, with.....acres in cultivation. There are.....members in my family on my farm

ROAD TO PROSPERITY—Mid-South farmers will become eligible to win cash prizes totaling $4,810 by filling out and mailing this Plant To Prosper enrollment blank.

The Plant-to-Prosper Bureau Date.....1956
Care The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

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.....
COUNTY

.....
STATE

I am a
Landowner — — — — — — — ( )

Tenant-Sharecropper — — — — ( )

The size of my farm is.....acres, with.....acres in cultivation. There are.....members in my family on my farm.

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Memphis, Tenn.

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PLEASE PRINT

.....
COUNTY

.....
STATE

I am a
Landowner — — — — — — — ( )

Tenant-Sharecropper — — — — — ( )

The size of my farm is———acres, with———acres in cultivation. There are——members in my family on my farm.

ROAD TO PROSPERITY—Mid-South farmers will become eligible to win cash prizes totaling $4,810 by filling out and mailing this Plant To Prosper enrollment blank.

PLANT-PROSPER LISTS ARE DUE SATURDAY

County Leader Nominations Face Deadline

GROUP ENTRIES COMING

By WALTER DURHAM
Director, Plant To Prosper Bureau

Saturday is the deadline for county enrollment leaders to submit nomination lists for The Commercial Appeal's 1956 Plant To Prosper Contest.

Group entries from county enrollment committees also must be postmarked not later than midnight Saturday, but individual farm families have until June 16 to qualify for cash prizes totaling about $22,000 at county, state and sweepstakes levels.

How You Can Enter

Farmers — both white and Negro families—may enter the Plant To Prosper Contest by contacting their county agent, home demonstration agent, Farmers Home Administration supervisor, Soil Conservation Service work unit conservationist, veteran on-the-farm instructor, or by writing directly to The Commercial Appeal.

Prizes will be awarded this year on the basis of 50 per cent for efficient farm management and improvement, 40 per cent for efficient home management and improvement and 10 per cent for participation in community affairs.

Grand prizes in the White Division of Plant To Prosper are $500 to both the landowner and the tenant sweepstakes champions. In the Negro Division, the landowner sweepstakes winner will receive $350, while the grand champion tenant will get $250.

State prizes for white contestants are $100 for first, $75 for second and $50 for third to both landowners and tenants. There is also a $100 home improvement sweepstakes award for tenants, along with four $25 state prizes.

First State Prize

First place state prize in the Negro Division is $50 to both landowners and tenants. Other state prizes include $37.50 for second, $32.50 for third and $25 for fourth for landowners and tenants. There is also a $50 home improvement sweepstakes award and four $25 state prizes.

County winners in Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee will be selected in October. Each family will receive a Certificate of Merit from The Commercial Appeal testifying to its ability and industry as farmers. They also will be invited to attend all-day rallies in Memphis in December, at which time the prizes will be presented.

Winners of state prizes will be chosen in late October and November.

County enrollment leaders sending in registration lists last week included Cecil Thorn, FHA supervisor of Stoddard County, Mo.; Malcolm C. French, FHA supervisor of Sunflower County, Miss.; Theodore F. Sperling, FHA supervisor of Ripley County, Mo.; Willie B. Perkins, FHA supervisor of Tate County, Miss.

Others Are Listed

R. E. Lee, Negro county agent of Sunflower County, Miss., Magnolia Wesson, Negro home agent of Butler and Stoddard Counties, Mo.; Janie V. Hunt, Negro home agent of Lowndes County, Miss.; Sara J. Towns, Negro home agent of Lafayette County, Miss.; Bertha L. Ward, Negro home agent of Tate County, Miss.

B. H. Cooper, Negro county agent, and Geneva Edwards, Negro home agent of Coahoma County, Miss.; Thelma B. Carson, Negro home agent of Montgomery County, Miss.; Earl H. Ammons, Negro county agent of Grenada County, Miss.; McAdam Sloan, Negro county agent of Fayette County, Tenn., and M. E. Dean, Negro county agent of Winston County, Miss.

WINNERS — Clyde and Ardella Parr of Route 3, Steele, Dunklin County, won two state first places in the Negro Division of Plant To Prosper this year — scoring highest as landowners and for home improvement. With Ella Stackhouse, home agent, they are shown before their home which was recently completed.

SOIL BANK WARNING GIVEN BUSINESSMEN

Law To Reduce Incomes, Says Cotton Chief

20 PER CENT CUT SEEN

Special to The Commercial Appeal

PORTAGEVILLE, Mo., Jan. 18.—Businessmen in agricultural areas can expect a 20 per cent cut in their income if the soil bank agricultural program becomes a law.'

That was the warning given Tuesday night to political, business and agricultural leaders by Hilton L. Bracey, executive secretary of the Missouri Cotton Producers Association.

Quick Passage Seen

Speaking to leaders from all counties in Southeast Missouri, Mr. Bracey declared "it is a recognized fact that the farmer is in trouble and because of this every effort will be made by the Administration forces to get quick passage of the farm bill including the soil bank proposal.

Mr. Bracey outlined the objective parts of the soil bank plan by saying that Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson explained the plan to the Senate Committee as containing two parts:

"The acreage reserve and the conservation reserve with the conservation reserve simply an expansion of the familiar ACP program and the cotton farmer will have no objection to that, but the acreage reserve part of the soil bank plan with its provisions for payment in kind is where the cotton farmers will be hurt.

"Under the acreage reserve, the farmer would be expected to reduce his allotted crops acreage, which includes his cotton allotment, by 20 per cent.

Cities Voluntary Part

"Although there has been some talk that this is a voluntary program, it is voluntary only to this extent: If you don't co-operate, the remaining 80 per cent of your cotton crop will not be eligible for the loan.

"In payment for removing that 20 per cent of your alotted acres from production you would be repaid in kind, or in other words you would be given certificates which would have the value of the amount of cotton you would normally have grown on that many acres.

Mr. Bracey warned that the certificates would become an item of trade and tend to set the price of the cash crop with the cotton crop going entirely into the loan thus contributing to the surplus.

He said the most dangerous part of the new farm bill was the attitude of the Administration that it was going to give up the world market to foreign producers leaving the American cotton farmer only his domestic market.

Tells Foreign Move

Historically, the United States has exported about 5½ million bales a year, but much of this over by foreign producers, he said.

Immediate action was urged at the Tuesday night meeting with Mrs. Bracey calling upon all these present to contact their representatives and other friends to urge the soil bank plan be modified. He said Friday was the deadline with the bill due to be submitted to the Senate on that date and a completion date of Feb. 15 set for the presentation of the bill to President Eisenhower for his signature.

This means that if passed in its present form the cotton farmers would now face a 20 per cent reduction in this year's cotton crops after the allotments have already been made and plans for the farming year set, he said.

SOIL BANK

George Gallup——— *The Soil Bank*

PRINCETON, N. J. — The farmers of the country like the idea of a "soil bank" by which the government would pay them for land they take out of production.

Even before President Eisenhower specifically endorsed such a plan in his special message to Congress, the nation's farmers were in favor of it by a vote of 49 per cent to 32 per cent.

Gallup

The soil bank plan — which calls for a total expenditure of a billion dollars in an attempt to cut surplus output and stiffen farm prices —may help to change prevailing sentiment in farm areas which has been one of dissatisfaction with the Republican administration's handling of farm economics.

A new poll will soon be undertaken to see what, if any, change the President's message has had on the farm viewpoint.

The first question that experienced American Institute of Public Opinion reporters asked of a carefully drawn cross-section of America's farmers:

"Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way the Republican administration is handling the problem of farm prices and farm price supports?"

Evidence of how the dissatisfaction has been mounting in recent months is seen when today's results are compared with those of a similar survey conducted last fall:

FARMERS ONLY

	Today	Oct., 55
Satisfied	24%	30%
Dissatisfied	62	43
No opinion	14	27

The second question in today's survey put the issue of the soil bank to the farmers in the following manner:

"A new plan has been suggested for dealing with the problem of farm surpluses. It's called the 'soil bank' plan. Under this plan the government would pay farmers a yearly rental for each acre of land taken out of production. Does this sound like a good idea or a poor one?"

The vote of farmers and farm families interviewed:

FARMERS ONLY

Good idea	49%
Poor idea	32
No opinion	19

By regions of the country, it is the Southern farmer who is most in favor of the soil bank plan.

As might be expected, the city dweller and the farmer do not see eye-to-eye on the farm problem, with the nonfarmer probably more inclined to cast greater importance on the "plight of his pocketbook" than on the "plight of the farmer."

Here is how the nation's nonfarm population feels about the GOP's handling of farm prices and price supports:

NONFARM ONLY

Satisfied	34%
Dissatisfied	31
No opinion	35

The vote of nonfarmers on the feasibility of the soil bank plan:

NONFARM ONLY

Good idea	29%
Poor idea	47
No opinion	24

In the matter of the coming election, however, the public as well as party leaders are agreed the farm problem will be a most effective argument for the Democrats in this year's campaigns.

A special secret mail survey of the nation's Democratic county chairmen—the "grass roots" leaders of the party—revealed that they considered the "plight of the farmer" to be—by an overwelming margin —their most telling campaign appeal.

It was also in first place in a survey of the public as the best election argument the Democrats could make.

6599 Alabama Farmers Sign Up For Soil Bank

Farm Official Calls Number 'Surprising,' Says Payments Could Exceed $1.3 Million

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 1 (AP)—A "surprisingly large" number of Alabama farmers signed up for the federal soil bank plan before last Friday's deadline, B. L. Collins said today.

Collins, administrative officer for the State Agricultural Stablization and Conservation Committee, said Alabama farmers could receive up to $1,386,891 for participating in the soil bank.

Collins said 6599 farmers signed agreements to enter the acreage reserve program that is designed to reduce surpluses in commodities under federal price supports. This was about the same proportion as signed in other Southern states, he said.

"Considering the lateness of the season, I'd say this is a surprisingly large number," Collins said. Congress established the acreage reserve program, popularly known as the soil bank, well after crops were in last Spring.

More than 17,000 acres of cotton are being plowed up, mostly in southeast Alabama, Collins reported.

He said 5478 cotton farmers signed agreements covering 25,063 acres and could receive maximum compensation of $1,137,792.

On peanuts, 336 farmers signed up 2359 acres for a possible $33,348. Corn farmers, mostly in Madison, Jackson, Marshall and DeKalb Counties, signed 773 agreements for 8471 acres and a possible $213,884.

Eight farmers entered 9.4 acres of flue-cured tobacco in the program for $1459 and four signed 1.76 acres of burley tobacco for $406.

Collins said that aside from the plowed cotton, most of the rest of the land represented federal acreage allotments that farmers didn't use.

It will take about 30 days to survey the land signed up to see that it is not now in production, Collins said. After that is completed, county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committees will start mailing out checks to participating farmers.

Later, Collins said, a conservation program will seek to improve the soil bank land.

Farmers For 'Soil Bank' By 3 to 2, Gallup Reports

Poll Shows Dissatisfaction With Farm Policy Prior to Proposal

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 17.—The farmers of the country like the idea of a "soil bank" by which the government would pay them for land they take out of production.

Even before President Eisenhower specifically indorsed such a plan in his special message to Congress, the nation's farmers were in favor of it by a vote of 49 per cent to 32 per cent.

The soil bank plan—which calls for a total expenditure of a billion dollars in an attempt to cut surplus output and stiffen farm prices—may help to change prevailing sentiment in farm areas which has been one of dissatisfaction with the Republican Administration's handling of farm economics.

New Poll To Be Taken

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Satisfied	24%	30%
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No opinion ..	14	27

Vote on 'Soil Bank'

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The vote of farmers and farm families interviewed:

FARMERS ONLY

Good idea	49%
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No opinion	19

By regions of the country, it is the Southern farmer who is most in favor of the soil bank plan.

As might be expected, the city dweller and the farmer do not see eye-to-eye on the farm problem, with the non-farmer probably more inclined to cast greater importance on the plight of his pocketbook than on the "plight of the farmer."

Non-Farm Opinion

Here is how the nation's non-farm population feels about the GOP's handling of farm prices and price supports:

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It was also in first place in a survey of the public as the best election argument the Democrats could make.

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Soil Bank Pays

Cotton, Corn Yield Increase

To Collin Johnson, outstanding farmer of Hugo, Okla., putting land in the soil bank is like having cash on deposit, says District Agent Paul O. Brooks in a report to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Johnson has believed in sound soil and water conservation practices, including a period of rest for some of his acres ever since he bought his 80-acre farm 15 years ago, and his Soil Conservation District sent out a conservationist to study his land and make a capability map of it.

He has followed his recommendations says Brooks. And as a result, he has seen his cotton yield double, his corn yield almost triple, and his eroded hillsides converted into terraced pastures for his growing herd of cattle and hogs.

EX-SHARECROPPER

Johnson, who was a sharecropper and a renter for nearly half a lifetime before buying his farm, never stops praising the Soil Conservation Service and his county agent, Leveron Harris, says Mr. Brooks.

"The Soil Conservation Service got us started and Mr. Harris is keeping us on the right track," Johnson declares.

In addition to their cotton, which they have cut back since their four children have grown up, and their corn and livestock, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have a garden and a small orchard, including 21 pecan trees. Their home-grown foods cut their grocery bill and provide them with a sideline source of income. And they can have fish on Fridays or any other day right out of their three farm ponds which also provide water for their livestock.

Johnson's achievements as a conservation farmer were recognized as early as 1944 when the Oklahoma Bankers' Association awarded him a certificate. He was the first member of his race in his district to be so honored.

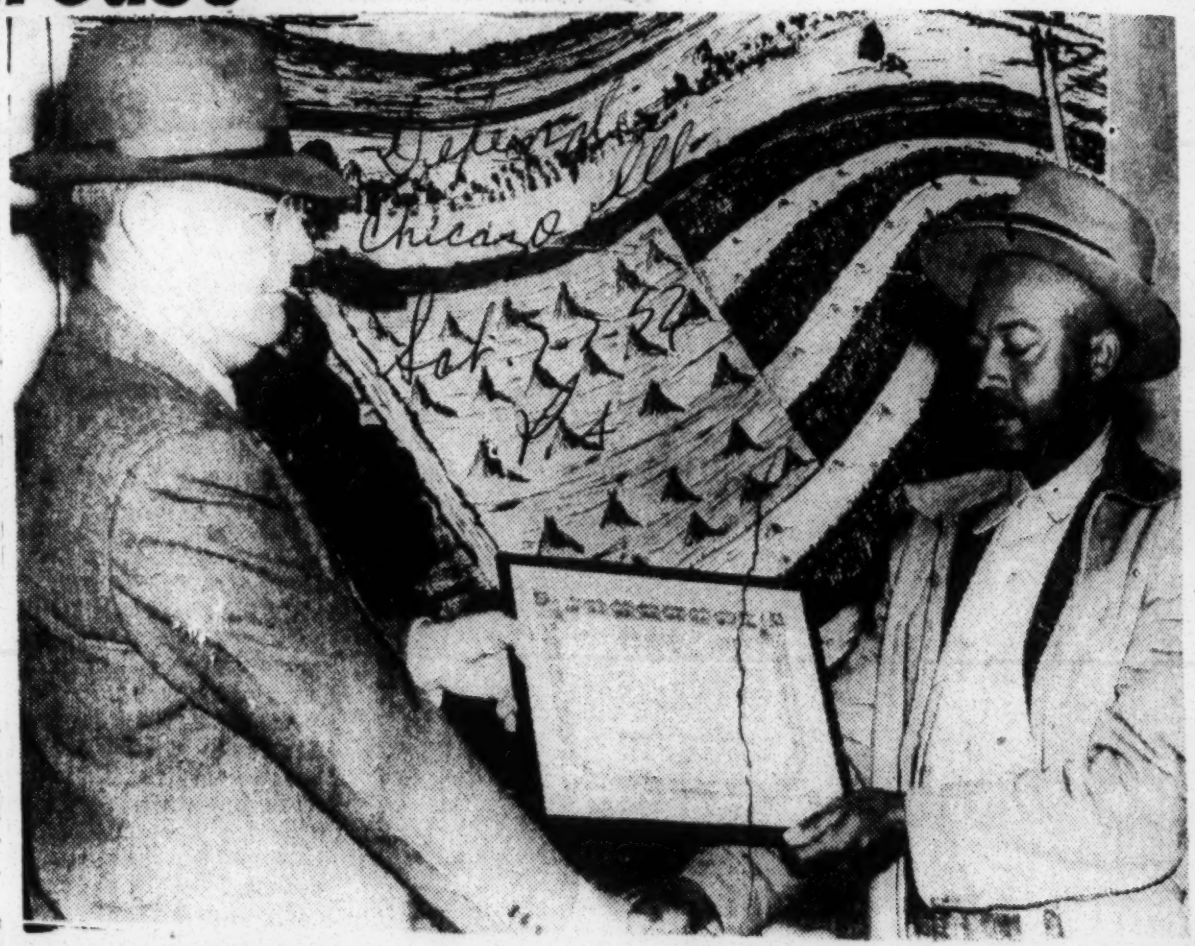
STATE CHAMP

Later, he was acclaimed State champion conservation farmer. This brought him $100 and made him eligible to compete in the South-wide Soil Conservation Jamboree at Log Cabin, Ga.

His most recent honor came from the Choctaw County Chamber of Commerce which selected him as "farmer of the month." This recognition brought him a framed certificate.

"Conservation farming," he says, "is like having a good pocket to put your money in, instead of a pocket with a hole in it."

Turning to the newly authorized soil bank program in which he plans to participate, Johnson declares, "It's like having cash on deposit, because you are storing up fertility for future production."



A FORMER SHARECROPPER, Collin Johnson, right, is shown being honored as the "farmer of the month" of Choctaw County, Okla., by the local Chamber of Commerce. Making the presentation is George T. O'Neal of the chamber. Mr. Johnson was honored for his outstanding achievement in conservation farming. To him, the newly authorized soil bank is like having cash on deposit, because one is storing up fertility for future production.

1b 1956

Response To Soil Bank Plan Large

Daily World
Sat. 8-4-56
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON (INS) — Agriculture Department said Friday that nearly half a million farmers have agreed to place more than 10 million acres in the soil bank's acreage reserve program this year.

The maximum payments these farmers would earn for agreeing not to grow certain crops on their land would total more than 224 million dollars.

This is far below the 750 million dollars the government could pay farmers annually for taking part in the acreage reserve program but officials pointed out that the program was late in getting started this year.

One top official told International News Service that the 10 million dollar cutback in production acreage this year fulfills the departments' goal.

He pointed out that next year's objective may be three or four times as great.

The exact figures announced by the Department as of the program's deadline -- July 27 -- were:

Number of agreements -- 496,432; number of acres -- 10,720,749; maximum payment -- $224,414,430.

The objectives of the acreage reserve are to cut back production of six so-called basic crops -- wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, corn and tobacco.

Program pa nents are expected to begin in sc parts of the county in about week

Negro Claims Soil Program Race Weapon

Advance P.5-a
Sat. 11-3-56
Montgomery

NEWARK, N.J., Nov. 2 (AP)—A North Carolina farmer says President Eisenhower's soil bank program would give the white man in the South what he called another weapon against the Negroes.

Billie B. Fleming, leader of North Carolina's Clarendon County Improvement Assn., made his remarks at a civil rights rally last night. Fleming replaced the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott movement, whose plane was grounded in Washington by bad weather.

Fleming said that with the coming of the soil bank program, whites in the South "Are now paid by the Federal Government to let the land lie idle," while "Negro farmers in Clarendon County have been told they can no longer rent their farms."

Fleming said:

"A survey will show that the white man is using the agriculture office to starve the Negro into submission. White farmers in Clarendon County are able to get as much cotton and tobacco acreage as they want, while the Negro is not given enough cash crops under the allocation program to support his family. We expect to be mistreated by the Klu Klux Klan and The Citizen's Councils, but we are at a loss to understand the attitude of our Federal Government toward us," he said.

Fleming said he had been shot at by southern terrorists on four occasions and that several crosses had been burned on his lawn.

Daily World
Sat. 9-15-56
Atlanta, Ga.
P.1

CHAMPION TREE-PLANTER Prentiss Monk, right, of Magnolia, Ark. is looking over a pine cone from one of his trees with County Agent Wesley R. Dansby. Mr. Monk supplements his income from farming by planting trees for other farmers. During the past 10 years, he has set out more than two million seedlings. And now with the Soil Bank underway, he expects to set out considerably more. — (USDA Photo).

SOIL BANK

Soil Bank Rates Boosted Sharply

Post-Herald, P.1
Thurs. 12-13-56
Birmingham, Ala.

Five Crops Included In Payment Hikes; Corn Allotment Program Brings Problems

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (U.P.)—The Agriculture Department today announced a sharp increase in 1957 soil bank payments to encourage farmers to take more land out of surplus crop production.

Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson said amounts paid farmers per acre for not planting their full allotments will be substantially higher on all five basic crops—corn, wheat, cotton, rice and tobacco. Wheat payments will jump 2½ times.

In another farm development, Benson declared that the government will be confronted with serious problems in administering the 1957 acreage allotment program approved by corn farmers in yesterday's referendum.

He said in a statement that "a prompt and searching reappraisal" of the entire corn situation and its relation to other farm programs is needed. The secretary did not say who should make the study. But he presumably referred to Congress.

Corn farmers turned down an administration-backed program that would have allowed them more acreage but lower price supports next year. It was opposed by the National Farmers Union, third-ranking national farm organization.

Instead they chose the acreage allotment plan that dates back to the Democratic New Deal era. The Eisenhower administration has blamed this program for building up price-depressing surpluses. It wants to free farmers from major crop controls.

Under the 1957 soil bank program the average per acre payment for not producing corn will be $42.66, compared with $33 this year.

Other rates are: Wheat, $20.04, compared with $8 this year; cotton, $54.15, compared with $24; rice, $68.18, compared with $50.

Benson said the department has no plans to include peanuts or extra-long staple cotton in the soil bank acreage reserve next year.

An average county dollar-and-cents payment rate will be established for corn, cotton and rice. The county rates will vary considerably but will average out to amount the national rate for each crop.

In the corn referendum, 61.2 per cent of the farmers favored the base acreage plan that was in effect this year. The program needed a two-thirds majority to be continued next year.

SOIL BANK PAYMENTS TO TAKE SHARP RISE

Benson Acts To Encourage Farmers To Reduce Acreage Planted

By The United Press

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Corn Program Review

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$54.15 For Cotton

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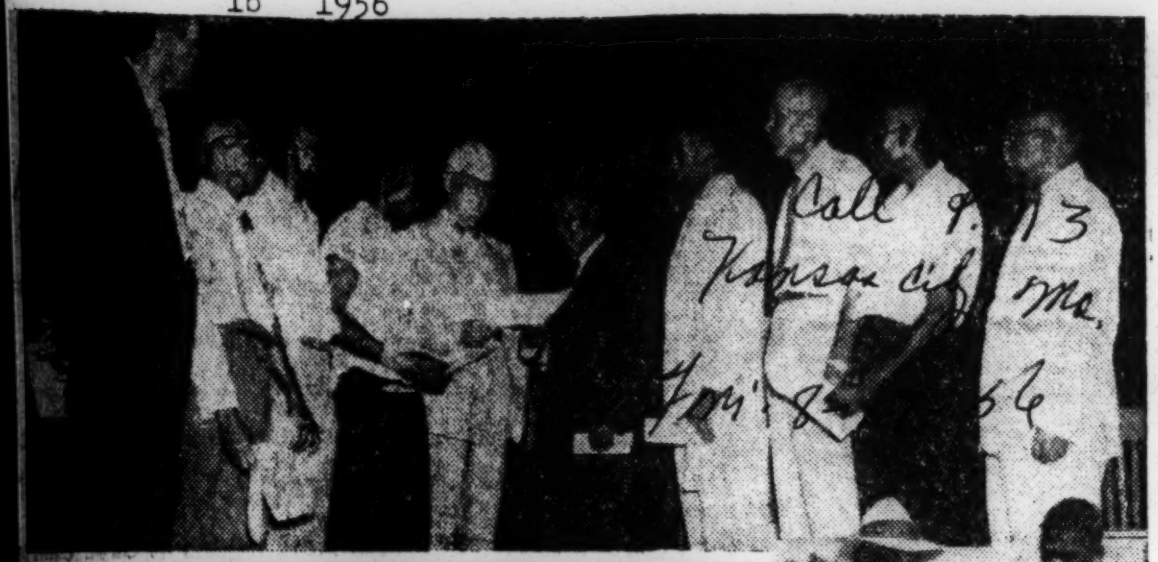
Tobacco rates will be $255.42 for flue-cured, compared with $204 in 1956; $295.74 for burley, compared with $210, and $147.73 for Maryland, compared with $140. The highest tobacco rate will be $345.42 for cigar binder, Type 52, compared with $329 this year.

Mr. Benson said the department has no plans to include peanuts or extra-long staple cotton in the soil bank acreage reserve next year.

An average county dollar-and-cents payment rate will be established for corn, cotton and rice. The county rates will vary considerably but will average out to about the national rate for each crop.



SOIL CONSERVATION CHAMPS GET PRIZES. Soil conservation champions of Alabama for 1956 were awarded cash prizes and certificates of merit last week at Alabama A. & M. college, Huntsville, by the college and the Alabama Association of Soil Conservation District Supervisors.

Left to right in awards picture at top are: Dr. R. D. Morrison, director of agriculture at A. & M.; Isaac Long, Aliceville; L. G. Orr, Danville; Sam High, former state senator, Ashville, making the presentations; Eugene Bettis, Gosport, state champion who was awarded $75; Elishia Dukes, Evergreen, second place winner. $25; Nick Fitchard, Huntsville; Charley McGuire, Troy; and Dr. J. F. Drake, president of A. & M.

Bottom, left, Mr. Bettis, the champion, is showing some Soil Conservation officials how one of the terraces in his cotton field drains the rain water off into a two-acre kudzu pasture. This redues erosion to a minimum. By following such practices, Mr. Bettis has tripled his yield. Left to right: Mr. Bettis; W. H. Tucker, SCS area supervisor; Williams J. Berry, SCS work unit conservationist; and H. C. Appleton, SCS management agronomist, Dadeville.

Botton right, second place winner, Elishia Dukes, right and his work unit conservationist, George W. Huey and Mr. Appleton, left, are discussing the Bahia grass which is growing in a waterway on his farm to prevent erosion.

—USDA Photo.

Soil Conservation Award Goes To 40-Acre Farmer Who Tripled Yield

NORMAL, Ala. — A 40-acre Alabama colored farmer, who once lost his small farm because of low cotton yields, was awarded first prize at Alabama A & M college here, last week in the annual statewide soil conservation contest.

The winner is Eugene Bettis of Gosport. By following sound soil and water conservation practices, he has converted a rundown eroded farm into a first rate production plant on which he tripled his cotton yield within the past 10 years.

A cash prize of $75 was awarded him by the Alabama Association of Soil Conservation District Supervisors and Alabama A & M. sponsors of the contest. A second-place award of $25 went to Elishia Dukes of Evergreen, and certificates of merit were presented to 10 other runner-up contestants.

Awards by State Senator

The presentations were made by former State Senator Sam High following an address by Dr. J. F. Drake, president of the college; and a short talk by Sherman Briscoe, information specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Drake stressed conservation and better living. "You may hold title to the land," he said, "but you do not own it. You are the stewards; you hold the land in trust, and you should pass it on to others in better condition than when you received it."

Mr. Briscoe praised the winners and told about the achievements of Mr. Bettis and Mr. Dukes whose farms he had visited earlier in the week. "Nowhere," he declared, "have I seen farms on which farmers have done more with so little."

Those who received certificates of merit are: Ike Austin of Thomaston; Philip Furness, Coy; J. W. Greenwood, Clayton; Sam Neely, Centreville, Nick Fitchard, Huntsville; L. G. Orr, Danville; Tillman Hardy, Jr., Titus; Isaac Long, Aliceville; Charley McGuire, Troy; and Ben L. Reynolds, Childersburg.

12 Farmers Earn Awards At Ala. A&M

NORMAL, Ala.—Twelve Negro farmers were presented certificates and prizes by a representative of the Alabama Association of Soil Conservation supervisors for outstanding work in soil conservation in the state of Alabama at the annual meeting of soil conservationists held at the Alabama A. and M. College.

The first prize of $75 cash and certificate was awarded to Eugene Bettis of Gosport, and receiver of second prize of $25 cash and certificate was Elisha Dukes of Evergreen.

■

OTHER WINNERS in the conservation program, all receiving certificates of merit, were Ike Austin of Thomaston, Philip Furness of Coy, J. W. Greenwood of Clayton, Sam Neely of Centreville, Nick Fitchard of Huntsville, L. G. Orr of Danville, Tillman Hardy Jr. of Titus, Isaac Long of Aliceville, Charlie McGuire of Troy, and Benjamin L. Reynolds of Childersburg.

The awards program climaxed a day of discussion and farm tours conducted by Dr. R. D. Morrison, director of the department of agriculture of the college.

The presentations were made following an address by Dr. J. F. Drake, president of the college.

KNEE-DEEP IN KUDZU

One of the South's important erosion control crops are Kudzu. Eugene Bettis (right) Alabama's 1956 Negro champion soil conservation farmer of Gosport and W. H. Tucker, SCS area conservationist. Kudzu not only helps hold the soil on this hillside, but it also provides grazing. Bettis was awarded a cash prize of $75 last week at Alabama A&M College, Huntsville, by the Alabama Assn. of Soil Conservation District Supervisors.

Farmers Joining Shift From Cotton To Cows In The Dixie Farming Area

Journal + Guide Sat. 3-3-56 P. 17 Norfolk, Va.

CHARLESTON, S. C. — In line with the trend toward increased milk production in the South, more colored farmers are now adding dairying to their enterprises to help off-set their cotton acreage reduction under the allotment program, say officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The increased emphasis on dairying by white and colored farmers in several Southern States has resulted in a marked rise in the South's milk output. Between 1951 and 1955, milk production per cow in the region rose from 3,868 pounds to 4,180, and total annual production increased from 22,445 to 23,141 million pounds.

* * *

FOR THE NATION as a whole, annual milk production per cow stands at 5,815 pounds, and total production in 1955 was 123,454 million pounds, Wisconsin led with 16,547 million pounds. Honors for per pound of milk per cow went to California where the average was 8,550 pounds.

The shift partly from cotton to milk production has been under way in the South for a number of years. One of the first areas to make a real start was Chester County, S. C., where some cotton plantations were divided about 50-50 between cotton and pastures for dairy herds in 1940, and the sharecroppers who had been sharing only in bales of cotton, began to share also in cans of milk sold to newly established nearby creameries.

* * *

THIS PRACTICE spread to other States, and a number of farm owners also began to buy more cows and go into milk production commercially.

Greene County, Ga., provides one of the best examples of how some farm families in the South are slowing down on cotton and speeding up on dairying.

* * *

A. S. BACON, State supervisor of Negro agricultural extension work in Georgia, has reported on the progress being made in dairying by a number of farmers in the state. Among these are Calvin Perkins, Elgin Mallory, and Lorenzo Cunningham of Greene County. All three are making good as grade A dairy farmers as a result of credit aid and counsel received through the Farmers Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and farm management guidance from their county agent, C. L. Tapley.

Mr. Perkins, who now owns a 20-acre farm and is selling $500 worth of milk a month, started out as a farm hand in 1931. He and Mrs. Perkins became tenants six years later, and in 1945 the Farmers Home made them a $3,000 loan to buy a farm.

* * *

THEY PAID OUT in four years and then obtained another loan from the agency to buy 10 good cows to add to their herd of nine, build a grade A barn, and improve their pastures. Since then, the Perkinses have cut their cotton acreage from 20 to five acres, concentrated more on dairying, and general farming. "My wife and I and our five children here at home are living better than ever," says Mr. Perkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Mallory's story is about like the Perkinses, except that they have 35 cows and are selling 50 gallons of milk a day which bring the couple and their nine children more than $700 a month.

THE FARMERS HOME helped them, too, to climb up from tenant farming to ownership of a farm, and up from grade B milk production to grade A. Their cotton acreage is now down from 35 to 13 acres, and the emphasis is on better cows and improved pastures and other feed crops. Four of their children are carrying 4-H calf projects. If the plans of these youngsters work out, they are going to be dairy farmers too.

The third Greene County farmer who is making a real go of grade A dairying is 32-year-old Lorenzo Cunningham. He has bought and paid for a 120-acre farm through the Farmers Home since he got out of the Army in 1946.

THREE YEARS ago he obtained another loan from the agency to buy some cows, develop pastures, sink a deep well, and modernize the house for his family — wife and two young daughters. Now they have 34 head of cattle and calves, and are receiving a monthly milk check of close to $350.

Mr. Tapley is urging the farmers to raise more feed for their dairy herds. Already pastures have improved sharply and one of the farmers, Mr. Mallory, has built a trench silo.

"These farmers," says Mr. Tapley, "and some others I am working with are going to be among Georgia's top grade A dairymen."

Sat. 3-3-56 P. 17 Norfolk, Va.

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IN NEW TREND Fifty Gallons of milk a day is the production Elgin Mallory, left, of Greene county, Ga., is getting from his dairy herd. Here he is talking over ways of increasing his grade A milk production with State Extension Supervisor A. S. Bacon, center, and County Agent C. L. Tapley, right.

Mr. Mallory's milk check averages more than $700 a month. He is gradually getting out of cotton production. (USDA Photo)

Cotton Beauty On Tour Of U.S., Haiti

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — The 1956 Spirit of Cotton Makers' Jubilee beauty, Miss M. Maxine Perryman, will be featured in all-cotton fashion shows in big cities and in two foreign countries, while on the Jubilee's annual good-will tour, March 26-May 13.

The luxurious wardrobe includes play togs, sports wear, daytime and formal wear.

The 5-foot 5-inch peaches and cream complexioned "Miss Spirit of Cotton" is a real life Cinderalla.

From a routine schedule of daily bus rides from her home town of Lexington, Miss. where she commutes to her college in Itta Bena, Miss., to an international trek to interesting places on the best of air liners for the next two months is the "Spirit's" new life.

Her practical school clothes are being forsaken for the glamorous and exciting in cotton fabrics and fashions.

Her town wardrobe includes cotton laces and velveteens, nubbly suitings, slimmering satins, sheer organdies, batiste, chambrays, vibrant Linea, sturdy sail cloth, the newest cotton suitings, Kayah and the permanent pleated cotton, called Status Quo and other crepe and wool-like fabrics.

Most of these are tubable and many are just dip and drys.

To the sophisticated groups, Miss Perryman will just show fashions, but to college groups and to many home economics groups she will do a real educational job.

There she will demonstrate that cotton is tough, washable and lasting. She will actually do the job which has been designed to her by the Memphis Cotton Makers' Jubilee — prove to large audiences that cotton can be worn for any and all occasions and during any season of the year.

THE WINNER.—Miss Maxine Perryman, 19-year-old sophomore at Mississippi Vocational college, Itta Bena, Miss., is the 1956 Spirit of Cotton. She will visit the major cities in the United States and several foreign cities as the emissary of King Cotton, returning to Memphis for the Cottonmakers Jubilee May 15 thru 19, when she will ride her own float in the parade and participate in the Jubilee activities. Among the other prizes Maxine received $100 cash from the Arkansas Farmers Bureau and an all-cotton wardrobe. She won over six over girls.

"SPIRIT OF COTTON" ADDS ANOTHER.—"Miss Spirit of Cotton Makers Jubilee" (charming Maxine M. Perryman of Lexington, Miss., a student at the Mississippi Vocational college at Itta Bena) exhibit the scroll of celebrities to which has just been added the signature of Dr. W. S. Davis, president of Tennessee State university. The lovely miss included the university in her itinerary last week where she showed her 30-piece creative cotton wardrobe, sang for NFA dawn dancers as a special guest, was entertained at breakfast by Dr. and Mrs. Davis, saw Tennessee State's second invitational track meet, and with her traveling companion, Mrs. R. Q. Venson, hied off to Chicago.—Clanton III Photo.

BALE FOR 'MISS SPIRIT OF COTTON'.—A miniature bale of cotton was presented to Miss Maxine M. Perryman, the 1956 "Spirit of Cotton," by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz in the U. S. Department of Agriculture auditorium. The presentation was the closing feature of a cotton promotion dress revue. Miss Perryman, a student at the Mississippi Industrial college at Itna, Miss., is wearing a lovely cotton eyelet evening gown as she receives the miniature bale of cotton. —USDA Photo.

Part-time 'Cropper And Farm Hand Earns Pleasant Living For Family

Journal & Guide p. 17 Sat. 3-3-56 Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Being a part-time sharecropper and hired farm hand hasn't stopped 32-year-old Loney B. Stewart of Clarksville, Tenn., from providing a neat home and a good living for his family of seven, says Miss Bessie L. Walton, assistant state home agent of the Tennessee Extension Service.

Unlike most sharecroppers, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart do not live in a broken-down, poorly furnished farm cabin. Instead, says Miss Walton, they live in a six-room cottage with furnishings as modern and complete as those in some of the best farm homes in the South, largely becuase they were willing to paint-up and fix-up a house they called home, although it was not their own.

* * *

SO OUTSTANDING are the Stewarts in farming and homemaking that they were acclaimed district champions in the tenant division of the Extension Rural Homelife Contest a year ago, winning out over families in eight counties.

But this achievement wasn't easy. Looking back 15 years, the Stewarts recall that they borrowed money to get married, and then moved in with relatives. A year later they struck out on their own as tobacco sharecroppers, living in a shabby house with make-shift furniture supplied by the owner.

* * *

IN 1946, THEY moved all their belongings in two suitcases and a box to the farm where they now live. There they slept on the floor for a week until they could make arrangements to buy a few pieces of furniture on credit.

As one of five sharecropper families on the place, Mr. and Mrs Stewart were assigned four acres of tobacco to work on halves. In addition he was promised a day's work occasionally on the landlord's farm.

* * *

THAT FIRST YEAR they had two visitors whom they will never forget. They were John R. Branham, their county agent; and Miss Margaret F. Harlan, their home agent. "They encouraged us to plant a garden and raise some chickens and hogs for home use," says Mr. Stewart; "that was the beginning of our getting on our feet."

By growing most of their food and selling a few eggs on the side, they came out clear that year, and the landlord gave them four more acres to work, a cow to milk on halves, and arranged for Mr. Stewart to have at least a day's work every week on his large farm.

* * *

THIS START PUT them in position to consider competing in the Rural Homelife Contest which Miss Harlan talked with them about. They weren't ready that year, but said they would be the next.

Getting ready for the competition, they added two rooms to their four-room house to accommodate their growing family, and converted their old-fashioned kitchen into a modern U-shaped one with plenty of cabinet space. Mr. Stewart did all of the work himself. Next they bought a refrigerator, an electric stove, a food mixer, home freezer and more kitchen utensils. That year the Stewarts won second place in the county and set their hearts on the district championship.

THE NEXT YEAR when the judges came around they found an attractive dining room with beautiful chinaware and a set of silverware. Also they found a new sewing machine, a vacuum cleaner, and a washing machine. These additions gave them first place in the county.

But the Stewarts weren't satisfied. They got busy and repainted their home and whitewashed the poultry house and other outbuildings. That did it, says Miss Walton, and the Stewarts were named district champions in December, 1954.

* * *

THE AWARD WAS shared by their five children who are all 4-H'ers. They worked hard helping their parents to keep up farm production and to spruce up their home.

The Stewarts are now saving up for a farm of their own. They are sharecropping 16 acres, including a six-acre tobacco allotment, and they usually plant 10 acres of corn for their hogs and chickens. "We hope one day to buy a piece oi land and build a house on it;" says Mrs. Stewart, "we already have our furniture and appliances.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS URGED IN EDITORIAL

Journal & Guide Sat. 3-3-56 Memphis, Tenn.

Progressive Farmer Cites Racial Good Will

An editorial plea for friendlier everyday relations between the white and Negro races will appear in the April issue of The Progressive Farmer, national farm magazine.

The editorial, entitled "A Plea For Racial Good Will," states:

"Each person of good will in the South, white or black, must be alarmed and distressed at the evidences of growing bitterness between extremist groups, both among whites and Negroes, also between extremist groups in the North and in the South.

"Once again The Progressive Farmer would like to urge all people of Christian good will to do all in their power to exercise a moderating influence now before conditions become any more serious. And as is so often the case, the greatest opportunity may lie not in big things or gigantic programs but just in friendlier everyday relations between our white people and our colored people. As one Southerner said a day or two ago, 'Since these racial tensions have increased I have increased by efforts to show the other race little courtesies and kindnesses that I may have been overlooking heretofore.' We also know of Negroes who are showing increased appreciation of their white friedns with a tact and courtesy such as the finest persons in the Negro race have always been noted for.

"Our Negroes will make a mistake if they depend on force to compel sudden and revolutionary changes in our schools. Our white people will make as great a mistake if we fail to give our Negro people all the rights, courtesies and help we can give them short of those which might seem to encourage amalgamation of the races. As one Progressive Farmer reader suggested several years ago, perhaps the greatest force for racial good will would be for each white person and each colored person to try to find each day some opportunity to do a 'kind deed or speak a kind word to some person of the other race."

GET POINTERS Culling poor layers in order to keep egg production up and feed consumption down is standard practice with Mr. and Mrs. Loney B. Stewart center, sharecroppers of Clarksville, Tenn. They are getting some pointers on culling from their county agent, John R. Branham, left, and Assistant State Extension Agent W. H. Williamson, right. Poultry and eggs for home use and for market help them to keep their tobacco money in the clear. (USDA Photo)

SUCCESS STORY

IT'S FULL Home freezer chock full of meals, fruits and vegetables is an important part of Mr. and Mrs. Loney B. Stewart's live-at-home program. This Clarksville, Tenn. couple is a Rural Homelife champion tenant family of middle Tennessee.

CULLING POOR LAYERS in order to keep egg production up and feed consumption down is standard practice with Mr. and Mrs. Loney B. Stewart, center, sharecroppers of Clarksville, Tenn. They are getting some pointers on culling from their county agent, John R. Branham, left, and Assistant State Extension Agent W. H. Williamson, right. Poultry and eggs for home use and for market help them to keep their tobacco money in the clear. — (USDA Photo)

FARM WINNERS—Kelsey and Elizabeth Franklin (center) of Route 2, Moscow, Fayette County, were chosen as landowner winners in the Negro Division of Plant To Prosper. They own a 108-acre cotton and dairy farm. Working with them in their program are Vennie Mae Scates (left), Negro home agent, and McAdam Sloan (right), Negro county agent.

—Staff Photos by Barney Selle

Tennessee Winners Named In Negro Division Of P To P

Special to The Commercial Appeal

JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 27.—Fayette County farmers are Tennessee Negro Division champions in The Commercial Appeal's Plant To Prosper Contest, it was announced here Saturday by H. T. Short, district extension agent.

Kelsey and Elizabeth Franklin of Route 2, Moscow, won first place in the state in the Landowner Division. They own a 108-acre cotton and dairy farm they purchased in 1947, after working as tenants for 12 years.

State champions in the Tenant Division are Robert and Lillie Mary Dean of Route 1, Somerville, who have been farming in the same place since their marriage in 1936. Thye raise cotton, corn, hogs and beef cattle.

Winning first place in the Home Improvement Division were Nelson and Vera Lee James of Route 2, Bells, Haywood County. Living on a 30-acre farm, they made many improvements in their home, to win a $25 state prize and a chance at the $100 home improvement sweepstakes award.

Rally Dec. 14

For placing first in their divisions the Franklin and the Dean families will receive $50 each at the annual Negro Division Plant To Prosper rally at Booker T. Washington High School in Memphis Dec. 14.

The Franklins also are eligible for the $350 landowner sweepstakes award to be presented to the best Plant To Prosper farmer of Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri or Tennessee at the rally. The Deans are eligible for the $250 tenant sweepstakes prize.

Other Tennessee winners in the Landowner Division were James H. and Lackie M. Johnson of Route 1, Dyersburg, Dyer County, who will receive $37.50; James and Lelea Ramsey of Trenton, Gibson County, who will get $32.50; and James M. and Elizabeth Anderson of Route 1, Toone, Hardeman County, who will be presented a $25 prize.

In the Tenant Division, second place and $37.50 went to Clyde and Susie Green of Route 1, Gadsden, Crockett County; third place and $32.50 to Sham and Mattie Sue Murphy of Route 4, Bolivar, Hardeman County, and fourth and $25 to Ruth Mae Spivey of Route 6, Ripley, Lauderdale County.

Honorable Mention

Among landowners cited for honorable mention in the judging were Herbert H. and Littie B. Jones of Route 1, Millington, Shelby County; James R. and Minnie Conley of Route 4, Jackson, Madison County; Y. Z. and Alice H. Reames of Route 2, Alamo, Crockett County, and Edward and Margaret Vaulx of Route 1, Stanton, Haywood County.

Fred and Bettie Mae Carter of Route 4, Dyersburg, Dyer County, and Felix and Louetta Champan of Route 1, Denmark, Madison County, were cited for honorable mention in the Tenant Division.

Tennessee couple rises above sharecropping conditions

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 2-18-56

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn. — Being a part-time sharecrapper and hired farm hand hasn't stopped 32-year-old Loney B. Stewart of Clarksville, Tenn., from providing a neat home and a good living for his family of seven.

Unlike most sharecroppers, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart do not live in a broken-down poorly furnished farm cabin.

Instead, says Miss Bessie L. Walton, assistant home agent, they live in a six-room cottage with furnishings as modern and complete as those in some of the best farm homes in the South. It is largely because they were willing to paintup and fixup a house they called home, although it was not their own, she states.

* * *

SO OUTSTANDING are the Stewarts in farming and homemaking that they were acclaimed district champions in the tenant division of the Extension Rural Homelife Contest a year ago, winning out over families in eight counties.

But this achievement wasn't easy. Looking about 15 years, the Stewarts recall that they borrowed money to get married, and then moved in with relatives.

A year later they struck out on their own as tobacco sharecroppers, living in a shabby house with make-shift furniture supplied by the owner.

In 1946, they moved all their belongings in two suitcases and a box to the farm where they now live. There they slept on the floor for a week until they could make arrangements to buy a few pieces of furniture supplied it.

As one of five sharecropper families on the place, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were assigned four acres of tobacco to work on halves. In addition he was promised a day's work occasionally on the landlord's farm.

THEIR SILVERWARE and complete dining room helped Mr. and Mrs. Loney B. Stewart, sharecroppers of Clarksville, Tenn., to win first place in the Rural Homelife Contest. Left to right are, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Margaret F. Harlan, county home agent; Mrs. Stewart and Miss Bessie L. Walton, assistant state home agent.

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The Stewart are now saving up for a farm of their own. They are sharecropping 16 acres, including a six-acre tobacco allotment, and they usually plant 10 acres of corn for their hogs and chickens. "We hope one day to buy a piece of land and build a house on it;" says Mrs. Stewart, "we already have our furniture and appliances.

Part-time 'Cropper and Farm Hand Earns Good Living In Tennessee

Call P. 22 Augusta, Ga. Ga. 2-17-56

Being a part-time sharecropper and hired farm hand hasn't stopped 32-year-old Loney B. Stewart of Clarksville, Tenn. from providing a neat home and a good living for his family of seven says Miss Bessie L. Walton assistant state home agent of the Tennessee Extension service.

This start put them in position to consider competing in the Rural Homelife Contest which Miss Har-

MODEL KITCHEN TO WORK IN.—Home cured Ham is being placed in the oven by Mrs. Loney B. Stewart in her home near Clarksville, Tenn. Looking on are Miss Bessie L. Walton, assistant state home agent, left; and Miss Margaret F. Harlan, county home agent, right.—USDA Photo.

OOR LAYERS MUST GO.—Culling poor layers in order to keep egg production up and feed consumption down is standard practice with Mr. and Mrs. Loney B. Stewart, center, sharecroppers of Clarksville, Tenn. They are getting some pointers on culling from their county agent, John R. Branham, left, and Assistant State Extension Agent W. H. Williamson, right.

Poultry and eggs for home use and for market help them to keep their tobacco money in the clear. —USDA Photo.

HANDICAPS OF LOW - INCOME FARMERS are discussed by T. S. Gold, (second from left) assistant to the Under Secretary of Agriculture, with some of the leaders of the farm finance seminar at Prairie View A and M college last week. Left to right are: Dr. E. B. Evans, president of Prairie View; Gold, Dean J. C. Williams of the school of agriculture; L. J. Washington of the Washington office of the Farmers Home Administration; and A. C. Magee, chairman of the farm and ranch section of Texas A and M college. The chart shows some of the handicaps of low-income farmers, including old age and low educational attainment.

"IT'S ALL COTTON" says Misses Marlene Alexander and Maggie Carthorne of Agricutural Research service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as they stand atop a bale of cotton, draped in yards of cotton cloth in the USDA auditorium. They appeared in the cotton promotion dress revue which featured the Spirit of Memphis Cotton Makers Jubilee last week.—USDA photo.

MISS MAXINE PERRYMAN, Spirit of Memphis Cotton Maker Jubilee, holds miniature bale of cotton presented her last week in the U. S. Department of Agriculture auditorium by Asst. Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz as the closing feature of a cotton promotion dress revue. Miss Perryman wears a cotton eyelet evening gown.

1b 1956

Two Colored Agriculture Employees Receive Superior Service Awards

The state supervisor of colored home demonstration work in Arkansas and an employee relations clerk of the Farmers Home Administration were among 134 employees of the U. S. Department of Agriculture who received Superior Service Awards here (June 5) in ceremonies before 5,000 on the Washington Monument Grounds.

The two colored honorees are Mrs. Fannie M. Boone of Little Rock, and Mrs. Anna Belle Lacey of Washington, D. C. The presentations of the USDA's second highest awards were made by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson following an address by Howard Pyle, administrative assistant to President Eisenhower.

Both of the award winners are natives of Georgia. Mrs. Boone was born at Alpine, and Mrs. Lacey at Albany. The former received her training at the Topeka, Kans., Industrial Institute, and the latter at Tuskegee.

Mrs. Boone began her career with the Arkansas Extension Service in 1929, after teaching school in the state for 16 years. She was promoted to the post of supervisor in 1942. There are 28 agents on her staff.

Her Superior Service Award citation reads: "For her success in working with rural colored families in improving family living conditions and making home life more satisfying in Arkansas."

Mrs. Lacey, who received a cash award and a citation from the Farmers Home several weeks ago, has been with the agency for 20 years. Her citation reads: "For establishing an exemplary work performance record because of her thorough knowledge of instruc-

Top Farmer Once Said "Goodbye Farm"

Journal & Guide
P. 9
Sat. 5-26-56
Norfolk, Va.

TOP PHOTO — Arthur R. Glover Sr., holding the award plaque presented to him and his family as the outstanding Virginia Farm family of 1956. Looking on with approving smiles are his wife, Mrs. Idell Glover, and four of their five sons, left to right: Walter, Dennis, Fletcher and Arthur, Jr. Absent from the picture is another son, Isaac.

Lt. Governor On Program Honoring Arthur R. Glover

Journal & Guide 2D
Sat. 5-26-56

By THOMAS D. YOUNG

SMITHFIELD, Va.—Starting 15 years ago a 50-acre rented farm, the fruits of his labor must have been sweet to Arthur R. Glover Sr., last Thursday as he was honored as Virginia's oustanding farmer for 1955.

Norfolk, Va.

Now the owner of two prosperous farms of 447 acres, Mr. Glover was chosen for the award by the Negro State Agricultural Advisory Board of Virginia for his outstanding record of farm management.

MR. GLOVER ACCEPTED the honors modestly. As he received his award plaque, he turned toward his wife, Mrs. Idell Gray Glover, and spoke warm words of praise for her, bringing applause from the audience of 250 persons.

Main speaker at the ceremonies was A. E. S. Stephens, lieutenant governor of Virginia. He recalled the words of Thomas Jefferson who said that love of the land is one of the priceless attributes of a freedom loving nation.

Lt. Gov. Stephens, a lawyer by profession, drew up the deeds when Mr. Glover first acquired his farm.

* * *

DR. R. P. DANIEL, president of Virginia State College, Petersburg, introduced Lt. Gov. Stephens. Dr. Daniel chose the occasion as appropriate for his announcement that the College has established two new annual scholarships of four years for a boy and girl from Isle of Wight county who have outstanding records in 4-H Club activities.

The plaque was presented by C. R. Vaughn, president of the State Agricultural Advisory Board. Woodrow Odom, local home agent, Isle of Wight county, presided. Other platform guests included Mrs. Mattie W. Gilliam, local home agent, Isle of Wight county, the Rev. J. D. Tynes, and the Rev. S. R. Williams.

* * *

MR. GLOVER RECALLED that as a small boy on his father's farm, he vowed that when he 'grew up, it was 'goodbye, farm.'" He kept his word for some years. He went into several business ventures during the lean years of the late twenties and thirties.

Finally, in 1940, he decided to try his hand at farming. It paid off with a success that brought him recognition as an outstanding modern, mechanized farmer in 1956.

The award names the entire Glover family. Mr. and Mrs. Glover were married in 1926. They have five sons: Arthur, Jr., Isaac, Fletcher, Walter and Dennis.

* * *

WALTER ASSISTS his father with the farming operations. Fletcher is a research assistant at the Department of Medicine and Microbiology, University of Pennsylvania. He is a 1955 graduate of Morgan State College.

Arthur and Isaac are carpenters, and Dennis is a student at Isle of Wight County Training School.

Mr. and Mrs. Glover are active in church and community affairs. Mr. Glover is president of the Isle of Wight County Federal Credit Union, exalted ruler of the Smithfield Elk Lodge Number 65, member of the Masonic Lodge, the local Parent-Teachers Association and school band committee, member of the Isle of Wight County Agricultural Advisory Board, and deacon of the Christian Home Baptist Church.

* * *

MR. GLOVER BOUGHT his first farm in 1944, a second farm in Nansemond county in 1951, and purchased other rental property. His main crops are peanuts, corn, and soybeans. His land is bordered by a salt-water creek, and he put a two and a

half acre lake on his farm, stocked with bass.

The Glovers own and operate 447 acres of land. The farm is completely mechanized. With all of their farming operations, the Glover family follows recommendations coming from the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service and other related agricultural agencies.

There is a soil and water conservation plan for this farm.

• • •

CROP YIELDS on the Glover farm more than double the state average. Through the years a considerable amount of the farm income has been used to improve the capital structure of the farm business and to improve living conditions in and around the home.

The annual award program of the state agricultural advisory board is designed to give recognition to farm families who, by their farming operations, have attained prominence in agriculture and homemaking in their respective communities.

BOTTOM PHOTO—Chatting informally with Mr. Glover during the awards program are A. F. S. Stephens, (center) Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, who was the principal speaker, and Woodrow Odom, right, Isle of Wight county agent, who presided. More than 250 persons attended the ceremonies at Mr. Glover's attractive farm on Great Spring road.

Production of milk during March for the United States amounted to over 11 million pounds - 5 per cent above March 1955 and 13 per cent above the 1945-54 average for the month.

Disputanta's Public Cannery Is Success

Journal + Guide P. 3
Sat. 5-11-56
Norfolk, Va.

DISPUTANTA, Va. — The people in Disputanta, Va., are engaging in a community cannery project, which, after a month of operation, has been reported "highly successful."

The local effort, which is being supervised by Mrs. Inez Wynn, home economics teacher in the Disputanta school system, with assistance from R. W. Amis and C. B. Phillips, local agriculture instructors, has caught the interest of many families, and many are taking full advantage of the opportunity.

• • •

THE SUPERVISORS are inviting all residents in the Prince George County area to take this opportunity to cut down food bills by conserving their garden products.

According to Mrs. Melissa Reese, cannery instructor, 586 quarts, pints of vegetables have been processed in the Prince George cannery since July 1, when the cannery began operation.

The cannery operates on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9 a. m. - 3 p. m. Foodstuffs will be processed until 11 a. m. on each of these days.

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va. Sat. 10-13-56 p. 13

Better Quality Tobacco

Better quality tobacco is now being grown by many farmers throughout the tobacco region as a result of proper application of fertilizer and other cultural practices. William V. Floyd of Fairmont, N. C., and his 9-year-old son, Robert Earl, are showing some of their better quality tobacco to County Agent S. T. Brooks, left, and District Agent J. A. Spaulding, center.

NC Colored Farmers Cited For Top Quality Tobacco

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va. p. 13 Sat. 10-13-56

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Like the other tobacco growers of the nation, the colored farmers of North Carolina are growing a better quality of tobacco by applying the proper amount of fertilizer, says State Extension Agent R. E. Jones in a report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

One of the things research has shown, says Mr. Jones, is that formerly many farmers inadvertently lowered the quality of their tobacco by applying too much fertilizer in an effort to increase their yield sharply.

* * *

HE POINTS OUT that in recent years the agricultural extension agents of North Carolina and other states have been conducting an intensive campaign to get farmers to have their soil tested to find out the proper composition and amount of fertilizer needed for highest quality and maximum yield.

For example, Mr. Jones says that County Agent S. T. Brooks of Robeson County, has succeeded in getting nearly half of the 2,600 colored farmers in his county to have their soil tested, and as a result they have saved more than $200,000 on fertilizer during the past three years. At the same time, he explains, they have improved the quality of their tobacco and increased their yield.

* * *

TYPICAL of these Robeson county colored farmers is William V. Floyd of Fairmont, who is now saving nearly $40 a year on fertilizer and grossing $900 more off his 2 1/2-acre flue-cured tobacco crop. He used to gross barely $2,000 off a similar acreage when too much fertilizer and too little rainfall kept both his tobacco quality and yield down.

Before having his soil tested, Mr. Floyd used to apply from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds of fertilizer per acre, and get a yield of from 1,700 to 1,900 pounds of tobacco per acre which graded only fair or low and brought him around 40 cents per pound.

LAST YEAR Mr. Floyd used only 900 pounds of fertilizer per acre, and got a yield of 2,248 pounds per acre. His higher grade plus the somewhat higher going price brought him 54 cents per pound, or nearly $3,000 for his 2.47 acres of tobacco.

"I made money all around," says Mr. Floyd, "I made money by saving on fertilizer; and I got more for my tobacco because the quality was better and the yield was higher."

* * *

MR. FLOYD has been farming all his life. Before buying 34 acres of wooded land in 1943, he had been a tenant on his father-in-law's farm for 23 years. "I cleared up all this land myself with nothing but an ax and a spade," he says proudly, pointing to 20 acres of cleared land that surround his attractive home.

In addition to tobacco, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd and their four children raise cotton, corn, oats, peanuts,and a half-acre of vegetables which they market in town . But as with the other farmers of the state, tobacco is their mainstay. It accounted for more than half of North Carolina's $937,000,000 in farm receipts last year and for three-fourths of the Floyds'.

* * *

FLUE--CURED tobacco is America's leading cigarette variety. For the marketing year — July 1955,June 1956 — consumption is estimated at 750 million pounds, about the same as last year.

Cigarette manufacture this year may total 425 billion — three percent above 1955. The increase is based on the continued high level of personal income, the addition of new smokers from the ranks of old smokers as filter tip cigarettes further increase in popularity.

Corn Club Contest Winner Announced

Journal & Guide
Sat. 12-8-56

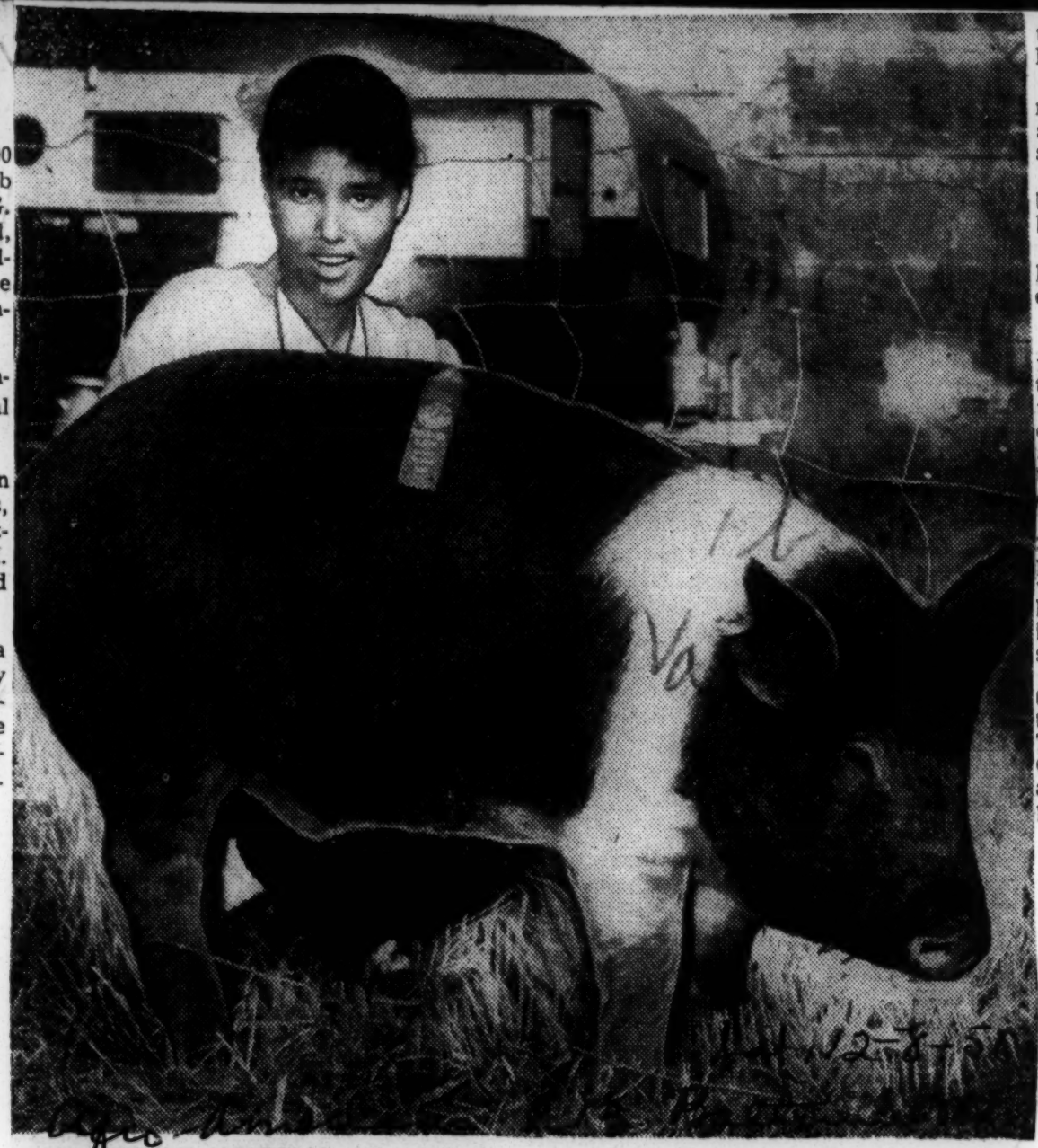
LOUISA, Va. — The 100 Bushesl Per Acre Corn Club recently organized at A. G. Richardson High School, through the Agricultural Advisory Council, announced the winner of the corn growing contest.

Norfolk Va.

He is James O. Harris, Pendleton, who produced a total of 121.65 bushel per acre.

The following participated in the contest; James O. Harris, Raymond Smith, Jerry Watson, Vivian Richardson, P. H. Minor, James Braxton and Henry Crawford.

Mr. Harris will be given a certificate of proficiency by the Virginia Agricultual Extension Service and will be donated 1,000 pounds of fertilizer for his next years crop.



AT CITY OF SUFFOLK—Miss Edieth Savage, Surrey County, Va., Four-H Club member, poses with her Hampshire prizewinning hog. The animal was judged reserve champion at the Suffolk Junior Market Hog Show and Sale last week.

Hog show and sales

Afro-American p. 13

net youths $7,231

PETERSBURG, Va. — Eighty 4-H and NFA members realized $7,231 from the sale of 163 hogs at two Junior Market Hog Shows and Sales held recently at Lynchburg and Suffolk.

P 13

Lemuel Warren, 4-H club member from Southampton County, showed the grand champion pen of three hogs at the Suffolk show.

His pen of Hampshire hogs, weighing 622 pounds, and were purchased by Smithfield Packing Co. for $225.

3 hogs 622 lbs

The reserve champion pen was shown by Carol Joe, also of Southampton County. These hogs weighed 581 pounds and were purchased by P D. Gwaltney Jr. and Co. of Smithfield at 31 cent per pound.

* * *

CAROL JOE OF Southampton and Edith Savage of Surry showed the grand and reserve champions respectively in the Class of Singles at Suffolk.

The Crown Savings Bank of Newport News awarded a check for $15 to Carol Joe and $10 to Edieth Savage for their respective champions. Four 4-H club members in the Peninsula Area received $1,250 from the sale of 14 hogs. These animals were purchased by business firms in Hampton and Newport News to stimulate greater interest in good pork production.

Sat. 12-8-56

AT THE LYNCHBURG sale, Donald Brown, 4 - H member from Albermarle County, showed the grand champion single Donald's hog weighed 222 pounds and was purchased by the Valley-Dale packers of Salem, at 31 cent per pound.

Shirley Golden, 4-H club member of Albemarle County, showed the reserve champion single at the Lynchburg show.

This animal was purchased by McKenna Packers of Lynchburg at 28 cent per pound.

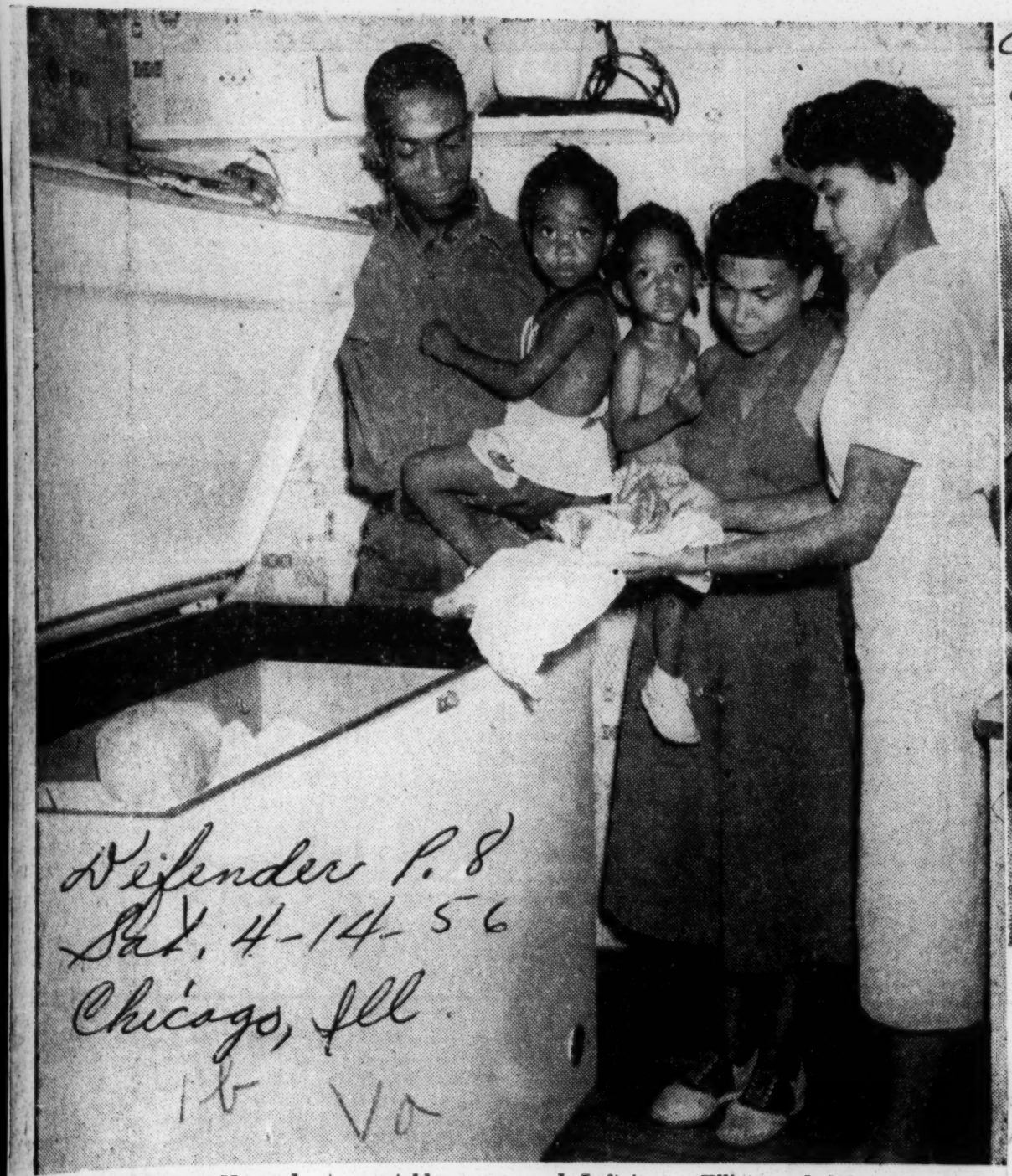
The two shows and sales are held annually and have as their objectives:

* * *

TO DEMONSTRATE GOOD methods of pork production in the area including sanitation, the use of high protein and mineral supplement, self-feeding, and good breading; and to show the proper type of hogs to produce for market.

The hogs were graded by representatives from the State Department of Agriculture and were sold by grades. They also have the support of the packers in the area where the hogs are sold.

The Tidewater Fair and Crown Savings Bank provided the prize for the Suffolk show. The Lynchburg Chamber of Commerce, VO-AG teachers and farm agents provided the prizes for the Lynchburg show.



Defender P. 8
Sat. 4-14-56
Chicago, Ill
1b Va

HOME FREEZER of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Elliott of Lynchburg, Va., stays chock-full of home grown meats, fruits and vegetables year-round. Left to right are: Elliott, daughters Deborah, 3 and Melva, 2; Mrs. Elliott and Miss Matilda Morse, home demonstration agent. USDA Photo

Afro-American P. 8
Sat. 4-14-56
Baltimore, Md.

'MODEL' FARMER AT WORK—Melvin Elliott of Lynchburg, Va., left, watches as his one-man hay bailer is checked by his county agricultural agent, Charles A. Elliott (his uncle). In addition to baling own hay, he does custom work for neighbors with labor saving implement.

Honor A. R. Glover, '55's Outstanding Va. Farmer

Journal & Guide P. 2
Sat. 5-19-56 Norfolk, Va.

SMITHFIELD, Va. — The success story of a modern farmer will be climaxed here Thursday, May 17, with the honoring of the Arthur R. Glover family as the outstanding Negro farm family in Virginia for 1955.

This is the third annual award of the Virginia State Negro Advisory Board. C. R. Vaughn, board president, will present a plaque to the Glovers in recognition of their farming achievements.

DR. R. P. DANIEL, president of Virginia State College, will introduce the main speaker at the exercises, Virginia Lt. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens. The ceremonies will take place on the Glover farm on Great Spring Road.

The award comes to Mr. Glover as a modern mechanized farmer who earned his success the hard way. Mr. Glover rented a farm in Isle of Wight county in 1940. During the war years he worked in a defense industry while his wife and five sons maintained the farm.

He bought the farm in 1944, and later bought a second farm in Nansemond county plus rental property in and near Smithfield.

* * *

BESIDES MECHANIZATION, Mr. Glover has used modern farming methods recommended by the Agricultural Extension Service in crop varieties, insect and disease control, fertilizers, and other practices.

These factors, along with family cooperation helped win the award, it was pointed out by Woodrow Odom, Isle of Wight Negro farm agent.

Mr. Glover and his wife are active in church and community work. He is a member of the Isle of Wight County Agricultural Advisory Board, a deacon of the Christian Home Baptist Church, and exalted ruler of the Elks.

A son is a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania, one is a student at the Isle of Wight Training School, two work at the building trade, and one remains on the farm.

The Glovers live on Route 1, near Smithfield.

Farm Youths Produce $500,000 in Crops

Call P. 2 Fri. 5-11-56

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Virginia's 16,232 colored 4-H club boys and girls completed 15,945 farm and home projects last year valued at more than $500,000, reports State Extension Agent Ross W. Newsome of Virginia State college. Kansas City, Mo.

For example, William Forbes of Appomattox raises corn, tobacco, and registered hogs. Last year profits from his hogs alone totaled $847. Dora Blackwell of Kenbridge has netted $557 from her garden over the past seven years.

Tells How He Planted Pine Trees

Garland Wright Jr., a Greenville county 4-H Club member, explains to his father, Garland Wright Sr. and George Williams, farm agent for Greenville county, how he planted the cut over area to pine. Planting trees is one of the important projects of Greenville county farmers.

Farmers In 6 Counties Plant 92,500 Trees

Journal + Guide P. 2
Sat. 6-16-56
Raleigh, N.C.

EMPORIA, Va. — George D. Williams, farm agent for Greensville county, has revealed that the six-county intensified forestry program was a success this past year as far as the participation of the farmers under his supervision was concerned. He says that the 20 farmers in the program had planted 92,5000 trees on their land in the county during the 1955-56 planting season. In addition, thousands of pine seedlings were released by killing or removing scrub hardwood growth that was shading more desirable species.

The forestry program was started last fall with the Virginia Division of Forestry, the Soil Conservation Service, the Virginia Division of Agriculture and the V. P. I. Extension Service cooperating to encourage better farm forestry practices in the southeastern sections of the state. Meetings and demonstrations held by C. E. Gill, associate extension forester, brought requests from 22 farmers who wished to improve their woodlands.

* * *

TO GIVE individual farmers advice, F. W. Patton, associate extension forester from V. P. I., visited each of these farms to determine the practices necessary for each landowner to carry out if the woods were to be improved.

Many different practices were necessary since no two woods were found exactly alike. Many areas needed spot planting to assure a dense stand of desirable timer in the future; other areas needed to have scrub growth removed to allow room for the pine to grow; in some both killing and planting were needed while some abandoned open fields needed planting to get a forest growth started.

DURING January, February and March spare time on the farms was spent in the woods. Trees needed by industries in the state were planted. Brush areas were converted to areas with a future, and shaded pine and poplar were released to grow. In making the final check on these farms to evaluate the thoroughness of the work and the forestry program, Mr. Patton said, "all those taking part did a commendable job and have improved their woods tremendously." He also found that all those doing the work this year are interested in continuing the improvement during the coming years.

Agent Williams says, "the combined efforts of all the cooperating agencies and the local Agricultural Stabilization Committee are to be congratulated for their part in making the program a success. Next year we are looking for better and bigger things from our farmers."

400 Farmers To Meet at Virginia State

Courier P. 13
Petersburg, Va.
Sat. 7-7-56

PETERSBURG, Va.—Over 400 Virginia farmers are expected to attend a four-day conference on the improvement of farm and homelife to be held at Virginia State College, here, from July 9-12, it was announced recently by Dr. J. L. Lockett, director of Virginia State College's School of Agriculture.

Fri. 7-7-56

The conference is being sponsored by the Schools of Agriculture and Home Economics, Virginia State College, Virginia Agricultural Extension Service, Departments of Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics, the Soil Conservation Service and Farmers Home Administration.

The conference's theme is "Strengthening Home and Family Living." Among the outstanding authorities in farm and homelife to address the conference will be Theodore S. Gold, assistant to the Under Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Park Brinkley, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Virginia; John W. Robertson, district manager, Social Security Field Office, Petersburg; Dr. Walter Newman, president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and L. J. Washington, Farmers Home Administration, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of the college, will welcome the conference and Dr. J. L. Lockett and Dr. Mildred N. Jordan, director of Virginia State College's School of Home Economics, will give the purpose and operation of Farm and Home Week.

Couldn't get ahead in city, now example in modern farming

Afro-American p.8 Sat. 4-14-56

WASHINGTON

A young colored high school graduate who tried his luck in the city and then returned to the farm is now setting an example in modern farming for all his neighbors to see, says Ross W. Newsome, Virginia Extension Service agent.

The young farmer, 28-year-old Melvin Elliott, has a $24,000 farm four miles southeast of Lynchburg Va., on which he raises beef cattle, swine, wheat, feed grain, hay, fruits and vegetables.

Mr. Elliott studied agriculture and carried out a number of projects in livestock raising and corn production during his high school days in Rustburg, Va., where he lived on a 55-acre farm with his grandfather.

Baltimore, Md.

BUT AFTER GRADUATION, he thought he saw little chance of making a go of farming since he owned no land. So he took off for New York where he ran an elevator and held various odd jobs.

"After two years of this, I realized I wasn't getting anywhere," says Mr. Elliott, "and I kept thinking about my grandfather's farm back here in Virginia and about growing corn and fattening livestock."

In 1949 he came back home and began farming in partnership with his grandfather. Two years later he got a chance to buy the 166-acre farm where he now lives. Scraping together all his savings and obtaining a loan from an uncle, he made the down payment, says Mr. Newsome.

* * *

A WEEK AFTER MR. ELLIOTT signed for the farm, he married his childhood sweetheart and they moved their few belongings to their new home — a small dwelling on the edge of their eroding acres.

One of the first things the Elliotts did was to call their county agent, Charles A. Elliott, an uncle, and ask him for help.

He assisted them with some of their more urgent problems, then suggested that they apply to their soil conservation district for long-range help in halting erosion on their farm.

A Soil Conservation Service technician made a land capability map of the entire farm and helped them to develop a plan for making the best use of each acre. Among other things, the plan called for a strip-crop rotation of corn wheat alfalfa and lespedeza on 99 acres.

* * *

AS A RESULT OF CARRYING out the plan, the Elliotts now harvest 70 tons of hay a year, 450 bushels of wheat and more then 2,000 bushels of corn off their farm, Their corn yield ranges rom 50 to 89 bushels per acre. Average for the county is 47.

In addition to these corps, the Elliotts grow fruits and vegetables for market and for home use and selectively cut and sell timber off their 40-acre woodlot.

They also harvest and treat posts for fencing in their 10 brood cows registered Aberdeen Angus bull and some 40 head of hogs on their improved pastures.

This is their second time to try their hand at livestock raising.

Five years ago the Farmers Home Administration made them a loan to help them get started in beef cattle production. But along came the drought and they finally had to sell their 30 head of animals for lack of feed.

* * *

NOW THEY ARE PLANNING again to expand their livestock. They want to raise about 15 or 20 calves a year from their own cows and buy 25 or 30 more each year and fatten them in their pastures and on their hay and grain.

"Any hay we do not use ourselves," says Mr. Elliott "we have a ready market for it right down the road at our neighbor's; he's a dairyman."

Mr. Elliott doesn't want to go into dairying himself because it would take too much of his time.

With his school bus chores he is already a little short on time, in spite of his labor saving equipment such as a tractor, grain drill, mower, hay rake and baler. These plus his livestock have increased the value of his farm to $24,000.

* * *

SELDOM A WEEK PASSES without farmers visiting the Elliotts to see the stripcropping, the pastures, and the way they space their corn for higher yields.

"Making money is one thing, but saving it is another," says Mrs. Elliott who has learned from her home agent, Miss M. Morse, many ways of cutting corners in preparing meals for herself and husband and their two little daughters.

She keeps her home freezer chockfull. Last year she canned or froze over 500 pounds of fruits vegetables and meats, reducing the family grocery bill to $271. This year they hope to cut that figure in half.

Mr. Newsome says the Elliotts have plans, too, for remodeling and enlarging their home and building a new barn "It'll take a little time to get everything straight," cautions Mr. Elliott, "but we are moving ahead and that's the thing that counts."

Found City Life Lag To Progress

Syndicate Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 4-14-56

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WENT TO NEW YORK

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ASK AGENT'S HELP

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LIVESTOCK TRY

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"Any hay we do not use ourselves," says Elliott, "we have a ready market for it right down the road at our neighbor's; he's a dairyman."

BUS CHORES

Elliott doesn't want to go into dairying because it would take too much of his time. With his school bus chores, he is already a little short on time, in spite of his labor saving equipment, such as a tractor, grain drill, mower, hay rake and baler. These plus his livestock have increased the value of his farm to $24,000.

Seldom a week passes without farmers visiting the Elliotts to see the strip-cropping, the pastures, and the way they space their corn for higher yields.

"Making money is one thing, but saving it is another," says Mrs. Elliott who has learned from her home agent, Miss Matilda Morse, many ways of cutting corners in preparing meals for herself, her husband and their two little daughters.

She keeps her home freezer chock-full. Last year she canned or froze over 500 pounds of fruits, vegetables and meats, reducing the family grocery bill to $271. This year they hopo to cut that figure.

Stanley Vetoes Farm Grants to Private Groups

Star B-11-P Sun. 4-1-56 Washington

RICHMOND, Mar. 31 (AP).— Gov. Stanley used the item veto today to knock out of the 1956-58 State budget $54,140 in State subsidies to private farm groups.

He put an end to all the controversial but traditional grants to the associations of dairymen, peanut and hog growers, potato and vegetable growers, and horse, beef cattle and sheep breeders.

He also vetoed a bill to require the Governor, in submitting his biennial budget to the legislature, to leave 2 per cent of general fund revenues unappropriated. The legislature would use the money for budgetary purposes as it saw fit.

In his veto message, Gov. Stanley noted the General Assembly has ultimate control over all appropriations—that it can change the Governor's recommendations in any way it wishes.

SUCCESSFUL FARMER Melvin Elliott, 28, who lives about four miles southeast of Lynchburg, Va., is a perfect example of a successful modern farmer.

The young farmer has a $24,000 farm on which he raises beef cattle, swine, wheat, feed grain, hay, fruits and vegetables.

As a young high school graduate even though he had some farm experience under his belt, Elliott decided he would try his luck in the city. Now, he is settled in the country and setting an example in modern farming for all his neighbors and the world to see.

The above panel shows several scenes on the Elliott farm. Left, Charles A. Elliott, left, county agent, is telling farmer Elliott the proper spacing of corn for Campbell county. By following the recommended practices, Mr. Elliott has obtained yields as high as 89 bushels per acre.

Center photo shows the Elliotts home freezer which stays chock-full of home grown meats, fruits and vegetables year-round. Left to right: Mr. Elliott, daughters, Deborah, 3, and Melva, 2, Mrs. Elliott and Miss Matilda Morse, home demonstration agent.

In right photo, the one-man hay baler owned by Mr. Elliott is being checked by his county agent, Charles A. Elliott. In addition to bailing his own hay, Mr. Elliott does custom work for his neighbors with his implement. (Photos by USDA)